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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, and 5.

New Plane Plant in Maine? U. S. Asks 15 P.C. 'Gas' Cut; RAF Sets Blasts in Berlin

The World's Day—September 3, 1941

New England: Plane Plant Proposed for Maine

Intentions to build an aircraft plant in Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, for the manufacture of plywood planes, were disclosed by Irving C. Trufant, town manager. The town would have to purchase land for a factory airport. [Page 2.]

Picketing of a $500,000 National Guard hangar project began in Hillsgrove, R. I., in an effort of the Providence Building Trades Council to obtain union wages for WPA bricklayers. [Page 4.]

Two of the outstanding defense industry strikes of Massachusetts ended today with return of men to work. [Page 4.]

Possibility that American cities could be bombed from Europe, in event of hostilities, was described to the Boston Rotary Club by Lieut. Col. George R. Hutchinson, air-ferry pilot. [Page 4.]

An airplane factory, building basic trainers from plywood instead of aluminum, may be constructed at Dover-Foxcroft, Maine. [Page 2.]

Five thousand small New England manufacturers were invited to a defense conference at Worcester Sept. 18. [Page 5.]

Railroad figures showing 20,000 idle gasoline tank cars, given at a Senate committee in Washington, were challenged by an oil industry spokesman in Boston. [Page 2.]

Refusal of former Mayor Frederick Mansfield to be a candidate for the Boston Mayoralty aided the re-election campaign of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. [Page 2.]

Washington: Motorists Asked for 15 P. C. Cut

The Government called upon pleasure motorists in the East to curtail gasoline consumption 15 per cent in September.

The Senate Finance Committee formally approved the $3,672,400,000 tax bill without a record vote. [Financial Page.]

The War Department announced that a Russian military mission en route to the United States via Alaska was a "purely technical mission" coming to observe American aircraft at the plants at which they are made.

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board appointed Owen D. Young as a special investigator in the dispute between a C. I. O. union and 17 plants of the United States Gypsum Company.

Ralph Budd, Defense Transportation Commissioner, is expected to recommend at an early date legislation giving the Interstate Commerce Commission emergency powers over transportation by motor carriers.

The new Supply Priorities and Allocations Board announced after its first meeting that a shortage of raw materials needed for defense would necessitate the closing of some less essential industries.

President Roosevelt said that increased appropriations would be sought to step up defense production by putting extra shifts to work.

Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission told a press conference that 1,153 new ships of approximately 12,410,000 deadweight tons would be placed in operation between July 1, 1941, and the end of 1943.

Air and Sea: Berlin Damaged by British Planes

RAF attacks on Berlin during the night caused "enormous explosions" and started what the British Air Ministry described as a "very large" fire near one of the city's main railway stations.

British torpedo planes damaged the German pocket battleship Lützow a few weeks ago, British Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair disclosed. [Page 7.]

In the Mediterranean British submarines sank two large schooners off the African coast. Axis planes raided the Suez Canal area, causing some damage.

Troops: More Canadians Reach Britain

The Third Canadian Division—spearhead of the Canadian Army—was raised to almost full strength with arrival in Britain of a large contingent of troops from Canada.

About 200 Americans were among the Canadian soldiers who swelled Canada's overseas army to more than 100,000.

Reinforcement of Malaya—strategic British outpost in the Far East—was carried out when seasoned Indian infantrymen and British artillerymen arrived in Singapore.

Americas: Delegates Study Peru-Ecuador Clash

Quito, Ecuador (AP)—Military delegates from Argentina, Brazil and the United States left by plane for the southern border region to continue observations of the causes behind the frontier clashes between Peru and Ecuador. Lieut. Col. Gilbert Procter is the United States representatitve.

National: Taylor to Leave Tomorrow for Rome

New York (AP)—Myron Taylor, President Roosevelt's special representative to the Vatican, will leave for Rome tomorrow by trans-Atlantic clipper, to resume his duties. Mrs. Taylor will accompany him.

Chicago (AP)—An indication that the vote of 1,200,000 organized railroad workers would be heavily in favor of authorizing a strike to support the wage increase demands came today from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, which said 76,000 out of a possible 160,000 votes had been counted and that the trainmen were voting 99 per cent for a strike.

In Russia: Nazis Pushed Back at Leningrad

Russian counterattacks around Leningrad, personally led by Marshal Klementi Voroshiloff, were claimed to have pushed back the German forces three miles from Russia's former Capital. [Page 1.]

The Central Sector was the scene of renewed Russian counterattacks around Gomel, which effectively halted the German advance

In the Orient: Japanese Army Opposes Talks

Japanese Army opposition to peace talks between President Roosevel and Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura was reported from Tokyo, where extremists clamored for a strong stand against "encirclement" by the Western powers. [Page 1.]

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Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Coakley Trial Puts Spotlight On Pardon Case

Testimony indicates that Patriarca plea was rushed through Governor's Council.

William L. Reed, Executive Council Secretary, testified that the pardon petition of Raymond L. S. Patriarca, contrary to usual practice, was not referred to the Pardon Committee of the Council for the customary report.

He said that the Patriarca pardon petition was one of about 25 which came before the Council on that day, and that there was only one other which did not have a report from the Pardon Committee.

Prosecution effort in the Senate impeachment trial of Councilor Danied H. Coakley today concentrated on testimony that the Coakley-sponsored pardon of Raymond L. S. Patriarca, Providence, R. I., gunman, was rushed through in unusual haste, enlarged and expanded beyond the scope of the original petition.

Dated Dec. 14, 1938, and granted a week later, the Patriarca pardon was also the first in the 17-year experience of William L. Reed, Executive Secretary of the Governor's Council, to come before that body unsupported by additional reports or documents. Such pardon petitions, he testified, ordinarily are presented to the Council accompanied by a report from the Advisory Committee on Pardons and Paroles and also by other documents.

The Patriarca petition, however, was submitted alone, he stated.

The Patriarca pardon is one of three on which impeachment proceedings are based. Pardon of the Providence man also brought about the investigation of the entire pardon system in Massachusetts by a special recess commission of the Legislature.

Governor Named

Mr. Reed, who spent the morning on the stand, disclosed that the Council records concerning a proposed revocation of the Patriarca pardon in June, 1939, were dictated in part by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in an extraordinary departure from custom.

He stated, however, in response to a question from Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell that "there is no incorrect statement of fact" in the record.

The Council records were introduced earlier in the morning's session by Mr. Coakley who, in cross-examining the witness, attempted to prove the record "false and incorrect."

Mr. Coakley's signature to the contested record was identified by the witness. Mr. Coakley indicated on several occasions that the record was not correct, Mr. Reed said, but at no time did he make any attempt to have the record changed.

Finally granted a pardon by Gov. Charles F. Hurley on three charges of breaking and entering, robbery while armed, and larceny of an automobile, Patriarca originally had sought release only on the breaking-and-entering charge, the prosecution brought out.

Council Custom Cited

Mr. Reed testified that the pardon petition set forth only breaking and entering, and that it was not the custom of the Council and the Governor to grant pardons

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Boston Entertains Visitors

By a Staff Photographer

Señoritas From Ecuador

These charming visitors from South America were among 39 young men and women entertained in Boston today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as part of their educational tour of the United States as guests of the Grace Line, a reversal of the flow of "Good Neighbor" visitors. Left to right: Señorita Laura Troya T.; Winslow Dwight, of the Boston office of the Grace Line; Señorita Hipatia Bustamante, and Señorita Clarita Bustamante. The girls are from Ecuador.

Boston joins in welcome to South American students: Page 2.

Butter Must Yield to Guns, U. S. Defense Chiefs Rule

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—American defense production today entered a new and decisive stage.

To the extent that the choice must be between butter and guns, the Government has made it clear that the choice is guns.

Every doubt is to be resolved on the side of defense, not on the side of "wait-and-see."

The "business-as-usual" approach to preparedness is irrevocably put aside and in its stead is the new first principle of the reorganized defense administration: "defense comes first."

All this is the immediate net effect of the vigorous statement of policy issued by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board which was paralleled strongly by President Roosevelt himself at his mid-week press conference.

The SPAB made it abundantly evident that concrete measures will be forthcoming promptly to accelerate and enlarge the whole defense program.

"This means," it declared after its first meeting, "cutting off the fat and hardening the muscles" of the Nation's economy.

Defense Drive Vitalized

Criticized at home as faltering and fumbling and lamented in Britain as inadequate, the defense program, it is apparent, is at last headed for a vitalization which looks like the real thing, both as to speed and volume, and these decisions are announced now from the White House and from SPAB headquarters:

1. A new over-all appropriation to increase the back-log of funds available for the manufacture of arms exclusively for use by the United States will be sought from Congress in the immediate future.

2. Additional to this request, a new lend-lease appropriation will be prepared and submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt probably by next week. This is expected to run as high as $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000. Virtually every dollar of the $7,000,000,000 first authorized either has been contracted or allocated and while it may be a year or more before these contracts can be filled entirely, the assurance that further orders are to be forthcoming is needed if defense industries are to make adequate plans ahead.

3. A fuller use of existing plant facilities is required and will be undertaken, more defense orders will be placed with smaller factories, and greater effort is to be made to keep the factories on three shifts.

SPAB Announcements

The foregoing were presidential announcements. The following came from SPAB:

4. Defense production will be stimulated and organized "to the limit of the Nation's resources."

5. Every available man and machine is to be employed either on direct defense requirements or at work essential to civilian needs.

6. Less than essential industries will not be allowed to "sap" supplies and machinery resources necessary to a realistic all-out defense program. Such industries either will be converted to defense manufacture or partly or wholly shut down, as necessity requires.

Vice-President Wallace, Chairman of SPAB, who with Donald M. Nelson, its Executive Director, had a press conference to make public the Board's declaration of policy, said that an an-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Supply Priorities and Allocations Board Statement: Page 10.

Well, The General Asked for It—

By a Staff Photographer

The Men Talk, the General Listens

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum interviews men of the 26th Division on maneuvers in northern Massachusetts. General Drum, chief of the First Army, which includes the 26th Division, is shown at the left as Capt. George Mildonian (center) and another soldier respond to his questions about the kind and the amount of food they eat and the general treatment they receive.

Private John Bruno hadn't had any breakfast. He'd had only an Army bologna sandwich for lunch. He was hungry and a little tired. Along came Gen. Hugh A. Drum. Private Bruno "got him told."

It isn't every day a fellow can "kick" about the food or the Army treatment to the chief of the Army. But during the "battle" of the Red and Blue Armies on the Nashua River, Private Bruno had an opportunity because the General—in this case Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commanding officer of the First Army—asked for it.

Private Bruno was stationed at the command post of the Third Battalion, 181st Infantry Regiment, 26th (Yankee) Division. The 26th comprises the main body of Red or "invading" troops in the Sixth Army Corps maneuvers north of Fort Devens, and the Sixth Corps is part of General Drum's First Army.

The General's big automobile, followed by a caravan of army cars filled with staff officers and trailed hurriedly by one of those outlandish high-slung command cars with a cameraman and a couple of reporters hanging on, pulled to the roadside and stopped. The party climbed out and walked through the woods to the command post. General Drum, who had just flown to Devens from New York City, wanted to talk

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

U. S. to Speed Soviet Aid; Moscow Mission Picked; U. S.-Japanese Deadlock

Nipponese Army group is determined not to agree to 'backdown' in Empire's aims.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3—Efforts by Japanese Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura to reach a settlement of Japanese - American differences with President Roosevelt are being strongly opposed by the politically powerful Japanese Army group, reports from Tokyo indicate.

This opposition on the part of the Army is based largely upon the belief in Tokyo that the Japanese Ambassador in Washington has offered concessions on the part of the Japanese.

The Army group, which exercises considerable power over the functions of the government, is said to be willing to accept the peace overtures offered from Washington, but it is firmly and bitterly opposed to any move which might constitute a Japanese backdown.

Reign of Terror?

A backdown probably would result not only in a repudiation by the Army, but might, it is feared, usher in a reign of terror by the Army.

The civilian Government and the Japanese Navy are making efforts to reach an agreement with the United States, and are apparently backing the efforts of Ambassador Nomura. The Navy particularly is reported to be against a war with the United States.

However, the Army and the Japanese extremists are bitterly opposed to moderation of their policy.

Other Signs

The recent attempted assassination of Vice-Premier Kiichiro Hiranuma Aug. 14 is undoubtedly a reflection of efforts to convince the moderates of the futility as well as the danger of their course. Baron Hiranuma has lately been known to be adopting a "go easy" line.

Other signs of the determination of the extremists and Army group not to give up or alter their policy, and to even risk everything on an all-or-nothing chance, are visible in Japan today. They are seen in the recent statement of Army spokesman Col. Hayao Mabuchi threatening to "break" the so-called encirclement of Japan by the Western powers. They are seen in the belligerency of the Army newspaper Kokumin and the pro-Axis paper Hochi, and in the extremist organizations demanding that a "firm" stand be made.

'Gravest Crisis'

TOKYO, Sept. 3 (AP)—Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye told Government and war industries representatives today that Japan was facing the gravest crisis in its history, and that total mobilization was necessary to overcome the emergency.

It was Premier Konoye's first public statement since July 30 and came as the proposed movement of United States war supplies to Soviet Russia through waters adjacent to Japan was a subject of discussion in Tokyo, Washington, and Moscow.

Leaders of Tohokai, extreme Nationalist political group headed by Seigo Nakano, threw their support to proposals for establishment of an ocean safety zone around Japan, a plan which Prince Konoye was said yesterday to have under consideration.

Flight of two Soviet planes across the Bering Sea to Alaska (bearing 47 Russian airmen on what was described in Washington as a "purely technical mission) was cited by the Japan Times and Advertiser as indicating a possibility of future dangers in the north.

"Any effort to establish a system of warplane service between the American and Asiatic continents," it said, "will be viewed by authorities charged with the defense of Japan as a question of state and international importance."

Declaring that encirclement had been demonstrated in the south and west (the directions of China and Pacific interests of Britain, the Netherlands and the United States), the newspaper said Japan "cannot stand idly by while a scheme for northern encirclement is in the making."

Domei quoted a commentator today as saying the approach of winter would not affect the German-Russian war but warned of the strength of Russia's spirit.

Meanwhile, the newspaper Yomiuri carried a front-page interview in which U. S. Rear Admiral Richmond K. Turner was quoted as saying Japan should make an expression of good will if she expected the United States to do likewise.

Wide World

Soviet Mission Leader

Mikhail Gromoff, commander of flight of Soviet emissaries to the United States from Moscow to Alaska

Soviet fliers are expected next at Sitka: Page 6.

Naming of delegates seen as evidence of firm American stand in talks with Tokyo.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—American determination to aid the Soviet Union, regardless of the crisis it has caused in American-Japanese relations, took on further tangible form today as the White House announced the membership of the American military-naval-industrial mission to Moscow.

Headed by W. Averell Harriman, the President's special Lend-Lease representative in London, the commission will confer with Soviet officials in conjunction with a similar British mission headed by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Supply in the British Cabinet.

Other members of the mission, besides Mr. Harriman and the staff of experts, are Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, Executive Officer of the Division of Defense Aid Reports; Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, chief of the Air Corps; Rear Admiral William H. Standley, former Chief of Naval Operations, and William L. Batt, Deputy Director of the Production Division of the Office of Production Management.

To Be Gone Six Weeks

The mission is expected to be gone about six weeks and its discussions will be approximately 90 per cent military and 10 per cent naval in character, according to the White House.

Formation of the mission came at a moment when American-Japanese relations had become seriously endangered by an apparent American determination to ship war materials to Russia by way of the Port of Vladivostok. This disagreement has added fire to already existent American-Japanese differences over Tokyo policy in East Asia.

Sharp Divergence

Japanese proposals for settlement of the American-Japanese impasse in the Far East appeared today to clash with American policy at every point.

With leading Japanese still speaking of the possibility of armed action to break the American-British-Chinese-Dutch ring allegedly being forged around Japan, the United States was standing firm in its determination to make no settlement with Japan at the expense of fundamental American policy.

According to dispatches from

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

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Soviet Claims Nazi Rout In Central Area

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, Sept. 3

Russian successes on the northern and central sectors were claimed today as the result of vigorous Soviet counter-offensive.

Russian forces defending hard-pressed Leningrad have thrown back the advanced guard of the Nazi invaders for three miles, according to Soviet military sources, which add that the successful operation was led personally by Marshal Klementi Voroshiloff, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern sector.

In the center sector, intrusted to Marshal Semyeon Timoshenko, Pravda, the Communist Party organ, said advancing Red Army troops have retaken 22 villages in 10 days of battle.

Units commanded by Colonel Boyeikoff, it was stated, threw the

Nazis Forestalled in Iceland By Few Days, Evidence Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—Allied occupation of Iceland—now held by American forces on the invitation of the Icelandic Government — forestalled Nazi seizure by only a few days, it is disclosed in carefully verified reports which have now reached Washington from Reykjavik.

The evidence of this conclusion comes from a variety of directions and from a variety of circumstances and cannot be revealed in complete detail. This evidence has, however, been exhaustively investigated by both British and American intelligence officers and both Washington and London are satisfied that German plans for taking Iceland had been carefully laid and were near execution when the sudden action by the British averted the establishment of Nazi base in the North Atlantic.

The most suggestive and graphic illustration of what Hitler had in mind is an incident which occurred on the morning of the arrival of British troops.

Spotted by Nazi Sympathizer

It is now established that the British man of war, carrying both British marines and the first British Minister to the Island Republic, was spotted first by an Icelandic Nazi sympathizer, who immediately went to the resident German Consul to report.

The German Consul was incredulous and confidently dismissed the report with the retort: "It cannot be; you must be wrong; they are the Germans who have got here 10 days early."

Shortly the British troops were at the door of the German Consulate, for this was the first port of call of the occupying forces.

Protest by German Consul

The German Consul protested his arrest on grounds of illegality and diplomatic immunity and when the British started to search the premises pleaded that they wait a little.

"My wife and daughter are upstairs and aren't up yet and I ask you as an English gentleman not to go up there."

The commanding officer replied; "I am not an English gentleman; I am an officer of marines."

He went up, followed by a detachment of marines.

Busy Burning Papers

He found the Consul's wife and daughter not only up but busily burning the Consulate papers in the bathtub. They hadn't made much headway and the British acquired some exceedingly pertinent material, including an invaluable and detailed card-index of every Nazi agent and sympathizer in Iceland.

The German Consul and his family, together with his colleague, the Italian Consul and his family, are today under arrest somewhere in Britain and according to latest reports transmitted to Washington every Nazi agent and sympathizer throughout the island has been either detained or put under effective surveillance.

Nazi Vacations Extended

Prior to British occupation and the subsequent establishment of the American protectorate, Nazi "tourists" were for some reason finding Iceland an excessively attractive spot for vacationing and the "vacations" seemed to stretch on and on. Large skiing parties were constantly coming from Germany, where the skiing is excellent, and the stage was being customarily and painstakingly set for the act of seizure which both British and American officials on the spot are convinced was narrowly averted.

Berlin still keeps up a regular radio program in Icelandic and the British answer it weekly in one of their own. Although Icelanders, living under the oldest parliamentary government in the world, are free to listen for foreign broadcasts at will, the Allies are no longer concerned over Germany's propaganda efforts in this direction.

For the present the protectorate over Iceland is being administered and secured jointly by American and British forces but British troops are expected gradually to withdraw and in their place the United States is steadily building up an occupying force stronger than anything Britain had heretofore been in a position to place on the island.

Proposed Big Airplane Plant for Maine Town Awaits Action on Airport

California Company Plans To Build Plywood Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER-FOXCROFT, Maine, Sept. 3—An aircraft plant, using plywood from Maine's forests, may be set up here as a result of the intention of a California airplane manufacturing company to build, it was learned today from Irving C. Trufant, town manager. The firm's plant, which is working on a $2,000,000 Government order, would be the first aircraft plant working on military orders in northern New England.

Plant building, however, is dependent upon town action, Mr. Trufant said today, to authorize purchase of land to assure construction of an airport. A special town meeting is to be called to seek land purchase authorization, Mr. Trufant said.

Mr. Trufant disclosed that there are plywood manufacturing plants located at Greenville and Howland, each approximately 35 miles from Dover-Foxcroft, which counted in the decision by the California firm to locate here. He also said that the company proposed to employ about 1,500 men at first, gradually expanding its pay roll and plant as soon as possible. It is proposed to bring most of the key men to set the plant in operation here and hire local labor, Mr. Trufant said.

A check at the State House in Augusta disclosed that no articles of incorporation have yet been filed with the State for an aircraft firm in Dover-Foxcroft. From other sources it was disclosed that the firm proposing to locate here may be the Fletcher Aviation Corporation of Burbank, Calif., headed by Wendell S. Fletcher. The Fletcher firm manufactures a basic two-place trainer plane which uses a fuselage of stressed skin monocoque structure employing plastic-ply material with reinforcing rings of Alclad metal or plywood.

The Fletcher company also manufactures a seven-cylinder radial air-cooled aviation engine of 130-horsepower rating which has not yet, however, received its approved type certificate from the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Coakley Trial Spotlight Turns on Patriarca Pardon

Continued from Page 1

beyond the scope of the pardon petition.

For the record, Mr. Bushnell requested and obtained from Councilor Coakley statements that the Patriarca signature on the pardon petition was valid. Last week, the defense had contended that the signature was not that of Patriarca. A week-end visit to the Cambridge Jail, where Patriarca is confined on another charge, convinced the Councilor that the signature was authentic.

The fact that Mr. Reed, who handles all Council records, had inserted part of the record at someone else's request was brought out under cross-examination by Mr. Coakley.

The Secretary at first declined to identify the person, but later said that it was Governor Saltonstall when Mr Bushnell predded for an answer in order, he said, to remove any "innuendo."

"Did you put anything in the records that is not true?" the prosecutor asked.

"I haven't stated that there was anything (in the record) that was not true," Mr. Reed said.

Council Acts Traced

Attempting to trace what had transpired at the June 7 meeting, Mr. Coakley asked Mr. Reed whether Governor Saltonstall had asked the Council, on the basis of new information, to revoke the Patriarca pardon because Patriarca had left the State without written permission.

Mr. Reed agreed that the Governor had made such a statement, but said that no official motion had been made for the revocation.

After stating that the Council records do not show that any official motion was made for revocation of the pardon, Mr. Reed refused to agree that the minutes "are not a correct record of what took place that night."

Mr. Reed admitted that part of the record of the June 7 meeting was not his, pointing out that the text of the entire first page was not written in his regular method. Pressed by the Attorney General as to "who told him and what was told him about this record," the witness stated, "I prefer not to answer that."

At that point, the Senate court adjourned for a brief recess to consider whether the witness should be compelled to answer the prosecutor's question. The question had arisen earlier, bringing a request from Senator P. Eugene Casey, (D) of Milford, for a conference.

Secrets of State

Counsel William H. Lewis objected to the insistence of the Attorney General that the question be answered, stating that there might be "secrets of state involved."

The conference of the senators was called as a direct result of this question: "Now, did you state in the course of your cross-examination that someone told you what to make up as a record?"

The witness responded, "I prefer not to answer."

'Armed Forces If Needed'

COLUMBIA, Mo., Sept. 3 (AP)—Missouri American Legionnaires adopted a resolution yesterday at their state convention which urged that "every means be employed, including, if necessary, the use of our armed forces, to assure the defeat of Axis powers."

★ HIGHLIGHTS *from...*

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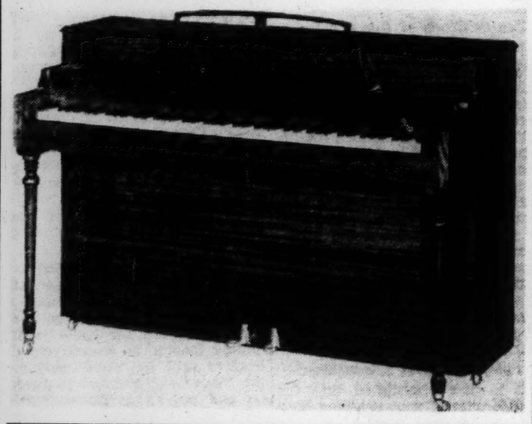

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Mansfield Quits Race For Mayor

Candidacy of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin for re-election as Mayor of Boston received another boost today with announcement of former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield that he will not enter the race, and may come out openly for Mayor Tobin.

"Although I shall not be a candidate, I shall not be idle," said the former Mayor, "and I intend to take an active part in the campaign for the preservation of the principles for which I stood when I was Mayor of the City."

The Mansfield Administration, which immediately preceded that of Mr. Tobin, was marked by adherence to economy policies similar to those of the present Mayor and by political antipathy to James M. Curley, another former Mayor who is a candidate this year against Mr. Tobin.

For these reasons, it is regarded as certain that Mr. Mansfield will not throw his support to Mr. Curley. In political circles, the mere withdrawal of Mr. Mansfield from the race is considered a hindrance to the Curley campaign and an aid to the Tobin battle, since it reduces by one more the number of candidates who might well draw votes away from Mr. Tobin.

A previous boost received by the Tobin forces was the withdrawal of Timothy Murphy from the mayoralty race, after he had taken out nomination papers. Besides being a political associate of the Mayor, Mr. Murphy is politically influential in the Dorchester district of the City, and his withdrawal eliminated a potentially harrassing competitor for Tobin votes.

With both Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Murphy now on the sidelines, the campaign has settled down to a fight principally between the incumbent and Mr. Curley, with Former Mayor Malcolm Nichols (R) remaining as a threat to Mr. Tobin, drawing some Republican votes away from him to the obvious advantage of Mr. Curley.

Drillers Strike Water on Top Of Mt. Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, N. H., Sept. 3—The well the Yankee Network has been drilling on the top of Mt. Washington, New England's tallest peak, has struck water.

A. F. Sise, chief engineer for the radio station on the summit, announced that its artesian well had found water yesterday at about 1,080 feet down. This is more than a seventh of the mountain's height of 6,293 feet.

Mr. Sise added that the water level rose to about 260 feet below the surface. The rate of flow of the well has not yet been determined, but tomorrow a pump will arrive and a flow test will be made.

The Yankee Network has had a well driller at work on the summit since spring in the hope of discovering drinking water for the seven-man crew of its station. The Network finished a new broadcast station on the peak last December and is now putting up a building to house its staff.

Sea Schoolboys Land for Tests

To permit 26 cadets—the senior class in the Massachusetts Nautical School—to take Federal examinations for third mates' and third assistant engineers' licenses, before graduation exercises are held on Sept. 23, the schoolship Nantucket put into Boston Harbor today.

The schoolship has been devoting the summer this year to coastwise cruising in lieu of the foreign cruises that is held annually in peace time. By pre-graduation examinations before Federal inspectors, the graduates can accept positions in the American merchant marine immediately after graduation.

Berthing facilities which have been at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, for several years, are now to be at North End Park, Boston, because of the need of every available berth at the Navy Yard for the defense program. The schoolship used the North End Park berth for several years prior to using the Navy Yard.

Barge Adrift for 24 Hours Is Towed Into Honolulu

HONOLULU, Sept. 3 (AP)—The $500,000 barge, Jefferson, which was adrift in the Pacific for 24 hours, has been towed into Honolulu. The crew of 12 was safe.

The dredge broke loose from its mothership, the steamer Chippewa, 11 days ago during a gale. The Chippewa, which was towing the barge from New Orleans to Honolulu, found the dredge again after a 24-hour search.

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By a Staff Photographer

'Vets'' Leaders in the Bay State

Newly-elected officers of the Massachusetts Department of the United American Veterans, John B. Downey, State Commander, of Post 24, Worcester, and Mrs. Anna Waffle, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary, of Post 11, Charlestown, are shown congratulating each other after the recent installation ceremonies held at the third annual convention in Worcester.

College Students Lend Aid To Social Service Activities

The Elm Street Giants, aged 10 to 14, locked pudgy arms and ducked tousled heads in a football huddle.

"Now listen, gang," began the Harvard quarterback, one of several thousand college boys and girls who give afternoons and summers to boys in overalls and sneakers. "This play will sweep 'em off their feet. I saw Charlie Spreyer and Fran Lee work it in the Yale game last year.

"Spike, you take the ball. Shorty, you fake wide around right end. Now when Fatso has boxed that right guard—the one with all the freckles—you plunge through the hole and follow your interference down the side line. We can't miss."

Eleven excited boys' club Giants snapped out of huddle, each boy a Harvard star, each opponent a Yale man, and catapulted Spike the last seven yards for a touchdown.

That night, as the happy football victors gulped down their beans and brown bread, still running madly over those last seven yards, they explained that the "Harvard guy" who had given them the play that licked the Panthers was a big fellow who had just come over to the settlement last month.

One of 400

Had they but known it, he was one of 400 such Harvard men—one of more than 1,300 college boys and girls who, in Greater Boston alone, volunteer for work in settlement houses, boys' and girls' clubs, "Y's," and industrial schools.

College students provide more than half of the volunteers who, year in and year out, keep these service agencies alive.

Inspired with new appreciation of a collegian's duty to society, they have in increasing numbers sacrificed hours of campus time to coach teams, teach craftsmanship, lead hobby groups, take trips to the country, direct dramatics, or do a hundred and one other similar good turns. The number of volunteers in Boston has nearly doubled since June, 1940, and has multiplied six times in the past five years.

This new attitude is not a pink tea social consciousness of Cabots, Lowells, and Lodges. It represents the genuine conviction that a community is a co-operative venture, and that—as Raymond Dennett, Graduate Secretary of Harvard's Phillips Brooks House, puts it—"those who begin life with a head start should lend a hand to the rest who come to bat with two strikes already called."

Social Service

More than that. He says flatly that social service work does the volunteer more good than the child with whom he works. "How many of the old style Harvard men," he is fond of asking, "do you suppose could go down to Central Square, Cambridge, get up on a platform, and put across a set of ideas to the people who pass by?"

"Of what real value is an education if you can't convey its results to others? If you have lost the 'common touch'?"

Perhaps this explains why there is a cribbage board in the sanctum of the Harvard Lampoon.

Some five years ago, when a common room was established for elderly folk in Boston's South End tenement section, two Lampoon men volunteered to help teach games and hobbies.

Week after week they joined in afternoon card games, read books to the blind, and took baseball fans out to the Boston big league parks. But cribbage the Harvard boys could not teach. They simply didn't play it according to Hoyle. You always took two for his heels, and three for last; and it was a "prial," not a "pair royal." So the mountain came to Mohammet, and the Harvard boys learned to play cribbage.

Still Play It

They still play it today in the Sanctum—with South End rules. And in accord with tradition, two Lampoon boys volunteer for tenement work every year.

Settlement houses furnish winter tasks for 850 greater Boston college boys and girls, summer occupation for 150 more. The activities run the gamut of one's imagination, beginning in the "a"s with apparatus work and proceeding through ballroom dancing, baseball, basketball, boxing, cabinet making, civic groups, citizenship training, cooking, craftsmanship, current events—and this is just one-tenth of the way through the alphabet.

Boys' and girls' clubs come next in the numerical list, occupying perhaps 50 college students. Here men from Massachusetts Institute of Technology figure importantly, for youngsters are very much interested in the mysteries of natural science.

The Boys' Clubs of Boston have a licensed short wave radio broadcasting station, where Tech's radio engineers train the signal men and the control operators and the suave-tongued announcers of tomorrow. There are darkrooms and "studios" for boys with the camera bug, nature study groups for amateur biologists, and wood and metal working laboratories for tomorrow's industrial craftsmen.

The alternative? Often, for these boys, it is the juvenile court, the reform school, the penitentiary.

Take the case of Tommy.

One of a family of 10, he had little use for school, parental authority, or the law. Joining a neighborhood gang, he became the ring leader. There was some stolen fruit, minor midnight burglary, rowdyism in a city churchyard. Tommy was haled into the juvenile court, found guilty, and placed on probation.

The Boys' Clubs became interested. Tommy was invited to enroll in a woodworking class that met three afternoons a week. Sullen at first, he gradually became absorbed in building a boat. He came oftener, worked overtime. One week end his Boston University leader invited him out to his home, gave him a sail in his 18-foot Winabout, and sold him once and for all on a life on the water.

Tommy's marks in school began to improve. The drug store gang began to break up. He got a job, and began thinking about college—something which startled his brothers, only one of whom had finished high school, no end. Before he was graduated from school, he had become an honor student, and today he has his college education, a sailboat of his own, a good job, and a two-year-old called Tommy, Jr.

The story could be repeated a hundred times over—in Y. M. C. A.'s, and Y. W. C. A.'s, as well as boys' clubs and settlement houses, the country over.

It is the story of young America and its college friends, of a new concept of service to society, of two sides of the railroad tracks working together for common ends.

W. R. F.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Rail Surplus Of Tank Cars Challenged

Challenging figures on idle tank cars presented to the Senate Gasoline Investigating Committee today by railroad spokesmen, Clyde G. Morrill, of Boston, Executive Secretary of the Independent Oil Men's Association, said "no one knows" how many are currently available, and called upon Washington to "smoke out the real truth" of the situation.

J. J. Pelley, President of the Association of American Railroads, told the Senate Committee today there are 20,000 surplus tank cars available at present to transport oil from Texas fields to the Atlantic Seaboard.

He said that that was enough equipment to move from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 barrels of petroleum a month.

Mr. Pelley appeared at the Committee's request to discuss the responsibility of using tank cars to help increase the flow of oil to the East.

Tank Cars Available

He said that despite the general increase in the transportation of oil productions, the use of rail tank cars for that purpose had declined in recent years, and hence a surplus of cars was available. Mr. Morrill, frequently a spokesman for the industry, protested that Mr. Pelley's figures had been "arbitrarily arrived at" and "never proved."

Reached in his Boston office, he charged the railroads with habitually classifying as "surplus" and "available" those tank cars which are on the tracks, returning to loading depots from terminals where their tanks were emptied.

Mr. Morrill said Mr. Pelley was "out to force use of such idle cars as there are by arousing a public clamor."

[From Washington, word came that wider use of railroad tank cars is already in prospect.

Joint action by the petroleum industry and the nation's railroads to further reduce tank car tariffs and provide for faster car handling came after Ralph K. Davies, Acting Petroleum Coordinator, admitted before the Committee last week that the 18,000 tank cars said to be available could break the back of the East Coast oil shortage if put to efficient use.

At the same time, Mr. Davies warned that distribution by tank car is more expensive than by tanker, and said that increased costs would have to be passed along to the consumer in the form of higher gasoline prices.

[Eastern and Western railroads announced yesterday a 50 per cent reduction in the freight rate on crude oil. The charge is thus brought to 2½ cents a gallon, which compares with the steamship tanker rate of one cent.]

Heard by Committee

Mr. Pelley told the Senate Committee that his information as to the number of tank cars available could have been produced earlier had anyone indicated that it was needed.

Mr. Davies announced yesterday that September gasoline deliveries to filling stations would be held 10 per cent below July sales.

[It had originally been announced that the September quota would be 15 per cent below July sales.]

The reduction, the same as the original cut which was in effect the last half of August, means that pleasure drivers must continue to get along with about 15 per cent less fuel than in July.

Vehicles in essential public and commercial services will be permitted to take on what gasoline they require, thus leaving non-essential vehicles to account for the full reduction.

The 90 per cent quota, he pointed out, would limit retail gas station sales to some 600,000 barrels a day, which is approximately the same amount consumed in September, 1940. Demand has increased 11 per cent since that time, he said, and the current reduction is only 10 per cent.

Mr. Davies cited these figures in reply to the dealers' assertion that they should be allowed to charge higher prices while rationing is in effect. He pointed out that stations' expenses should be smaller this year than last in view of the evening curfew.

Stocks of gasoline on the Atlantic seaboard, Mr. Davies added, dropped 1,204,000 barrels during the two weeks ending Aug. 23. They are now 1,211,000 barrels below last year's level of the corresponding date, although the demand is now greater.

Dynamite at Devens Not Believed Sabotage

Discovery of a box of dynamite in the earth near a pumping station which supplies Fort Devens, Mass., with most of its drinking water was discounted today by the Boston office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The F. B. I. men did not think this a case of sabotage.

The dynamite turned up in excavating for a garage. The box, buried a foot and a half, contained 10 sticks, the F. B. I. said, and was of the kind used for blasting locally.

As the F. B. I. figured it out, workmen must have mislaid the explosive. The pumping station and garage are a short distance from the military camp.

Boston Joins in Welcome To South American Students

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

South America came to Boston today in the engaging presence of 39 visitors from Ecuador, Chile, Peru, and Venezuela. The Señors, Señoras, and Señoritas are on their way home after a summer course specially arranged for them at the University of Michigan.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin welcomed them to Boston at a Parker House luncheon. During the morning they made a start on two days of intensive sightseeing before the time comes to turn south for the long voyage home. Chileans in the party will be on shipboard 18 days before docking at Valparaiso.

Why have these young people come so far, and at their own expense with the help of numerous North Americans including members of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts?

Mingling with them in search of answers on their own reasons for coming to North America, and remembering hospitality their countries had extended to me, I felt Alberto Pulido of the University of Chile put it just right. He said over a late breakfast at the Hotel Sheraton:

"How can we have a deep friendship in the Americas unless we know each other?"

That is reason enough for most of the visitors, who have poured years of expectation into this trip.

Agustin C. Arroyo, son of Dr. Carlos A. Arroyo del Rio, President of Ecuador, wanted to come to the United States, and was willing to study extra hard so he could come. President Arroyo del Rio promised him the trip if he did well in his courses. He did, and will enter university this coming term after making his own brief but personal survey of public opinion, propaganda, and the social sciences. These interests are preparatory to his law course at the University of Ecuador in Quito.

The description of this party as "students" would be misleading. There are students, but there are also professional men of wide experience. Agustin Arroyo is the youngest—17—and several others are 18 or 19. Then there are practising lawyers, doctors, engineers, and public officials.

Señorita Teresa Bueno of Ecuador is pointed out as a poetess, although her studies in the United States have centered on hygiene and public health.

There are graduates of Santiago College in Chile, a North American school that is credited by the Chileans with being among the best. The campus is entered through a wide arch with Spanish grille work, and its playing fields are carrying North American sports to new popularity in Chile.

From their diverse interests and widespread places of residence, these young South Americans have gathered in response to a common theme—to know the Americas better, and especially to know the United States.

"We know you better than you know us," is the way Dr. Miguel Albornoz, columnist of El Comercio in Quito, told of his long interest in the United States. But reading and the movies only begin to give an idea of this country, he and several others agreed.

The cities that have most impressed them, because they did not expect to find them so large, are Cleveland, Detroit, and Pittsburgh. New York, Chicago—of course. But so many fine and large cities gave them a new grasp on the vastness of this democracy.

Smiling in evident delight at finding something unlike anything they had seen before, they remarked the absence of social classes, and the high level of living among the working people.

"You are closer to the future," said Dr. Albornoz. "We can see here what South America must be one day."

From Boston the party, under the guidance of their Grace Line hosts who have taken the initiative in making their trip possible, will go direct to New York and sail from there.

Cultural Envoys

Dr. Everett W. Lord, former Dean of the College of Business Administration of Boston University, and three graduate students from New England are among a group of professors and students recommended by the United States State Department for cultural activity in Latin America, according to announcement in Washington.

Dr. Lord was included on a list of professors submitted to the other American republics from which they may select United States educators to give lectures, conduct regular courses, or pursue special research in some designated institution. Dr. Lord retired from active duty at B. U. last June.

The three New England graduate students were among groups of five submitted to each Latin American nation, from which each country will select two to receive exchange fellowships for study in its educational institutions. Their names are:

Anson C. Piper, 63 Bowdoin Street, Newton Highlands, Mass., to the Dominican Republic.

Claudia DeWolf, 132 High Street, Bristol, R. I., to Venezula.

Dorothea Dayl, 58 Franklin Street, Northampton, Mass., to Panama.

Brookline Opens Defense Quarters

Permanent headquarters for the Brookline Committee on Public Safety were established today in the old Cabot School building where all matters of civilian defense may be discussed from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.—Opening of permanent quarters was decided as a means of provding townspeople with all necessary data in connection with the rapidly expanding defense program in the town.

Coincident with opening its office, the Committee announced plans were being perfected for a community mass meeting Sept. 26 in the Brookline High School auditorium. An extensive program portraying the far-reaching work of the committee in all phases of home defense and protection of lives and property is being formulated.

Woolen Trade Study For Pay Plan in N. E.

Economic and competitive conditions in Massachusetts' woolen industry, employing one-third of the Nation's 150,000 woolen textile workers, will be studied by a national committee considering a new minimum wage, Leo A. Gleason, Acting Regional Director for the Wage-Hour division in New England, announced today.

The committee, just appointed by Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administratior, will hold its first meeting in Washington on Sept. 24.

While employer and employee representatives on the new committe are holdovers from the committee which setablished the 36-cen-an-hour minimum in 1940, members of the public section are new additions. With one exception the new members are all from New England.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public concerts by the Massachusetts WPA music project, The Beacon WPA Orchestra, William Daley conducting, at the Franklin Park bandstand, Dorchester, at 7 p. m. The Boston WPA Band, John Jacobson conducting, at the Jamaica Pond bandstand, Jamaica Plain, at 7 p. m. The Salem WPA Band, Camille Coppes conducting, at the Lynn Common, North Common Street, Lynn, at 8 p. m.

Anti-Hitler rally conducted by the Jewish Peoples' Committee of Boston. Guest speaker will be Bernard Harkevy, National Secretary of the Jewish Peoples' Committee. Other speakers will represent labor and youth organizations. Entertainment will follow. At Morton Plaza, Wellington Hill Street Dorchester at 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "History of the Book" by Miss Maginnis, at 11 a. m.

First day of the display of a "Treasury House" and ordnance equipment, under the auspices of the United States Treasury Department for the defense savings drive. The "Treasury House" will be used for the sale of defense stamps. On exhibition for four weeks, Boston Common, beginning at 12, noon.

Free public concert by the Boston WPA Band, John Jacobson conducting, at the Parkman bandstand, Boston Common, at 12, noon.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Virginia Raymond, contralto, and Leo Litwin, pianist, Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight, temperature about the same as last night with the lowest temperature in the middle 50's; Thursday increasing high cloudiness, temperatures about the same as today; gentle variable winds becoming southeasterly Thursday morning.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont: Fair tonight; temperatures about the same as last night. Thursday considerable cloudiness with scattered light showers confined for the most part to mountain sections.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair tonight; temperatures about the same as last night. Thursday high cloudiness with scattered light showers from the Connecticut River westward.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Gentle to moderate east to southeast winds; mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday with showers over south and central portions tonight; showers Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	77	New Orleans	77	88
Chicago	66	81	New York	62	81
Denver	61	87	Norfolk	68	78
Kansas City	76	90	Philadelphia	62	81
Los Angeles	56	70	St. Louis	74	87
Miami	79	88	Washington	68	..
Minneapolis	65	77			

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 3, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:27 p. m., height 10.4 feet.
Thursday, 11:00 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:44 p. m.

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Stroll in Costa Rican Plaza: Cross Section of Human Hope

"South of the Rio Grande"
Twenty-sixth in a series of 30 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San José, Costa Rica—In San José, the Capital of orderly, peaceful Costa Rica, there is an Avenue of Orchids, with 200 different varieties of that plant, as well as many other beautiful flowers. It is in an attractive part of town, filled with modern houses, occupied by people of means. As I walked down one of the finest streets, looking for the orchids, I passed two Negro girls talking in a yard by the sidewalk. And they were using excellent English.

That seemed strange. I had been traveling for weeks below the Rio Grande, and here I suddenly came upon simple appearing Costa Rican girls, using English as though it were their native tongue. I stopped, went back, excused myself for addressing them in such a bold way, and asked if I might know where they had learned English so well.

The older girl answered in a tone which seemed to imply she thought me a bit condescending. "I suppose, where you learned it," she said.

"You mean in the United States?" I asked.

Their Mother Tongue

"No, I mean at home," she explained. "It is my language, just as it is yours."

"It is plain, from the excellent way you speak, that it is your mother tongue, but may I ask where your mother lived?" I persisted.

"Right here in Costa Rica."

"Are there many English-speaking people like you girls in this country?"

"The Atlantic Coast is full of them," she said. "Port Limon is like an English city."

"A city of colored English," the smaller girl added.

"And may I ask how the English got colored?"

"You'd better ask how the colored got English," the little girl commented, and explained: "We're from Jamaica, and Jamaica's English. We came here to work in the bananas on the lowlands—to do the work white people can't stand."

"And from there I see you came up to the pleasanter high land, like everybody else who ever landed on these shores."

Every Road Closed

"The white people brought us up to serve as maids," the larger girl said.

"I hope in this beautiful land you've all found a way to be brotherly," I commented.

"Oh, no!" exclaimed the girls.

The larger girl added: "Everything's against us, and every road is closed."

Then they told in much detail the story of the Negroes in Costa Rica, not failing to point out the many discriminations to which they are subjected.

By that time a tall, graceful, thin-lipped young Negress joined them, and I bade them good-by.

After dinner, I sat on a cement bench in the Plaza, as a soft night and gently waving trees told me of Columbus, Balboa, Cortes, Pizarro, Drake, Hawkins, slave dealers, ship lanes, bananas, and a strange mixture of men and women who kidnapped, exploited, and plundered one another.

As my thoughts thus roved about on the Spanish Main of land and water, a thin, wan, poorly dressed man stopped before my bench and asked, "Miss the bus?"

It startled me to be accosted with such familiarity in a town where I was an utter stranger, and especially to have that question hurled at me. I wondered if he thought I was Mr. Chamberlain.

"No," I answered. "Why?"

"Well, I'm the man who told you how to get the bus to Cartago, but I see you didn't go."

Two Points of View

"Oh," I said. "I remember now. You made the joke about Hannibal. I decided to go tomorrow. This city's enough for tonight. I think it is wonderful!"

"Wonderful if you got job!" he said.

"And it's so clean," I went on.

"Clean if you got home to wash in."

"And the weather's so fine!"

"Fine if you had supper."

"Well, I guess everybody can work," I ventured, "and earn his supper."

"Work if he got credit," my interlocutor retorted.

By that time, I decided to let him take the lead, so I waited. Soon he asked, "Been Espahnia?"

"I'm sorry to say I haven't," I admitted.

"Been Cuba?"

"Not there, either."

"I Espahnish. Come Cuba. Get job. Earn money. Come Costa Rica. Open store. Everything okay. Then fire. Lose store. Now no credit. Can't get back. Washed up."

Just then a thin, clean, barefoot little boy came along with two small packages of candy in a big pasteboard box. They cost a penny apiece. "Buy them, mister," the lad pleaded. I didn't respond.

"Please buy 'em, mister, that's all I got left."

Still I didn't.

"Please buy 'em, mister," he implored, and got up on the bench beside me. His delicate face looked sleepy.

"Better buy them," the Spaniard said. "Good candy. Buy 'em, so boy can go home to mama."

I bought. The boy said "gracias." The friendly Spaniard opened one of the little packages, which contained six thin candy disks, and calling to a man on a neighboring bench, said, "Karl, come here, with us."

Karl came and sat down by me. The Spaniard passed the candy. The barefoot boy left.

"Boy's father American," the Spaniard said. "Here two year. Had pension. Left. Never send money now." He passed the candy around again.

"Karl's from Switzerland," the Spaniard went on. "Stranded. Got family there. Two children."

He talked a while longer, then said, "Bed time."

"Not yet," I objected. "I'd like to sit here in the park all night!"

"If you're strong," he commented. He tarried a minute longer, then solemnly said: "Good night, Karl. Good night, mister," and went slowly away. He looked very lonely.

He had seemed gentle and wise. I was glad to be with him. I wished he had told me much more about Spain and Cuba and credit and what he lived by. I wondered if he was the little boy's father, and if they had played a trick on me. It wasn't much of a trick—two meager cents. I preferred to believe he was just a sad, friendly man, sorry for tired little boys. "Still," I thought, "he and Karl may have some game."

Karl looked like a Swiss all right. He was blond, smooth shaven, and neat. He seemed bashful and naive. "I came over before the Nazi war," he said. "I had heard there was work here. At first I got a coffee job. But now there's a big coffee crisis and no work. I make a wretched living and can't possibly get back."

All Three "Broke"

There was enough light in the park to permit me to see a photo of his boy and girl. He said he had his room paid for a month. He wore cheap, clean, khaki clothes. He had learned Spanish and was fond of the Costa Ricans. Best of all his acquaintances he liked the Spaniard.

"He's an artist," Karl said. "Had a picture store. It caught fire. Now he's broke."

"And the little boy's broke," he added thoughtfully.

"And I'm broke," he said after a while, and went on, "You got a family?"

"Yes," I said.

"And you'll see them soon?"

"Soon."

"Wherever you are, the world's a prison if you can't get back home," he said.

He talked some more, then rose and said, "Good night." Before leaving he added, "I hope we'll meet again tomorrow."

I hoped so too. But we didn't.

I remained in the Plaza a long time, there on the edge of the golden highway of imperial plunderers. The stars and the cool soft breeze, the fronds and the ferns and a thousand flowers had woven an invisible gossamer net for catching the truths of the ages. And the net had placed one of them there in my hands. It was, that all the iron-mailed knights and sword-wielding sailors and high-plumed pirates that had scourged those shores were but vain and swaggering dwarfs beside the kind and gentle men, the friendly girls and boys, black or white or brown, who try to move from the jungles up the hills to a better life. I let the net of the zephyrs, of the star beams, and flower fragrance gather friendly people from everywhere and bring them there to my Plaza.

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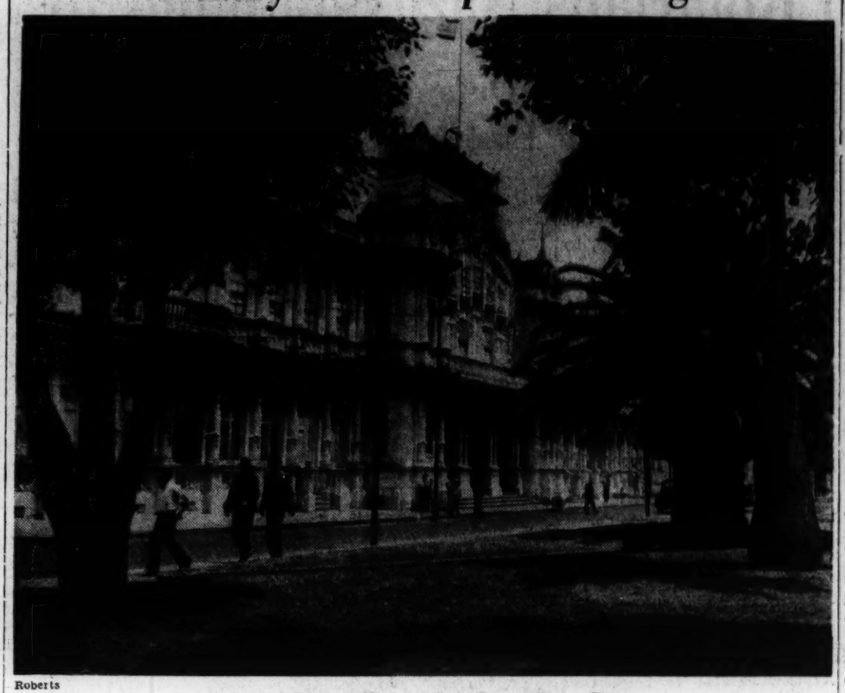


Roberts

General Post Office in San Jose, Costa Rica
Situated on the border of one of the beautiful parks in the Nation's Capital

Laws Place Time Limits On Enforcement of Rights

"A Stitch in Time"
Twenty-sixth in a Series of 30 Articles

By Henry E. Ashmun
Member of the State Bar of California and Author of "Effective Public Reading"

The right to collect a bill or a promissory note, to prevent the wrongful use of one's land, and to pursue other remedies given one by law does not exist indefinitely. There is a limitation of time within which one must take action to enforce his rights. This limitation varies widely according to the nature of the right to be enforced and the remedy to be invoked. It also varies greatly according to the laws of the different states and of the United States.

The length of the period of the various limitations varies more or less according to the nature of the evidence necessary to prove the invasion of a right. When the evidence is of a fairly permanent nature, the period is longer. Where the lapse of time makes difficult the proof of the right to sue, the period is relatively short.

Take for example, the question of the ownership or possession of land, or the right to its use. A dispute in that regard may not be outlawed for 20 years in your particular state. A promissory note can be sued upon probably within from three to six years after its due date in your jurisdiction, depending on the laws in force there. But suit to obtain payment for merchandise sold across the counter may have to be brought in half that time. An open account, that is, a regular month-to-month charge account, is often treated like the promissory note or other written evidence of indebtedness, and takes a longer period than the simple sale in a single transaction.

Actions in Equity

In suits for injunction to prevent damage to person or property, to correct mistakes brought about by fraud, or other remedies that are called actions in equity, it may not be so much a period of time as of diligence on the part of the person whose right has been invaded that is the test. It is an axiom in such cases that courts of equity look with favor on those who act promptly to establish or maintain their rights. This does not mean that you should rush to court without trying to bring about an amicable adjustment out of court, but that there should not be undue delay or neglect in seeking court remedies where other means fail within a reasonably short time.

The limitation of legal action due to the lapse of time does not mean that the original right has been extinguished or that the debt has ceased to exist. The limitation is simply on the bringing into court of evidence that the right exists and has been violated. And so there may be circumstances which will overcome the limitation and make permissible the bringing of suit and the introduction of evidence.

Thus, when the debtor has been out of the State in which his debt must be collected, the time he has been absent is deducted from the period of the statute. If a note was due January 31, 1936, in a state having a four-year limit on notes, and the debtor was out of the state for two years, the note will not be outlawed until January 31, 1942.

Another circumstance that will extend the period is a written acknowledgment of the debt by the debtor. If the debtor owing the above note wrote the creditor on March 1, 1940, "I know this note is long overdue, and I will pay it as soon as possible," the period of the statute started running all over again, and suit may be brought by March 1, 1944. It does not matter that the letter was written more than four years after the note was due. The debt did not cease to exist, and the right to present evidence of its existence was reviewed by the written acknowledgment.

Taxes

Of all the countless forms of taxation, those which interest us here are the ones involving some sort of declaration on the part of the person taxed, or who must claim exemption if he is to be exempted.

Considerations of prime importance are these: Tax declarations must be made in many cases in order to avoid penalties. Tax bills must be paid by given dates to avoid penalties and payment of interest. Exemptions must be claimed in order to be obtained. These include Veterans' and householders' exemptions.

It may be the custom in your locality for the assessor or tax collector to mail out bills without request. Or it may be necessary for you to call or send for them. This is a matter you must ascertain as soon as you have purchased a home or other real estate or move into a new jurisdiction with household and personal effects subject to tax.

Delinquency may arise, of course, from shortage of funds, as well as from ignorance or oversight. But the penalties and rate of interest for tax delinquencies are often so high that you should make every effort to borrow money to meet the required payments, rather than let the taxes go, even for a short time. After a period, varying in different localities, the property will be sold for taxes. This does not mean, however, that you will be immediately driven out of possession.

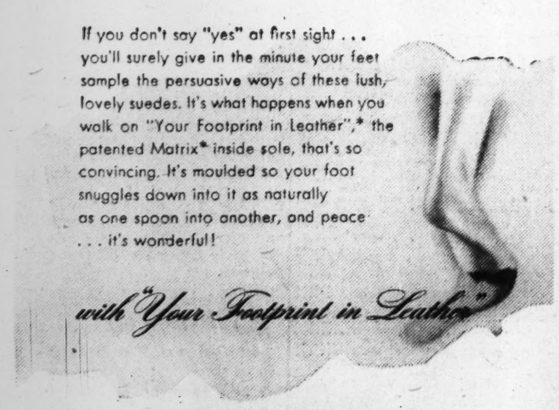
Ordinarily Long

The period of redemption is ordinarily quite long, but the costs of sale and redemption must be met by the property owner. If one is forced into delinquency, he should ascertain the penalties, rate of interest, date of sale, and period of redemption. If the redemption period is allowed to elapse, then one may actually lose the property.

Income taxes require a return to be made by everyone receiving more than a certain minimum income from wages, salary, investments, etc., which amount may change from time to time in both the Federal Government and in those States having income taxes. There are certain classes of persons exempt from making returns, but these are few, and one had better satisfy himself by inquiry from the proper authorities that he is not required to make a return before risking the severe penalties attaching to failure to do so.

The fact that credits and exemptions may avoid your actually having to pay an income tax does not save you from having to render a return, if your income without the exemptions and allowances is above the basic figure.

The making of separate returns by husband and wife in certain community property states will effect a saving in the total amount of income tax to be charged. You should make inquiry about this in your own state.



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By a Staff Artist

South American Labor Backs Eight-Point Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A gigantic demonstration by Argentine workers expressed South American mass reaction to the Eight Points of Democracy established by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill in their Atlantic Conference. It is estimated that half a million adhered to labor manifestations favoring the Allied cause. These culminated in an overflow gathering in the Luna Park Stadium.

There has never been any doubt about popular feeling on the supreme war issues. It is only recently that leaders, in some countries, have begun to realize how remote they are from the public conscience with their formulas for "strict neutrality." Rulers themselves remain noncommittal but there have been encouraging expressions in the legislatures.

The most significant result of the Atlantic Declaration, therefore, is the resolution of the Peruvian Chamber appealing for a united parliamentary front in the New World to support the Democratic principles espoused by the North American President and the British Premier. The effects of this resolution in Latin America are not yet apparent but it is not doubted that these will be fruitful.

Officials Aroused

Southern authorities hitherto lukewarm on war and peace issues were aroused for the first time by the Atlantic pronouncement. It would be most satisfactory if this were a spiritual arousal. Unfortunately, there is no evidence of this. Rather is it a case of being impressed by the two great English-speaking nations in virtual alliance to defeat Nazilsm. If anyone had spoken for these high but doubting officials when the Declaration was announced, he might have been heard to say "They mean business at last."

The Eight Points were eulogistically welcomed, but neither the American nor British Government appears to have discerned the fine opening for follow-up publicity. The Nazi propaganda machine in South America—where it functions openly—may yet be brought to a standstill by resourceful Anglo-American counterattacks, it is believed here.

Such democratic publicity could be based on the Atlantic Declaration and its hopeful implications for these Latin peoples who have their own ideas and aspirations for a postwar world freedom. Observers say it is not too late to explain and amplify the message for them. It may have a bearing on their co-operation with the democracies while the fight is still on.

Fifth Column Suppression

The Argentine "Dies" investigators were perceptibly stimulated. The drive against Nazis and "fifth columnists" has gathered momentum everywhere. Chile, Bolivia and Peru have witnessed parliamentary initiative to set up inquiries similar to those which brought to light so much interesting evidence the other side of the Andes. Some authorities are already looking beyond investigation; they are talking openly of repression. The Atlantic Declaration has encouraged boldness. Ideological vigilance is widespread.

An interesting sidelight on general war reaction is the attitude toward Russia. Moscow communiqués are being given good display in the newspapers. Even Conservative and Church organs have lowered their hostile notes. This may be due to the failure of the German High Command to live up to its previous record for accuracy in recording land operations. A more likely explanation is editorial appreciation of Anglo-American determination to stand by any country resisting the enemy at all.

War Secretary Henry L. Stimson's warning on the strategic dangers to the United States through possible Nazi-Fascist Axis footholds in South America had a salutary effect on Latin isolationists who believe in geographical immunity. The Stimson speech has strengthened the fast-spreading belief that "anything can happen anywhere." Once again it brought home to South Americans that their future will not necessarily be determined on their own territory but by what happens at distant points like Dakar, the Azores and Iceland.

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La Guardia Bars Retroactive Raise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—Declaring the 1941-42 City budget could be stretched no further, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia yesterday had turned thumbs down on requests by the Transport Workers Union to make new wage-and-hour schedules for 27,500 operating and maintenance workers of the City-owned transit system retroactive to July 1.

The Mayor's statement followed receipt of a telegram from Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, parent body of the Transport Union, who said he was "astounded" at the failure of the Board of Transportation to make such provision.

"We can't do it," the Mayor declared. "Instead of giving fewer people more for one month, a larger number will get an increase permanently. We have to work on the available money this year. I'm sure Mr. Murray will understand."

Revised wage-and-hour schedules went into effect Sept. 1 and will add $6,250,000 to the annual transit pay roll. More than 4,000 clerical and supervisory employees of the transit system will, however, receive $953,500 in pay rises retroactive to July 1 in the form of small increments to annual salaries.

Meanwhile officials of the Union announced they would continue to press for retroactive payment of all pay increases.

Street Book Fair Planned in Portland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—An innovation in book distribution in the Pacific Northwest will be the four-day Book Fair to be staged on the sidewalks of downtown Portland Sept. 10, 11, 12 and 13.

The Book Fair is being sponsored by the Library Association of Portland to popularize the newest volumes on world crisis and defense.

Thousands of volumes, newly published, will be arrayed in six separate booths covered by brightly striped awnings on S. W. Morrison Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, one of the city's busiest blocks. The books will be available for inspection to all who pass, and members of the library staff will be present to answer questions and take orders for books from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. each day.

Gay banners advertising the street Book Fair have been designed and painted by Fred Gong, Lincoln high school graduate of Portland, who gained national fame in June as winner of the fourth annual American magazine youth art forum competition.

Brazil Decorates Head Of Moore-McCormack

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Award of the decoration of "The Order of The Southern Cross" by the Government of Brazil to Albert V. Moore, President of the Moore-McCormack Lines, was disclosed by the steamship company.

Dr. Getulio Vargas, Brazilian President, made the award in appreciation of Mr. Moore's activities in developing passenger and cargo trade between Brazil and the United States.

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Bomber-Ferry Pilot Tells Hub Rotarians Nazi Bombings in U. S. Not Impossible

Two Defense Work Strikes Ended as New Disputes Open

Two strikes in Massachusetts plants working on defense products ndeed today, while several new tie-ups affecting military necessities showed up.

Strikers at the U. S. Gypsum plant in Charlestown, Boston, went back to their jobs today, closing one of the longest local stoppages. The men here and at 16 other plants of the same company over the country returned at request of the National Defense Mediation Board. Owen D. Young, former president of the General Electric Co., was named a special investigator in the dispute.

Workers who had walked out at the new Cornell-Dubilier branch at New Bedford, makers of electrical apparatus, also turned back to their jobs today, pending a National Labor Relations Board election next Monday.

In the labor dispute at Leland-Gifford Co of Worcester, which produced one of the most vital defense strikes, now over, in New England, both sides accepted a formula for cleaning up their continuing differences. However in interpreting the agreement, each today appeared to hold contrary views of the major issue. This still seemed to be the question of what union should be the bargaining agency.

Meanwhile a strike was reported at the Merrimack Manufacturing Co. of Lowell and another in the Mayfair Shoe Corporation of Newburyport.

Strike Settled

Settlement of the strike at the Cornell-Dubilier Corporation at New Bedford was effected here last night at the New England office of the National Labor Relations Board. The company is one of the biggest manufacturers of electrical condensers.

Much of the company's production goes into defense, and in the expansion caused by the defense program, Cornell-Dubilier added to its main plant at Plainfield, N. J., this year, by taking over an old factory building at New Bedford.

By agreement, the strikers began going back to work today, and on Monday an employee election will be held. The question will be whether or not the 1,200 employees involved wish the Electrical Workers' Union of the A. F. of L. to represent them.

All strikers are to be reinstated and the last to be taken back by Friday. The union withdraws its charges of anti-union discrimination, and the company posts a notice of strict neutrality in the election.

The strike, which began Aug. 14, follows a much more serious strike at the company's larger plant at Plainfield. The adjustment was handled by Albert Colbert, field examiner of the Labor Board's Boston office.

Formula Accepted

A formula drawn up in Washington for settling the labor disputes at the Leland-Gifford Co., of Worcester, important cog in warplane manufacture, has been accepted by the company, Ernest L. Anderson, attorney for Leland-Gifford, said today.

"The dispute as far as we are concerned is over," Mr. Anderson commented.

The program as outlined by the attorney included withdrawal of charges of anti-union discrimination by the union and the return to work of 12 employees. Four of the 12 were never discharged, he said, but temporarily laid off because of a change in machinery. Two were not allowed to go back to their jobs because of violence in which they participated during the strike, which ended several weeks ago.

Mr. Anderson said that the company was negotiating with the independent union at the plant, and that the question of the bargaining agency lay between the independent union and the union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, which called the strike. He added that the company had not agreed to leave the issue of which union should represent the men to decision by the National Labor Relations Board or to any other governmental agency.

The company is the sole producer of finished crankshafts for the great Pratt & Whitney airplane engine works at East Hartford. These engines go into big bombers and other war aircraft.

Later M. J. Walsh, New England director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., gave a different version of the Washington formula. He said the plan called for the decision on the bargaining unit to be left to the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. Walsh said that he had filed charges with the Boston office of the Board that the company had fostered a company union, and the question was now in the Board's hands of whether to order the disestablishment of the independent union.

Bus Service Resumed As Strike Ends

Winthrop and Saugus commuters today rejoiced over resumption of bus service after a three-day strike by 50 drivers, mechanics and cleaners came to an end when wage increases were granted by Rapid Transit, Inc.

The strike's termination was reached after all-day negotiations conducted by the State Board of Concilation and Arbitration.

Company officials agreed to pay drivers 75 cents an hour and to boost the wages of garage workers by 15 per cent. Workers, affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Electric Street Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, had demanded 76 cents an hour compared to the 70 cents most drivers had been paid.

During the day's negotiations the company had first offered to pay 73 cents an hour. Union leaders, headed by Robert Kirby, President of the Local 1146, countered with an offer to accept 73 cents an hour with any increase over that amount to be a subject for arbitration, or 75 cents an hour without future arbitration.

The strike was settled at 10 p. m. at a meeting of the union members in a vacant store across the street from the Winthrop garage of Rapid Transit, Inc. At midnight bus service was resumed. The strike had been fully effective since 3:45 a. m. Sunday, tying up approximately 4,000 commuters in each direction.

Employee Election

The biggest employee election in New England this week will be that at the John P. Squire Co. plant at Cambridge Friday. Some 800 employees will be eligible to vote on whether or not they want to be represented in collective bargaining by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. This will also be the largest election this union has participated in locally.

Tomorrow 150 employees of the Turner Canning Machinery Co. of Peabody will vote on whether or not they want the Electrical Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

On Friday 25 employees of the Kistler Leather Co. of South Boston and 60 employees of the J. E. Daniels Leather Co. of Boston will vote. The choice this time is between the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of the A. F. of L. or no union.

Work Stopped

HILLSGROVE, R. I., Sept. 3 (AP)—State Works Project Administrator Farrell D. Coyle today stopped work on the $500,000 National Guard hangar at the State airport after the Providence Building Trades Council picketed the project this morning.

WPA will not pass men through the picket line, Mr. Coyle said. Pending settlement of the situation, the workers have been assigned to other projects through the State, he said.

The picketing was the latest move in an attempt by the Building Trades Council to obtain union wages for WPA bricklayers and possibly other classes of labor on the project, scheduled to be completed this coming autumn.

Shoe Pay Hearing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Labor Department's wage-hour division will conduct a public hearing in Washington Sept. 12 on a recommended minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for the shoe manufacturing industry.

The 40-cent minimum was recommended by a special committee appointed to study the wage situation. It would mean an increase of 5 cents an hour for 96,000 workers, mostly women.

Cuba Eager for U. S. Lard

Imports of American hog lard into Cuba during the first four months of this year, amounting to 31,562,819 pounds, were about 42 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1940. Cuban traders express the view that the unprecedented rate of Cuban lard imports resulted from a continuation of large-scale purchases against a strongly rising price trend in markets of origin.

Sees Better Air Defenses Need of Eastern Cities

The United States is pictured as a vulnerable Nation from the air, unless we do something immediately about our air defenses, by Lieut. Col. George R. Hutchinson, a bomber-ferry pilot and head of the family of "Flying Hutchinsons."

Colonel Hutchinson, who posed the question, "Can the United States be bombed today?" before the regular Tuesday meeting of the Boston Rotary Club at the Hotel Statler, asserted quite affirmatively that of course the United States can be bombed from Europe. "If we can deliver them over there, there is no reason why the Germans can't do it this way."

Early Detection Difficult

German bombers, furthermore, could get across here practically undetected until they struck the North American coast, Colonel Hutchinson said. In Europe it is virtually impossible to fly between London and Berlin, or in the opposite direction without being detected or fired upon, he said. The bombers must cross 900 miles of heavily fortified territory, over millions of men under arms and with antiaircraft protection, he added.

But German bombers could reach here at night from Europe, Colonel Hutchinson said, pick up any one of our airways radio aids and follow it to any city that was an objective. Once over it they could release tons of bombs. "They might do it any time now just to put one of our plants aiding Britain out of business."

"Why, just 400 ships each carrying 50 men would compose an air-borne Army of 20,000 men that could certainly hold an airport over here, give time for the bombers to refuel and go back for more help. It was done in Crete, why not here?" he concluded.

Crippling of the Detroit Edison plant, for instance, Colonel Hutchinson said, would throw our important automobile and tank industries out for days and perhaps weeks until it was fixed. If the Niagara-Hudson plant was put out of business it would hurt the defense plants in and around Buffalo, he said. "Why should the Germans count the cost of throwing away so many planes if it would seriously hamper our efforts to aid their enemy?" he said.

What He'd Do for Cities

Colonel Hutchinson proposed that at least 15 or 20 of our strategic cities have strong aerial defenses. He proposed that New York be set up as a great defense exhibit so that the officials from other American cities should come there and study and apply it at home. Colonel Hutchinson also proposed that all flying be prohibited over such defended cities, that all planes entitled to fly over such an area be given numbers that could be changed every day. In this way, he believed, adequate air protection could be set up.

The New York defense exhibit, he proposed, should have all the features and examples of London air raid protection—marked streets, observer balloons, searchlights, school children taught in airplane sound detection, fire wardens. "We've got to do this," he urged, "because we haven't got enough antiaircraft guns to defend both of our coasts."

Colonel Hutchinson, who is now on a lecture tour, flew bombers last year across the Atlantic in delivery flights. He scouted the possibility of sabotage in the recent series of ferrying accidents which have cost a total of 54 lives in three weeks. "Without any real study of the press accounts I can only deduce that these accidents look like that—just accidents—flying into mountains over clouded-down territory."

Lieut. Col. George R. Hutchinson
Bomber-ferry pilot, who addressed the Boston Rotary Club luncheon today.

Boston's Counsel Uses Own Power In Place of Gas

He may be the Corporation Counsel of the largest city in New England . . . he may be president of the National Association of Community Chests and Councils . . . he may have a solid two inches in the New England Who's Who and live on Beacon Hill, but when he takes to the road, he hops upon a bike.

Robert Cutler, Boston lawyer, college teacher, author, businessman, visited his brother in Mattapoisett, Mass., over the Labor Day week end. That is 63 miles from Beacon Hill. He went by bicycle. On his summer vacation, Mr. Cutler traveled from Bangor, Maine, to Quebec City—240 miles. He didn't use a drop of gas.

To him, however, those trips are merely peanuts. Three years ago he toured Scotland, Belgium, and Holland—a mere 1,200 miles—and went by bicycle all the way.

Friends Weigh Wilkins' Race In G. O. P. Test

Friends of Raymond S. Wilkins, Republican Executive Councilor, are extending political feelers to determine whether he could win the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor at the September, 1942, primary, G. O. P. sources revealed today.

The Winchester attorney is a long-time personal friend of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, having served overseas with him during the World War. At that time Governor Saltonstall was a Lieutenant while Mr. Wilkins was his Captain.

The Executive Councilor served as the Governor's personal counsel during the removal proceedings which resulted in the ouster of several department heads, including William F. Callahan as State Commissioner of Public Works.

It has been understood that Representative Christian A. Herter (R), of Boston, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has his political eye on the G. O. P. Lieutenant Governor nomination. He has already told his friends he will not return to the House for another term.

A contest between Representative Herter and Mr. Wilkins would put the Governor in a difficult position in as much as he is extremely friendly to both.

Political circles are still uncertain as to the Governor's own future political intentions. Some leaders are convinced that he will relinquish his gubernatorial post and seek the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress from the 10th district, now represented by Representative George Holden Tinkham of Boston. Representative Tinkham's district has been strengthened for the Republican party by the recent legislative redistricting bill.

Defense Cuts N. E. WPA Rolls But Priority Layoffs Loom

With the steady crescendo of defense activity, workers in New England are leaving the rolls of the Work Projects Administration for private jobs at the rate of more than 4,000 a month, regional WPA headquarters in Boston reported today.

On the other hand, the prospect of widespread layoffs in private industry as a result of priority restrictions is "bothering" WPA officials with a new threat of expanded rols, a WPA spokesman stated.

New England's WPA rolls this month stand at about 55,000 as compared with 125,000 last Jan. 15, and a new peak in the number of workers getting private jobs and leaving the rolls is expected this autumn.

In addition to the 4,000-odd workers known to be going into private industry each month, a large number each month leave the rolls for undisclosed reasons—which, in many cases, means jobs.

On the waiting list, however, are about 20,000 New Englanders whom the WPA has not been able to employ because of reductions in appropriations and quotas.

In Massachusetts there are about 37,000 workers now on the rolls and they are dropping out to enter industry at about 1,200 a month, with another 1,200 leaving for "reasons unknown." There are, however, about 14,000 on the waiting list.

Local governments, which have been enjoying the experience of having Uncle Sam build new schoolhouses, streets, sewers, parks, etc., are feeling the curtailment much more than these decreases would indicate. This is true because increasing numbers of WPA workers have been transferred from ordinary public works to defense projects at places like Camp Edwards, Fort Devens, Boston Harbor forts, Springfield and Watertown arsenals, Hingham ammunition depot and the Squantum Air Base.

About 40 per cent of New England's WPA workers today are employed on defense projects.

The WPA has furnished about 5,800 trainees for "refresher" courses in mechanical trades in Massachusetts schools since courses of this kind were provided about a year ago. Of the 5,800 who have taken these 10 to 12-week courses, about 3,000 have jobs today.

Out of the 37,000 now on the rolls in Massachusetts, an estimated 30,000 could be trained for defense jobs, it was estimated by a statistician in the office of Denis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator.

N. H. State Parley Sept. 23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 3—Former United States Senator George H. Moses, President of the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, has issued a call for the Convention to assemble in adjourned session on Sept. 23, at which time its chief business will be consideration of proposed constitutional amendments which would tend to cut the size of the New Hampshire House of Representatives with its ever-increasing membership of 423, already the largest law-making body in the Nation.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

N. H. to Have Centers of Aircraft Warning

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 3—United States Army Engineers will come to New Hampshire shortly to aid in establishing 12 control centers for aircraft warning, according to Gov. Robert O. Blood. "This is an extremely important step in insuring the safety of New Hampshire's residents against enemy attacks," he said.

"It reminds us again that our local civilian defense organizations must continue to organize and prepare. Warning service of approaching enemy aircraft is of little value if the average citizen has not been instructed how to behave when the attack comes.

"This ties in with the observation posts located throughout the State and manned largely by American Legion members. In the organization of these individual observation posts the State of New Hampshire is in the lead over all other New England States, having completed all but 5 per cent of its organizations."

Country Fairs

The country fair season is under way in New Hampshire and for the greater part of September one of this famous rural institutions will be open in one or another New Hampshire town.

While a generation or so ago practically every town of any size had its country fair at which the season's agricultural products were entered in competition, the women folks competed for cooking and sewing honors, and John Smith and Frank Jones revived their quest for trotting honors, only about a dozen New Hampshire communities now hold such events. As those that still continue are located in widely scattered sections of the State, the fair has become an event of an area instead of a single community. Most of the old-timers claim that these fairs not only have retained their original features but have added such new features as have been necessary to compete with new types of entertainment. In New Hampshire the country fair is very much a part of the fall season and these fairs are attracting visitors from distant points.

School Problem

Several New Hampshire communities are facing a school problem as a result of abnormal boosts in their populations brought about by defense activities. Portsmouth, for instance, has been having boom days since the outset of the defense program to the end that the population has grown by leaps and bounds.

New homes by the hundreds have been built to house the defense workers. And with the opening of the new school year a distinct shortage of school housing arises. The PWA in Washington has approved a new $935,000 high school building and a $347,960 elementary school for Kittery, just across the line in Maine.

Kittery town officials have notified officials of the Portsmouth Navy Yard that "parents of children living upon the Navy's housing reservation" will find it "futile to present themselves for admission to the Kittery school system until such time as Federal funds have been made actually available for the cost of their education—then we will welcome the children of the reservation."

The reservation is a 600-unit housing project and when it is filled it is expected to include 1,200 children of school age. The new elementary school that is to be built will provide housing for only 600 school children. Both of the school projects approved for the area will not be ready for use for some time so that some sort of temporary facilities for schooling will be necessary. Halls, church vestries, and other such quarters are expected to serve the purpose temporarily.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 4
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
6:45 p. m.—Music for a Summer Evening.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students and beginners).
7:30 p. m.—News for French-Speaking Listeners in the West Indies.
(15.13mc or 11.73mc)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.

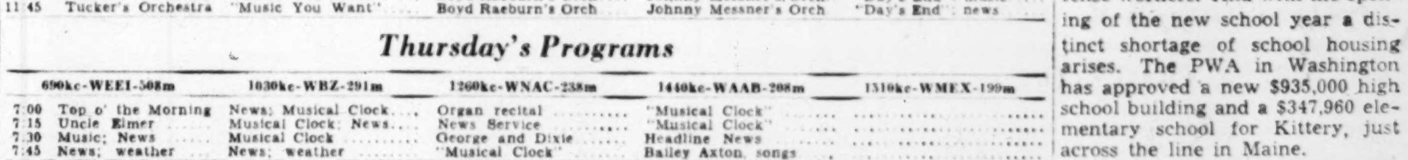
WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies. Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; We Present.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Dolly Dawn's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Bauer & Ramin; Jimmy Lytell's Orch.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; The Hemisphere Review.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Program for Newfoundland. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—7:05 p. m.—War Commentary, Lt. Cmdr. Thomas Woodrooffe, R.N. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m. Program in English. RV96 15.41 meg., 19 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:10 p. m.—"Listening Post," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Violin Duet; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—J. B. Priestley: "Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." Talk. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Second and third acts of "Don Pasquale," by Gaetano Donizetti. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce": sk.	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Sports and music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	Honeymoon Hill: sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Yankees Baseball Game	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	John's Other Wife: sk	"The Guiding Light"	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Sports and music
3:45	Children Are People	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Yankees Baseball Game	Sports and music
4:00	Scattergood Baines	**Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt**	"Backstage Wife": sk	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	The Town Parade
4:15	Around the Hub	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Yankees Baseball Game	The Town Parade
4:30	Accent on Music	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	John Kiley, organ
4:45	Edna Smith	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Yankees Baseball Game	Comic Page Club
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker, Stories	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"About Today": drama
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr. Keen: sketch	News of the World	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	Kay Thompson's	Midweek Function	Johnny Messner's Or-	"The Lone Ranger": sk	Johnny Long's Orchestra
7:45	Festival, Orchestra	Midweek Function	chestra	"The Lone Ranger": sk	Smiley's Orchestra
8:00	Grand Central Sta-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	tion	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	Song Spinners	Attuck's Chorus
8:30	"Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Boake Carter	Defense Program
8:45	drama; Wm. Shirer	night": dramatic sketch	and the Westerners	Colonial News Service	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	**"Treasury Hour":**	Frontline Headlines	**Eddie Cantor, Dinah**	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	**Millions for De-**	"Meet the Band"	**Shore, E. Fairchild's Or.**	All Star-N. Y. Giants	Album
9:30	**fense; speakers;**	News Here and Abroad	"Mr. District Attorney"	football game	Pages From the Classical
9:45	**orchestra**	Ted Steele's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Football game	Album
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**"Two Years of the War":**	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Five Star News
10:15	Public Affairs	**Talks by NBC Repre-**	Musical Knowledge	"Danger Is My Business"	Roly Roger's Orchestra
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs	**sentatives and other**	Kay Kyser's College of	All Star-N. Y. Giants	Roly Roger's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	**speakers**	Musical Knowledge	football game	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Football game	"Dance Digest"
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; Pen Man	Local News; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music": Tommy	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch	Johnny Messner's Orch	"Day's End": music
11:45	Tucker's Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Boyd Raeburn's Orch	Johnny Messner's Orch	"Day's End": news

Thursday's Programs

	690kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**The World Today**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Post Exchange"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Post Exchange"
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Farm and Home News
9:00	Home Planning	News; Talk; Music	News and Rhythm	News	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	Joan Adams, Lis-	Breakfast Club	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	ten Ladies	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45	Hymn Recital	Shopping Talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	Up": orchestra
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Helen Hiett, News	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	Musical Early Edition	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Prescott Presents	"Road of Life"	Voice of the Poultryman	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"Story of Mary Marlin"	B. S. Bercovici, news	String Orchestra
11:15	Man I Married	Church in the Wildwood	"Pepper Young's Family"	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Letter-Quest
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Richard Kent	"The Goldbergs"	Melody Strings	Homespun Harmonies
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	News Reporter	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Jack Berch, variety	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: H. R. Baukhage	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington News	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agricultural News	"As the Twig Is Bent"	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ Concert
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	Johnny Andrews, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, News	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	**U. S. Marine Band**	"The Mystery Man"	Sports Comments	Alexander Wesley, tenor
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Into the Light": drama	"Valiant Lady": drama	"Don Artiste"	Concert Orchestra
2:45	"Kate Hopkins": sk.	"Midstream": sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Red Sox-New	Sports and music
3:15	Jan Peerce, tenor	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	York Yankees baseball	Sports and music
3:30	News; Sketchbook	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	game	Sports and music
3:45	**Advent's in Science**	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	Boston Red Sox-New	Sports and music
4:00	Scattergood Baines	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	York Yankees baseball	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	**"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	**"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Consolairs
4:45	Tennis Tournament	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Yankees baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	From A to Z in Novelty	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk.	Adventure Stories	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Ben Bernie	"Wings on Watch"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	Sifting the News	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:15	Melodic Caravan	**Defense Program**	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Music
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Five Star News
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Who's News"
7:30	"Maudie's Diary":	Cugat Rumba Revue	"Confidentially Yours"	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Russian Cathedral Choir
7:45	dramatic sketch	Cugat Rumba Revue	Concert Miniatures	"Inside of Sports"	"Fireside Time"
8:00	"Death Valley Days"	"This Is Judy Jones,"	F. Morgan; M. Willson's	Wythe Williams	"Castles in the Air":
8:15	"Death Valley Days"	comedy sketch	Or.; John Conte, m. c.	"Sky Over Britain"	music
8:30	American Cruise;	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	The Aldrich Family:	From Berlin; Dickson	Civilian Defense Program
8:45	music; Elmer Davis	Ricardo's Rhapsodies	dramatic sketch	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch
9:00	**Major Bowes**	Grant Park Concert	**Music Hall: Connie Bos-**	"For Your Information"	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Major Bowes**	Grant Park Concert	**well, Don Ameche, Jerry**	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30	**Major Bowes**	News Here and Abroad	**Lester, Music Maids,**	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**Major Bowes**	Ted Steele's Orchestra	**guests, orchestra**	"Sinfonietta"	cal Album"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Toronto Philharmonic	**Rudy Vallee Show: John**	Network Program	Five Star News
10:15	Professor Quiz:	Promenade Concert	**Barrymore, guest**	Network Program	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:30	questions; answers.	Ahead of the Headlines.	**"Good Neighbors": drama**	"The Great Gunns":	Roly Rogers' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Dramas by Olmstead	**and music**	comedy	"Dance Digest"
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Dance Digest"
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; Music You	Local news; Weather	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30	Music": Michael	Want	Ozzie Caswell's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End": music
11:45	Loring's Orchestra	Music You Want	Ozzie Caswell's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"Day's End": news

WINSHIP LUGGAGE SALE

Clearance Sale of slightly soiled, marred or damaged goods. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Many are perfect and are reduced because we are out of some sizes and colors.

WARDROBE TRUNKS (Right for College) were 29.50 to 75.00 NOW 25.85 to 59.85
WINSHIP WARDROBE TRUNKS (The Trunk with Doors) were 67.50 to 250.00 NOW 62.85 to 169.00
LADIES' HAND BAGS were 3.75 to 12.50 NOW 2.85 to 8.85; were 20.00 to 30.00 NOW 14.85 to 17.85
GLOVES were 1.50 to 6.00 NOW .85 to 4.85
VOYAGEURS (For Men or Women) Largest size wardrobe to fit under Pullman seat. were 25.00 to 65.00 NOW 18.85 to 49.85
GLADSTONE BAGS were 25.00 to 75.00 NOW 19.85 to 49.85
MEN'S SUIT CASES were 25.00 to 80.00 NOW 19.85 to 49.85
LADIES' SUIT CASES (Overniles) were 12.50 to 67.50 NOW 9.85 to 39.85
WONDERFOLD DRESS CARRIERS were 24.50 to 52.50 NOW 17.85 to 39.85
LADIES' FITTED SUIT CASES were 25.00 to 37.50 NOW 18.85 to 23.85; were 50.00 to 75.00 NOW 39.85 to 47.85
BILLFOLDS, ETC. were 1.75 to 12.50 NOW .85 to 9.85
SHOE CASES were 20.00 to 47.50 NOW 16.85 to 34.85
HAT BOXES were 19.00 to 75.00 NOW 14.85 to 39.85
SOJOURNERS (Dress Wardrobe Cases) were 22.50 to 60.00 NOW 17.85 to 39.85

TOILET CASES were 5.00 to 49.50 NOW 3.85 to 29.85

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BOSTON

Conference Is Called on Spreading Defense Contracts in New England

Small Plants Ask More N.E. Defense Jobs

Spreading of defensive work among the smaller manufacturers of New England is sought in a New England conference Sept. 18 announced today by the Massachusetts Committee for National Defense.

Many small concerns, it is hoped, will be saved from being forced out of business.

The conference, to which 5,000 manufacturers have been invited, will be held in Worcester. States included in the call are Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine.

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts joined in arrangements for the session, together with the Defense Contract Service of the Office of Production Management.

1. Decentralization of defense contracts by spreading the work to a maximum number of local subcontractors.

2. Employment of labor in its home area by giving work to local plants so as to forestall too serious a dislocation of manpower and disruption of community life.

3. To save many small peacetime industries from being put out of business and their workers scattered.

4. To encourage manufacturers to bid on Army and Navy contracts, so that a larger number may share in the benefits as well as in the duty to perform defense work.

5. To seek to increase New England's share in primary defense orders from its present 9 per cent to the 15 or 16 per cent to which this area is entitled by virtue of its resources and production protentialities.

The aims of the session are strongly indorsed by Albert M. Creighton, OPM Co-ordinator of the Defense Contract Service and Priorities, New England District, the announcement said. Mr. Creighton was quoted as saying the conference should accomplish much toward attaining the OPM objective of spreading defense work in this region.

Oratory is to be held down so that the manufacturers can "get down to real business," said the statement.

Speakers will be limited to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who joined in sending out the invitation, John F. Tinsley, president of the Associated Industries and chairman of the Industrial Committee for National Defense, and a representative of the New England office of the OPM co-ordinator.

The OPM's new regulations relative to subcontracting are so important, Mr. Creighton added, that they are now being printed by his office and will be available to manufacturers.

Every primary contractor participating in the Worcester gathering will be provided with a conference table where he can display models and blueprints of articles for which he would like to place contracts there.

The Boston Ordnance District also plans to send an exhibit of items of ordnance so that manufacturers will be able to examine these at first hand.

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts will provide the primary contractors with a copy of its "Survey of Plant Equipment, Machine Tools, Products Assemblies and Services," which is the master key to the production facilities of Massachusetts Industries.

It lists in detail all the production facilities of all the manufacturing plants in the State. By referring to this volume the primary contractor can see at a glance if the prospective subcontractor he may be interviewing is equipped to handle the contract under discussion.

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes at Army Maneuvers North of Fort Devens

Left: This tank got stalled on the barricade. The driver might have got through if he had been going faster, but he wasn't. And now he can't go ahead, for the tank is "hung" on the logs and can get insufficient traction. The tank is from Company A, 70th Tank Battalion.

Center: Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Jr., commanding officer of the Sixth Army Corps, who is in charge of the maneuvers.

Right: Men of antitank units of the First and 26th Division witness attempts of tanks to smash through various kinds of barricades. Officers explain the action by means of loudspeakers.

Retailers Aid U. S. Defense Stamp Sales

Retail merchants throughout the entire country are mobilizing their forces to launch an intensified campaign to sell United States Defense stamps—and without profit—it was learned here today.

An entire business week has been set aside by the retailers for support of the defense program, starting Sept. 15 and running through Sept. 20. It is a period usually devoted to a nationwide concentration of public attention upon the business of retailing, known as National Retail Demonstration Week, sponsored by the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

This year the observance takes the form of "Retailers for Defense," and concentrates on the sale of Defense Stamps. Merchants point out that retailers cannot build tanks and planes, but they can provide for the civilian population, by eliminating unfair trade practices, preventing as far as possible unwarranted price increases, and avoid "scare" advertising calculated to induce buying on the grounds of price rising tendencies.

Defense stamps, which have been on sale at many large Boston stores since last May, at personal service desks and at cashier's windows, are bought by the stores at face value and sold to their customers at the same figure.

In the week starting Sept. 15, special attention will be focused on the stamps, not only in Boston stores but throughout the State.

Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed State Chairman for the Committee on Trade of the Defense Savings Staff of the Treasury Department. He announced today the setup of the Committee, and the divisional chairman for the different types of retailing.

Earl Arnold is State Secretary, he said; R. M. Thompson, State Associate Chairman, and Edward Hubbard, Chairman of the Boston District. Divisional chairmen are: Paul Blair, for the grocers; Lewis W. Parker, furniture; F. T. Widmer, jewelry; Russell Mueller, hardware; Harry Rose, men's wear; Timothy P. Keating, retail druggists, and William Jamieson, women's wear.

General Drum Visits His Men And Learns a Few Things

Continued from Page 1

with some of the men and see how things were going.

Capt. George Mildonian, in charge of the post, showed him the situation map. The Captain explained that his men were located astride a bridgehead on the road to East Pepperell.

"What is the situation as to bridges for crossing the Nashua?" the General asked the captain of the "invading" forces.

"I can report, sir, that the three bridges in front of this battalion have been blown up. Only one can be used, and that one only for foot travel."

"Why did you blow them up?" interposed Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, who has supervision over the 26th Division. "Were you afraid of the Blue army?"

Talks to Men

"No sir," responded the captain as General Truesdell smiled quizzically, "they blew them up."

There were other questions about disposition of enemy troops and as to whether patrols were scouting in contact with the enemy. Then General Drum said he would like to talk to some of the men.

"What's your job?" he asked a private.

"I'm keeping a record of movements of this battalion, sir."

"What's your job?" The General turned to a second man.

"I'm a messenger, sir."

A short conversation followed, after which the General turned to Private Bruno and said, "What did you have to eat today?"

"A sandiwch for lunch, sir," answered Private Bruno.

"What did you have for breakfast?"

"Nothing, sir."

"What did you have for breakfast," asked the General, turning to Sergeant John Hewitt.

"Shredded wheat, fried eggs and coffee, sir," the Sergeant responded.

Kicks?—No Sir

"A sandwich for lunch?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you carry it from breakfast time this morning?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where is the kitchen?"

"In the assembly area, about 20 miles back, sir," Captain Mildonian answered.

"Have any of you fellows got any kicks?" inquired General Drum.

There was a pause, and nobody said anything, although 20 miles was a long, long way to supper. Then someone mumbled "No sir," and the General turned to go.

'Little Rhody' Opens Its 'Tin Pan Alley'

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 3 (*AP*)—Tin Pan Alley has come to "Little Rhody" with boy and girl amateurs in the June moon-and-spoon business making a bid for national recognition of their sharps and flats.

The Associated Songsters' Guild has been launched in a burst of harmony to give the public the benefit of "the musical creations of thousands of unrecognized songwriters (which) have not been allowed, for one reason or another, to be presented to the public."

At their first meeting—the Y. M. C. A. offered the use of a hall and a piano—35 charter members showed up, loaded down with unpublished manuscripts. The composers included an automobile salesman, a file maker, a railroad signal man and a stenographer who said she could dash off a song almost as quickly as she could take the boss's dictation.

Ray Carley, the automobile salesman, who declared he's sold hundreds of cars but nary a song, set the motif for the assembly:

"We just write what comes to us inspirationally."

The Guild plans to do things in a nifty way. . . . A board of review is to pass on any possibilities. Then, arrangers will be put to work fancying the songs up, and finally the best will get an airing over the radio.

Cowboy Show Given at Fair In Topsfield

Hoot Gibson, movie cowboy, and a supporting cast of more than 125 cowboys, cowgirls, Indians and Mexican stunt riders, were among the feature attractions at the 120th annual Topsfield Fair which opened today to continue through Sept. 7.

The Essex County Agricultural Society, sponsor of the Fair, has arranged to admit without charge all uniformed men in the Nation's military service, as well as refugee children and English sailors.

More than 200 head of wild range horses, Brahma steers, bulls, calves and performing horses were brought to the Fair grounds, on the Newburyport Turnpike, for the rodeo.

Today was Exhibitors' Day, with hundreds of Essex County men, women and children represented in entries of bright hued jams, jellies and pickles, livestock and handicrafts.

Tomorrow will be the grand State and Grange Day, with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Grange officials, and other State, county and civic dignitaries present as official guests.

Friday has been set aside as 4-H Day, when club members will compete in dairy, and dairy showmanship, and horse-pulling contests.

On Saturday, Children's Day, youngsters will be admitted free up to 1 p. m., and there will be attractions planned especially for the boys and girls.

The final day, September 7, will be Everybody's Day, with the Fair closing after the evening performance.

Distribution Conference To Take Up Price Control

Price control under war emergencies—one of the most important business problems brought about by the war—will be discussed by business leaders from all sections of the United States, at the 13th annual Boston Conference on Distribution, which opens at the Hotel Statler Oct. 6 and continues through Oct. 7, it was announced today.

Added importance is attached to the Conference this year because of new business regulations being imposed due to war conditions and emergencies. Three major themes for the Conference, which is sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in co-operation with Harvard and Boston University Schools of Business Administration, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were outlined today by Daniel Bloomfield, director of the Conference.

The three themes are: "Latin American Trade Relations," "Price Control Under War Emergencies," and "Important Trends in Distribution."

Nelson A. Rockefeller, co-ordinator, and John E. Lockwood, general counsel, of the Office of Inter-American Affairs, are to discuss trade relations with Latin American countries, a topic to be further considered by several executives who have been doing business with South America for years.

"Important Trends in Distribution," will be discussed by H. M. Richardson, chief plastic engineer of General Electric, and Dr. John H. Frederick, Professor of Transportation and Industry at the University of Texas. "Price Control Under War Emergencies," will be the subject of Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, Professor of Marketing at Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, and Dr. Julius Hirsch, business research engineer.

War emergencies facing us today involve serious consideration of problems of distrbution, declared Mr. Bloomfield today. "The problems involved in the distribution of goods in peace time are accentuated in times like these," he said. "For it is highly important that, not only must the flow of goods for war purposes be smooth and economical, but the great mass of consumers must be protected against shortage of necessary items in their family budgets, and against unwarranted price increases."

'Night Letter' Cables to Iceland

A cable night letter service has been established between the United States and Iceland, according to an announcement by J. H. Groves, Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

This service, heretofore unavailable to Iceland, will now make it possible to communicate with members of the armed forces and those connected with construction projects there, at the low night letter rate of 25 words for $2.50 and 10 cents for each additional word, from Boston.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

While
SILK STOCKINGS
are available,

Jordan's will have them for you! NOW, we have COMPLETE stocks in new fall colors in the following excellent price range:

SILK STOCKINGS
88c . . . $1.00
$1.15 . . . $1.35
and $1.65 pair

NYLONS, too, of course!
Priced at $1.35, $1.50, $1.65, $1.95, $2.50

HOSIERY—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

after labor day Sale! JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

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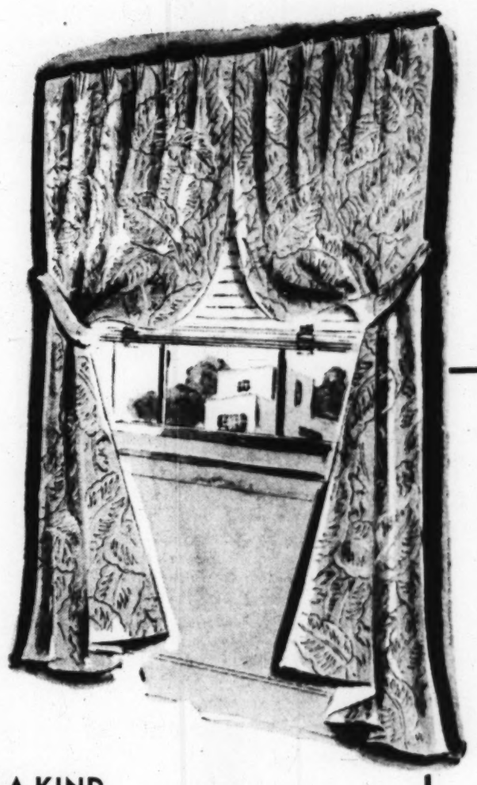


FEW-OF-A-KIND
RAYON-AND-COTTON DAMASK

DRAPERIES

$6.98

Usually $9.98 to $14.98. Priced this low because we bought them months ago!

You save substantially because Jordan's bought these draperies at closeout prices in many small, select lots . . . choosing only those patterns most desirable for Fall. The material is heavy and is lined with cotton sateen. The sketch above shows one of 9 floral patterns. Colors in the group include rose, blue, gold, green, red, wine and turquoise (not all colors in each pattern). SAVE 30% TO 50% AND MORE BY BUYING YOUR FALL DRAPERIES IN JORDAN'S AFTER LABOR DAY SALE.

JORDAN'S—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

Size 81x99 or 72x108 inches. Regularly $1.75 $1.49

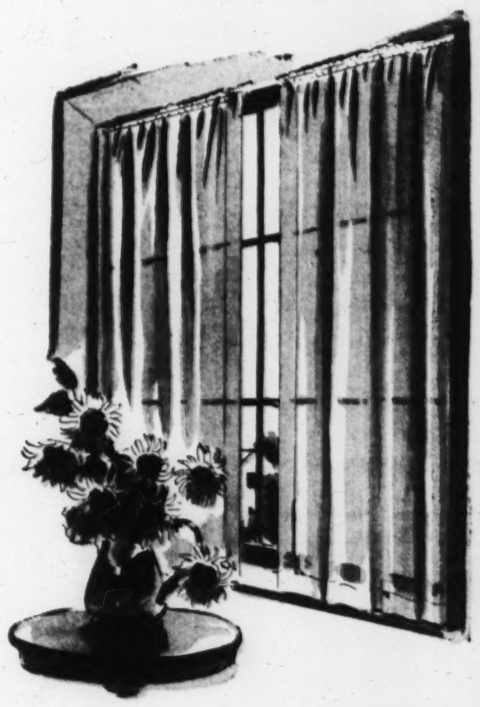
PEQUOT PILLOW CASES

Size	Regularly	SALE
42x38½ inches	45c	39c
45x38½ inches	50c	43c

Torn Sizes Listed

JORDAN'S—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

Size	Regularly	SALE
90x108 inches	$1.95	$1.69
81x108 inches	$1.85	$1.59
63x108 inches	$1.65	$1.39



FROSTED CELANESE
RAYON NINON CURTAINS, Usually $3.98 $2.79

Sheer beauty for your Fall redecorating!

Frosted Celanese is a de-lustred fabric that has a subdued glow, giving your windows a delightfully soft treatment in your interior scheme. Curtains are hemmed and headed—ready to hang. Finished 72 inches long, 42 inches wide. Eggshell or beige. Save in our After Labor Day Sale!

JORDAN'S—SECOND FLOOR—ANNEX

U. S. Seen in 'Victory' Over Japan

By Randall Gould

Former Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, now in the United States

Washington's recent adoption of the "war of nerves" policy toward Far East affairs has scored its first major victory.

Tokyo's perception of realities is not being advertised but there is evidence of its existence.

When on Thursday the Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, repaired to the White House to hand President Roosevelt a letter from his Premier and initiate what is expected to be the first of a number of confidential conversations, his mood was far from that in which Chinese Ambassador Hu Shih two days previously had gone to the same imposing edifice to receive word of the American Military Mission to China under Gen. John Magruder.

Admiral Nomura apparently went to express the idea—however clothed in diplomatic language—that his Government was ready to climb down—whereas Dr. Hu went to receive somewhat overdue indication that America was supporting China more strongly rather than drifting into appeasement of Japan.

The two incidents may or may not have had any direct connection but at least they were symbolical of the clear-cut new force which has of late been lent to firmly established American policies in the Orient. Behind them lay the official psychology of two somewhat jittery Far East capitals, one of which has received reassurance and the other, otherwise.

New Bombing Technique

Chungking is geographically remote and it has lately been subjected to a new technique of air bombing. Whereas formerly the Japanese would bomb by day and rest by night, or vice versa, they have recently been sending successive waves of bombers at intervals of a few hours and because of the excellent air-raid alarm system in Chungking, the Chinese Capital has experienced little or no rest over long periods of fair weather.

This practice, said to have been suggested to the Japanese by Germans expelled from Chungking after the Berlin recognition of the Wang Ching-wei regime at Nanking, must have had some effect on the nerves of Chungking's inhabitants although it has certainly not even faintly cracked morale. But the combination of geographic distance from other Capitals, and trying conditions of day-by-day life, has made Chungking particularly subject to rumor-mongering and general worry.

Of late two special worries had developed in Chungking. One was Prime Minister Winston Churchill's reference to American efforts to come to terms with Japan. This not unnaturally was interpreted as an indicator of "appeasement." Secretary Hull promptly set the rumor at rest, but there was another thing. China wasn't invited to the Anglo-American-Russian Moscow conference. So Chungking felt slighted.

The idea of a military mission from the United States to China wasn't new. It was broached at least eight months ago. It was a handy peg on which to hang some publicity. This time Dr. Hu was called to the White House and was told that the American mission would leave.

Also Political Mission

The President at his press conference the same day gave out fuller details. The mission will be not merely military, but economic and political as well. If the Chinese persuade Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador in Chungking, to supply some British experts from the large group in Singapore, then the Chinese would be able to stage a "conference" of their own which would vie successfully with that in Moscow.

There has been indication for some time that Tokyo was finding current events a little too much to cope with successfully. The suddenly stronger American policy, followed by British assurance that if America got into a fight with Japan there would be British collaboration in spite of troubles elsewhere, produced a marked effect in Japan. As good a face was put on the matter as possible, but it has been evident that Japanese leaders—and even the far from responsible Japanese press—have felt rather staggered at the way things were piling up. The one thing Japan least wants to do is to fight America. For Japan to fight America with the firm backing of Britain, and the collaboration of the Netherlands East Indies' far from negligible land, sea and air forces, is much closer to inconceivable than the ordinary person is likely to realize.

But Japanese naval men are realistic. They are taking into full consideration such details as the enhanced naval importance of air power in which Japan is (by modern standards) notably deficient. The Navy's superior capacity as compared with that of the Army is an asset to Japan.

Prince Konoye, the one man on whom the services and influential civilians have been able to agree as crisis-Premier, is extremely capable. It is an ironical fact that by dodging responsibility, the Army may now have let itself in for a Premier whose endurance "under fire" may not be up to military standards, yet whose decisions the Army cannot oppose without throwing the Government into virtual chaos. For so much has been built on Prince Konoye that he is now well-nigh indispensable. It would cause an incalculable effect upon all Japan if Prince Konoye were at this moment to be disowned.

It would be a mistake, however, to expect much in the way of Japanese weakening in diplomatic demands at this moment. Admiral Nomura cannot have the power to offer enough to satisfy both America and China—and although Washington is pledged foremost to American interests, it so happens that no settlement with Japan is possible if that settlement is of a sort to be indignantly repudiated by Chungking.

Washington will recall the record of long disappointment over Japanese delivery as compared with promise; in other words, Washington will give Tokyo a taste of Tokyo's own go-slow tactics.

The important point is that now it is the Japanese who are coming around, hat in hand. Until recently it has always been the other way around. This psychological point is important if it be granted that it is possible, ultimately, to reach an amicable arrangement with Japan by some means short of war.

Air Defense Bureau Approved in Japan

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Sept. 3

The Privy Council approved today establishment of an Air Defense Bureau as part of the Home Ministry to supervise air raid protection throughout the country.

Fortress Bomber Made in U. S. Survives Seven-Plane Attack

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The first of Great Britain's big American-made fortress bombers to be tackled by German interceptors came through a seven-plane assault, battered and smoking, some of the crew fatalities and others wounded, and returning to Britain, with its mission fulfilled.

The official account of the test was made public last night—an elaboration of a brief report of the dogfight that ensued Aug. 16 when one of the winged fortresses carried out a high altitude bombardment of the German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau at Brest, France.

The Air Ministry news service, which carried the account, said that the fortress flew at less than the "full ceiling" which is the substratosphere at between 30,000 and 40,000 feet—thus indicating that the five Messerschmitt 109F's and two Heinkel 113's were benefitted by the denser air at the lower altitude.

Not many pursuit planes can achieve, for operations, the extreme ceiling of the air-borne fortresses.

"Flying at a great height, but not at the fortress's full ceiling, the bomber crossed the Channel," said the news service.

"Near Brest the bomber was separated from the rest of the detachment. . . . It flew on, attacked and returned by itself. . . .

Bomb Burst Beside Cruiser

"Not all the crew saw the bombs burst but the fire-controller, a flight sergeant, saw one bomb out of a stick burst on the quay beside one of the battle cruisers: "He did not see the other bursts."

Antiaircraft shells were bursting all around the big plane.

"Three minutes after the bombs had gone, the fire controller—it's his job to stand with his head in the astro-hatch and watch every part of the sky—saw two Heinkel 113's coming out from a light cloud about 1,000 feet below the fortress and slightly to starboard," the story continued.

"They were joined almost at once by five Messerschmitt-109F's. All the fighters appeared to come from the same quarter of the sky. Their arrival was so prompt that it was obvious that they had come from a standing patrol.

"The fighters made many attacks from both ends and from dead astern. Two of the fortress's gunners and the wireless operator were severely wounded. In spite of wounds the wireless operator continued to signal to his base. The captain swung the bomber quickly from side to side and dived—now fast, now slow.

"Down came all the fighters after him, firing all the while. The fortress's No 4 petrol tank was punctured and the crew thought the engine had caught fire. As one of them said, 'there seemed to be no part of the bomber not hit. . . .

"Then when the fight had gone on for 20 minutes the fortress reached a low patch of cloud and all the enemy fighters broke away. Black smoke was now pouring from the bomber.

Gangway Blocked

"The fighters had scarcely left when the fire-controller, though wounded, tried to reach the other wounded men. To do so he would have had to walk along the gangway which leads from the pilot's cabin to the rear. But the gangway was now covered with a tangled mass of wires and cables and guide ropes along the side which had been shot away.

"The bomb doors were wide open below. This was a result of damage done by the German fighters—and the gangway was a narrow bridge over empty air. The fire-controller had to be held back, so anxious was he to get to the wounded men.

"The observer then tried to make a crossing, but when partly over he found that a slip was almost certain, and went back for his parachute. He tried again, but this time his parachute was caught and entangled in the wreckage.

"As soon as he reached the English coast the captain made for the nearest airdrome. He still thought the No. 4 engine might be all right.

"With flaps out of action, tail tabs shot down, bomb doors wide open, tail wheel stuck half up and half down, brakes not working, only one air aileron any good, and a scarcely controllable rudder, the captain had to land on a strange airdrome that was rather too small for the fortress.

"With his second pilot doing everything he could to help him, he made the landing."

These Inventions Win Steel 'Kerchief

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3 (AP)—Stranger and stranger become the gadgets Inventors of America display at their annual conventions.

Here are some samples:

An automatic night light attached to your bed which turns on when you get up to answer the telephone and goes off when you tumble back in.

A phone-holding gadget that allows milady to gossip and still have her two hands free to fix her hair, powder her nose or do her nails.

A new compact with small light for night use, a purse with lights and different devices so that you can't lose the keys, compact or comb.

Strangest of all is a new automatic match striker which brings into action the old reliable mouse trap. You catch a mouse and by so doing, release a ball that runs down an incline and releases a spring that scrapes the match across some sandpaper—and there your match is lit.

Franchise Tax Plan For Phones, Radio

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission is considering recommending to Congress enactment of a franchise tax for the communications industry, Chairman James Lawrence Fly says.

The tax, he said, would apply to the telephone and telegraph industries, as well as broadcasting. It probably would not apply to radio amateurs. The proposal, Mr. Fly told a press conference, has not been put in concrete form and will have to be worked out with the Treasury.

The Chairman gave no indication as to how much money the tax might raise. He did indicate, however, that insofar as radio is concerned it will be less drastic than proposals recently considered on Capitol Hill, but eliminated from the pending tax bill.

Balance Sheet of Second Year of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Sept. 3

The following balance sheet of allied gains and losses during the second year of war up to Sept. 2 shows a marked increase of assets since the first year's operations. By balking at the task of invading Britain and by turning into Russia following the initial victories in Yugoslavia, Greece, and Crete, the Germans have allowed the British to overhaul the long start gained by the Nazis, to gain vital help from America, and to turn from a purely defensive to an offensive strategy.

In the Air

Allied Gains

Aug. 1 to Oct. 31—Battle of Britain which cost the Nazis 2,382 machines and some 5,000 airmen against Britain's 734 fighter planes and 377 pilots.

January to May—Improved night-bomber detection — largely due to radiolocation — which brought up the mortality toll of raiders from 26 in January to 207 in May.

May to August—Intensified bombing of Germany night and day, believed to have reduced Nazis' industrial output 30 per cent, shaking German morale, complicating Nazi transport problems, and hampering Nazi submarine campaign. American substratosphere "Fortress" bombers (Boeings) used first July 24. Inflow of pilots from the Empire training scheme.

Axis Gains

Sept. 7 to May 10—Intensive bombing of Britain, doing incalculable damage to property, mostly of nonmilitary significance. From start of war to end of June, casualties for bombing in Britain totalled: 40,731 killed; 52,036 injured, killed, 19,113 men, 16,454 women, 5,164 children. Injured, 27,895 men, 20,041 women, 4,098 children. Reinforcements of German planes from factories in the Reich and in occupied countries.

October—Acquisition begins of new air bases in Bulgaria, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, Crete, and Africa.

On the Sea

Allied Gains

September — Transfer of 50 destroyers from United States in return for lease of naval and air bases among British Atlantic possessions followed by acquisition of U. S. Corvettes and seaplanes; improvement of convoy systems and measures against submarines and long-range bombers, resulting in a heavier toll of both.

Nov. 11-12—Fleet Air Arm's raid on Taranto when three Italian battleships were severely damaged, two cruisers and two fleet auxilaries.

March 28—Navy off Cape Matapan destroyed one Italian battleship, four cruisers and four destroyers, without loss.

April—Extended United States naval patrols. Sustained offensive latterly against Axis shipping, of which 459,000 tons were sunk in July, 1941. Axis losses through sinking and scuttling are estimated by Allies to exceed 4,000,000 tons.

May 27—Sinking of the German battleship Bismark in the Atlantic.

June—Restoration of convoy lanes in the Mediterranean.

Axis Gains

June—Between the start of the war and the end of June, when the Admiralty decided not to continue divulging the losses, Allied and neutral losses amounted to 7,118,122 tons. Britain lost 4,605,132 tons (1,078 ships) its Allies 1,498,047 tons (334 ships) and the neutrals 1,014,943 tons (326 ships).

Sept. 23-25—Frustration of General de Gaulle's attempt to secure Dakar (West Africa) with the aid of a British naval squadron. Allied warships, transports, and supply vessels destroyed or damaged notably during the evacuations of Greece and Crete.

May 24—Sinking of H. M. S. Hood, for many years the world's largest warship (42,100 tons).

On the Land

Allied Gains

Dec. 9 to Feb. 6—Sweeping of Italians out of Egypt in six days and subsequent seizure of Cyrenaica by Imperial Forces.

May 30—Suppression of Raschid Ali's pro-Nazi revolt in Iraq.

July 7—Landing of United States forces in Iceland.

July 14—Occupation of Syria after fighting with Vichy-French, forestalling Nazi plan to use Syria as a Middle East bridgehead and advanced air striking base.

August—Conquest completed of Ethiopia and the rest of Italy's Empire in East Africa, including recapture of British Somaliland evacuated by the British Aug. 13, 1940. Opening of direct American supply line to Middle East via the Red Sea. Prolonged hold-up of invading Germans by the Russians and heavy toll of Nazi resources in men and material.

Aug. 28—Iran yields to Britain and Russia, thereby ending Nazi efforts at getting preliminary grip there.

Axis Gains

April—Sweeping of Empire Forces out of Cyrenaica in April by Axis forces, leaving British garrison at Tobruk that still holds out. German conquest of Yugoslavia and Greece.

May 1 — German conquest of Crete. Immobilization of vast military forces in Britain by the persisting threat of a Nazi invasion of the British Isles.

June 22—Germans move into Russia. Large destruction of Soviet resources in men and material.

August—Japanese moves threaten Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines and Russia and calculated to divert to the Far East material and men needed by the Allies in Europe.

Germany Denies Legal Obligation To Feed Russians

BERLIN (AP)—Authorized German sources said that "under no circumstances has Germany under international law any obligations to feed the population" of occupied Russian areas, in response to a question on how such areas are being provisioned.

These sources said it was up to Britain and "a power having a certain influence upon England" to permit grain ships for occupied Russian areas to reach a Black Sea port.

The German occupying force must merely keep order and has no duty to release supplies of its own to an enemy population, they declared. In fact, it even has the right to feed its troops from supplies of occupied areas, they said.

The fundamental concert of freedom of the seas, they claimed, was the right of occupied areas to obtain provisions from overseas.

Carrier Plane Wreck With 10 Fatalities

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—An eastbound trans-Atlantic transport plane previously reported missing has been found wrecked in an isolated mountainous district of the west coast with all 10 aboard fatalities.

Among the passengers previously reported was an American officer, Capt. Sherwood Picking, en route to London to become Assistant United States naval attaché of the Belgian Embassy in London, who had been to Washington on an official mission.

Cook County Police Head Submits His Resignation

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (AP)—Lester J. Laird, Chief of the Cook County highway police, submitted a formal resignation today, apparently ending confusion over his status.

More than a week ago Sheriff Thomas J. O'Brien announced that Chief Laird had resigned to save him embarrassment. The announcement came after publication of a picture showing Chief Laird dining with William R. Skidmore, convicted of income tax evasion and pictured by trial prosecutors as a fixer for gambling operators.

A few days later Chief Laird appeared at his office and said that he was on vacation and had not resigned. Yesterday he handed the Sheriff a letter declaring he would quit Sept. 6.

Soviet Fliers Due Next at Sitka

SEATTLE, Sept. 3 (AP)—Thirteenth Naval District Headquarters awaited today a flash from the distant navy air base at Kodiak on the departure of a flying Russian military mission on the second leg of its two-plane hop over United States territory en route to Washington, D. C.

The two flying boats, with 47 aviation experts from Moscow and a Russian diplomatic official from Washington, who joined them at Nome, arrived at Kodiak last night.

Navy headquarters received only a brief message that the big planes arrived at 7:25 p. m. (Pacific Standard Time). There was no information on when the Russians expected to take off.

The new navy base at Sitka, about 700 miles due west across the Gulf of Alaska and the North Pacific, appeared the next likely stopping spot.

The War Department in Washington announced yesterday that the Russians were coming to the United States on a "purely technical mission" in connection with airplane production.

The elapsed time of the Nome-Kodiak flight was nearly seven and a half hours. The direct distance by air is about 600 miles, but if the two flying boats kept to the coastal line around Bering Sea, it would have been about 800 miles.

The first destination out of Nome was listed as Anchorage, site of an army air base, but seaplane facilities were lacking there. Whether it was that factor or the Russians' desire to keep near the water that led to the flight to Kodiak was not known here.

Soviet Claims Nazi Setback

Continued from Page 1

Germans back more than 30 miles after a flank attack by Russian mechanized forces had snipped off a German salient at its base.

Division Destroyed

A German SS—Elite Blackshirt—infantry division was destroyed and a Nazi-held height commanding the countryside in one central-front area was recaptured, the dispatch said, adding that the Germans had been put completely on the defensive in the central sector and that the Russians had succeeded in ironing out their uneven line.

Widespread aerial activity also was reported as the Red Air Fleet countered the activity of the Luftwaffe.

Claiming an edge in the aerial fighting along the Eastern Front, the Russians said they had shot down 198 German planes over the week end, with a loss of less than a third of that number from their own Air Force.

On the other side of the picture 13 Russian planes were claimed in a Finnish Air Force communiqué issued in Helsingfors which said two were captured on the Karelian Isthmus, eight shot down over the Isthmus, and three shot down by fighters.

The communiqué credited one antiaircraft battery with destroying two Russian bunkers as well as five planes and said Finnish planes bombed transports in harbors used by the Russians in efforts to withdraw from the Isthmus.

Nazis Guard Details

In the face of Soviet land claims, the German official war bulletin from Hitler's headquarters was barren of detail, reporting only that "successful fighting operations are in progress" along the whole Eastern Front.

At the same time, authorized spokesmen acknowledged stout Russian resistance in the central sector, with great numbers of Soviet tanks participating.

One German Army corps on the central sector was reported to have destroyed 178 tanks since Aug. 31.

Unofficial German commentators in their dispatches for home consumption attached great significance to reports of a big victory at Luga, 70 miles south of Leningrad, declaring this success had eliminated one of the major obstacles in the path of German troops trying to close a ring around the former Russian Capital.

Odessa Lacks Water

Reports from the opposite end of the long battlefront pictured the Black Sea port of Odessa as cut off from its water supply and in dire straits, but the Germans acknowledged that their troops were encountering bitter resistance further east along the lower Dnieper River.

Military dispatches said Soviet Marshal Semyeon Budenny's forces on the east bank of the broad stream were attacking repeatedly in an effort to dislodge the Germans from the opposite bank.

The Russian Air Force and artillery were said to be keeping the river under heavy fire, and it was indicated the Germans thus far have not succeeded in establishing bridgeheads on the east shore.

Rumanian troops were reported co-operating closely with German forces besieging Odessa and were said to have been responsible for cutting off the City's water supply. The population of approximately 500,000 and the large Russian garrison was described as already suffering severe hardships not only from lack of water but from lack of food supplies.

Whether the Russians were able to provision the City from the sea was not disclosed.

British Strategy Shifts From Defense to Attack

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 3—As Britain opens its third year of war, the defensive fight, maintained while an attacking position was being built, is officially regarded here as won. Prospects today are being discussed in terms of an offensive, not a defensive, strategy.

That is why an urgent appeal for a greatly increased industrial effort has been made by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who has declared that the entire war production of the Allies and the United States still is far short of what is needed for attack.

The most comforting news affecting supplies from America is what Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Ankara, told the Turkish Government. He said that during July, British and Allied shipping losses in the Atlantic were the lowest since the war began, except for the first two months of 1940—before the fall of France.

He added that Britain's losses were far lower this year than last, that a weekly average of 850,000 tons of merchandise were brought to England during the past 10 weeks, and that of every 240 ships traveling in convoy 239 came through safely to port.

Reasons for Change

This vitally important turn in maritime events in the war is due largely to a multiplication of guns aboard merchantmen, to greater numbers of airplanes available for patrol duty, to an extension of United States vigilance now that American troops are in Iceland, and to certain antiaircraft innovations which cannot be specified.

Before the latest attack on a convoy off the coast of Portugal, which was a far greater success according to the Nazis than it was according to the British, there had been a three-weeks lull during which German official bulletins claimed only one submarine attack on merchant shipping.

In view of the part that Nazi long-range bombers have played in the sustained Axis assault at sea, great satisfaction has been caused by the Admiralty's announcement that, from start of the war to Aug. 1 of this year, ship's gunfire and naval aircraft have brought down 537 enemy planes into the sea, damaging another 581, of which, it is estimated, 203 failed to reach home.

It was divulged that gunfire from warships destroyed 348 planes, of which 73 fell to minesweepers and other small vessels; naval aircraft accounted for 122, Allied naval vessels for 12, and merchant ships and fishing craft for 55.

That the improvement has been no mere flash in the pan is indicated by a disclosure that shipping losses during the first six months of 1941 were 11 per cent below those of the last six months of 1940, despite the inevitable toll connected with the evacuations of Greece and Crete.

Largely responsible for the improved position is the fact that air protection over shipping has been multiplied by four—an augmentation which is not confined to aircraft patrolling waters, but is general in all commands of the Royal Air Force.

RAF Raids Increase

This is the explanation behind the statement of Capt. H. H. Balfour, Undersecretary for Air, that "the air initiative is with the RAF day and night."

Whereas in January of this year, when the nights were long, the British sent 1,100 raiders to drop 800 tons of bombs in July—so the British Ambassador told the Turks—the RAF made 3,900 attacks and flung down 4,400 tons of missiles.

Since the new RAF offensive over Germany and occupied territories began on June 16, 510 Nazi planes have been destroyed in Channel and coastal sweeps while the RAF lost 310 machines from which 30 pilots were saved. Over this country, or off the British seaboard, the Germans, since the war began, have lost 3,667 aircraft against the RAF's 883, from which 439 pilots were saved.

In all theaters of the war this year, the Axis lost 2,737 planes against the RAF's 1,315, but in August when the British were on the offensive all the time, the RAF lost 266 planes against the Axis' 174.

The place most frequently visited by RAF raiders is Boulogne, where up to Aug. 30, bombs had been dropped on 109 occasions. Then comes Cologne with 104 raids; Hamm, 84; Bremen, 81; Calais, 77; Hamburg, 76; Brest, 72; Ostend, 70; Dunkirk, 65; Kiel, Emden, and Cherbourg, 56; Wilhelmshaven, 55; Le Havre, 53; Berlin, 49; Mannheim, 48; Düsseldorf, 43; Gelsenkirchen, 41; Hanover, and Essen, 40; Frankfort, 26.

Raids on Britain Drop

Since the Nazis became involved in Russia, bombing raids on Britain have been very considerably reduced. In London there have been only four warnings in the past two months.

Indications in British military circles show quite plainly, however, that reliance is not being placed on the theory held by many persons that victory can be gained by aerial bombardment alone. Important though this may be in impeding the enemy's industrial effort, it is realized here that a decision must be arrived at on land.

Hence the new drive to produce tanks which Britain and America are starting to turn out almost as fast as the Nazis are losing theirs in Russia. How fast the Germans are turning out replacements is not known, but a steady stream of new fighting vehicles of all kinds can be seen making its way into Britain's multiplying armored divisions.

One of the few advantages in being behind the enemy in quantity of production at the outset is the fact that machines subsequently brought into general use are technically superior to the bulk of the opposition they meet, as has been shown by Britain's establishment of superiority in the sky despite an enormous numerical handicap at the start.

High-ranking officers in the Royal Armored Corps declare that when the British take the field again in a big way they will confront the Nazis with a tougher proposition than any the Nazis have come up against.

The great questions are as to where and when that will be. The British General Staff naturally is uncommunicative on these points, but news coming through that the "invasion" barges concentrated in Northern France, presumably for an assault on Britain are being scattered for freight-carrying duties in various waters.

In this connection, the Nazis themselves are saying that they expect a heavy Allied attack to be launched soon upon Axis forces in Libya in an attempt to close accounts on the western desert during favorable campaigning weather there this winter. By this means, it is added, the British will seek to leave themselves free to concentrate their resources elsewhere for major operations on some other fronts.

Already it has been disclosed that Britain will send as many aircraft as can be spared to Russia where all practical aid by air, land, and sea doubtless will be as acceptable to the Soviet as it will be beneficial to the Allied cause

Timely military aid to the Soviet on a significant scale is now the new factor which the Nazis' eastern armies must reckon with as the British and Russian position is consolidated in Iran. There troops of both nationalities have made contact for the first time and their command of the oil wells and communications of Iran insures the flow of British and American supplies from the Persian Gulf along what might be termed Russia's "Burma Road."

So long as Transcaucasia remains in Russian hands and Turkey stands neutral, the Nazis' northern approaches to Egypt are blocked. If their advance in this region is held up until winter sets in, a resumption of full scale hostilities in the spring might find the Germans on the defensive against formidable moves resulting from an accession of Allied support of all kinds to the Soviet's southern armies.

As to the western approaches to Egypt, the Germans declare themselves to be on the defense there right now, judging from a recent dispatch printed in the Nazi newspaper Völkischer Beobachter from a war correspondent in the Libyan Desert.

Alluding to the situation of those German besiegers of Tobruk who find themselves in the paradoxical position of being constantly on the defensive themselves, he wrote: "No one should underestimate the strain caused by sudden surprise attacks of the enemy. Our soldiers must be on the alert day and night and for many months now have been eengaged in a war of defense."

That, apparently, is where a heavy Allied blow might be expected to fall soon.

Isolationists' Course Called Path to War

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 3 (AP) — Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois asserted last night that if Congress had "followed the isolationists in this crisis, we would be in the war today instead of basking in the sunlight of peace."

"If that group had been in control of Congress," he said at an American Legion dinner, "there wouldn't have been any arms or goods sold to England. . . . I undertake to say that without the help of the United States England today would be on her knees.

"Let us never forget that if Hitler should overcome England, he will claim all of the English and Dutch possessions in the Atlantic. . . . He would demand those islands and when he does that, the United States must beat him to the punch."

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British Hit German Pocket Battleship; War at Sea Costs World 1,880 Ships

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—A British torpedo plane hit the 10,000-ton pocket battleship Lützow a few weeks ago, Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Air Minister, declared today. He announced no details of the engagement.

The Lützow—formerly the Deutschland—is one of the three pocket battleships with which Germany entered the war.

Only she and the Admiral Scheer remain. The Admiral Graf von Spee was scuttled Dec. 17, 1939, after she had been driven by three British cruisers into Montevideo, Uruguay, in a running battle off the South American coast.

Sir Archibald went on to say that the battle of the Atlantic "is not going too badly for us," but warned that it would probably require for some time "an immense concentration of attention and effort."

"Sinkings of British ships in the month of July," he said, "were the lowest for any month for more than a year. . . . During the last 10 weeks the average weekly rate of merchandise arriving from overseas exceeded 850,000 tons."

Germany Not Invincible

He declared the "spell of German invincibility which paralyzed half the world a year ago has now been finally broken." He predicted a growing "and more fruitful" cooperation between the Royal Air Force and the Army.

He reported coastal command planes had attacked 136 U-boats in the past year and "shot down more than 30 German aircraft" in protecting convoys.

"The coastal command," he said, "is transforming the battle of the Atlantic from a German attack on British shipping into a British attack on German shipping and victory in this battle will be the turning point toward victory in the war."

Sir Archibald said that German bomber crews would "pay dearly for the destruction of British homes next winter, and the German people will pay more dearly still."

The Air Minister appealed to American workmen for more bombers.

Total Plane Loss Is Put at 11,109

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 3

An Air Ministry tabulation today, on the second anniversary of the declaration of war on Germany by Britain and France, placed Axis losses at 3,089 planes.

An incomplete list of losses in various theaters of war were given as

Over and around Great Britain—Axis 3,629, Britain 884.

Over Germany and occupied territory—Axis 690, Britain, 1,334.

Middle East — Axis 2,087, Britain 383.

Western Front in 1939-40—Axis 957, Britain 379.

These figures, representing only losses sustained in fighting with Britain, do not include Axis losses on the Russian front.

"We want all the heavy bombers you can send us, and the sooner you send them the quicker you will end the war," he said.

Britain this winter must expect air attacks "of greater intensity than any we have yet suffered," Sir Archibald said, echoing earlier warnings of Prime Minister Churchill.

The new British daylight offensive has forced the Germans "to keep on the western front large forces of fighters which otherwise they would have been able to throw against the Russians," he declared.

In the first three weeks of August, he said, more than three times as many tons of bombs were dropped by the bomber command than in the first three weeks of August of last year.

Malta, British island base in the Mediterranean south of Italy, has "possed from defense to attack and has widened into a formidable center of offensive air operations," the Air Minister said.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—The World's great shipping lanes today enter their third year as routes on which more than 7,000,000 tons of merchant and naval vessels belonging to 29 nations have been sent to the bottom.

Censorship, claims and counterclaims preclude any exact summing up of the price exacted by sea warfare, but records compiled by independent sources disclose that 1,880 ships aggregating 7,041,898 gross tons, have been sunk, with 15,688 fatalities and 9,253 missing.

The records show that British merchant marine, leading tonnage loser, has shrunk 2,908,767 gross tons. (This figure, representing about 9 per cent of the pre-war tonnage, is lower than the British admitted in July for 21 months of war, but it includes only verified sinkings, and the Admiralty has not disclosed the names of many destroyed vessels.)

In these statistics—they average 2½ naval and merchant ships and more than 21 fatalities daily for two years' conflict—the airplane has had an ever-present influence although its supremacy over the warship is still debated among students of warfare.

From a minor adjunct of naval combat the plane has risen in a quarter-century to a position of great importance.

The Hood and Bismarck

Perhaps the plane's most spectacular success was achieved in the four-day battle and chase last May that began with the blowing up of Britain's greatest warship, the Hood, by a fortuitous shot at 14 miles from the Nazi 35,000-ton Bismarck and ended with the sinking of the Bismarck under a hail of shells and torpedoes from a posse estimated at as high as 100 British ships.

A torpedo plane from the new Aircraft Carrier Victorious was credited with a damaging blow to the Bismarck's steering gear that slowed her down. Perhaps she might made good her escape if an American-made Catalina plane, sweeping out of the clouds, had not spotted her and passed the word along to the pursuing fleets.

Despite this, no battleships have been sunk by planes during the war, although German bombers sent the Aircraft Carrier Illustrious to port, a badly-crippled ship. In addition, while the British Navy paid the price of two cruisers and four destroyers at the hands of German bombers during the Crete campaign, it smashed three big Nazi attempts to land sea-borne forces on the Island.

The plane and submarine, the raider and the warship have sunk 999 vessels of all nations, and mines have claimed 247. Other causes sank 634, Associated Press records show.

The two years have seen Britain lose 120 naval vessels and Germany more than 30, including three of its most potent units, the sunken Graff Spee, and the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau which have been out of combat in French ports under frequent British bombing since March.

Italy Has Big Loss

Italy has lost 35 naval ships in its 15 months at war, and the only verified Soviet sinkings are a merchant ship and a destroyer.

The Germans, however, claimed that in the capture of Tallinn last week they sank 10 Soviet warships, 22 transports and damaged the Soviet Cruiser Kirov and five other warships. The Nazis also claimed that the capture of Nikolaev put a 35,000-ton battleship, a 10,000-ton cruiser, four destroyers and two submarines, all under construction, in their hands.

A Washington estimate last December places British naval power, built and building, at 415 units; German, 370; Italian, 292, and Soviet, 276. The estimate conceded that actual Nazi and Soviet totals were unknown.

Advices reaching New York recently reported that a shortage of materials had caused cessation of building of two 35,000-ton Italian capital ships, the Roma and the Impero.

Germany's merchant losses total 112 vessels of 562,458 tons, including five ships seized by Western Hemisphere governments. The seizures also cost the Danes 43 merchant vessels, the Italians 42 and Rumania one.

Initiating the confiscations was the United States. The U. S. is repairing the many sabotaged Axis vessels acquired and, with the Danish ships, is putting them into services vital to its defense efforts and the British Aid Program.

The United States has made other helpful gestures toward Britain's fight. A year ago the United States provided Britain with 50 destroyers, one of which has been sunk, in return for strategic bases; the United States has initiated a 62-ship construction schedule for Britain (the first of these new vessels slid down the ways recently in California), and United States shipyards have been opened to damaged British warships.

U. S. Gets Off Easily

Despite passage of some American vessels into war-infested seas, this country has lost only two vessels, while Sweden, a neutral with safe passage "guaranteed" through both German and British blockades, has lost more than 100 ships of 275,065 gross tons.

The American ships lost were the City of Rayville, sunk by a mine off Australia last November with one fatality, and the Robin Moor, torpedoed in May between Brazil and Africa. All occupants of the Robin Moor were picked up after spending several days in lifeboats.

In addition, seven of a group of eight ships formerly operated by the United States Lines and sold to Belgian interests have been sunk.

Mystery for a time hid the whereabouts of the Egyptian liner Zamzam bound from New York to Egypt with 322 passengers, including 140 Americans. At the height of excitement it was learned that the 32-year-old vessel, named for a sacred Mohammedan well, was sunk by a raider on April 17 between Recife, Brazil, and Cape Town, and her survivors landed in German-Occupied France. Two of the Americans, wounded during the shelling of the vessel, are believed to be still aboard the raider that sank the Zamzam. The others, including missionaries and volunteer ambulance drivers, were released.

America's expanding Merchant Marine was called on to make sacrifices for the defense effort, and more than 90 merchant vessels in service or not yet out of shipyards were requisitioned by the Government.

Heading the list of requisitions was the pride of the Merchant Marine, the 26,000-ton United States liner America, which was converted into the Naval Auxiliary West Point. Other large ships taken for transport duty were the Washington, the Manhattan, and the Oriente.

The war has set afoot the most ambitious U. S. shipbuilding program in the country's history. With a two-ocean Navy expansion including six 35,000-ton battleships and four 45,000-tonners, plus about 300 lesser craft and submarines, and with an increase of about 700 merchant ships under long-range plans, the United States promises to become the leading maritime nation.

Political Leaders in Britain's War Effort

Wide World

Diplomacy Plays Big Role in Battle

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, who has just arrived back in England for purposes of consultation with the Churchill Government, is seen in the center of the picture. To the right is Alfred Duff Cooper, former British Minister of Information who is en route to Singapore where he will seek to co-ordinate political control of the British Far East. On the left is Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States.

Polish Units Keep Up Fight On Axis on Land, Sea, and Air

By Ann Su Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As Poland enters this month upon the third year of war with Germany, the Nazis have occupied all Polish territory, adding to the region known as the General Government the former Polish districts taken by Russia in the autumn of 1939 and in turn taken by Germany from Russia this summer. But no invader has been able to break Polish resistance. Secret resistance to the Germans goes on in Poland itself; outside of the occupied state Poles are carrying on the fight alongside the British.

There is a trained, seasoned, well-equipped army of some 34,000 guarding a sector of the Scottish coast. They have made good with the Scots, who are full of praise for them; but they are longing for the day when they will see action on the Continent.

Approximately 9,600 Poles are in the British air force of which some 1,800 are pilots. They are the most daring and among the most successful the RAF can boast.

There are some 5,500 Poles in service on the sea, 3,000 of these in the navy and 2,500 in the merchant marine. There are 12 small Polish vessels averaging perhaps 1,400 tons and four large ones of the Batory type. Only the Pilsudski and Chrobry were lost during the war and these have now been replaced. The fall of Poland did not mean an end of the Polish Naval Academy. It was merely transferred to another country and there this spring 24 cadets who had begun their training in the Polish Naval Academy at Gdynia finished their interrupted course.

In Palestine and Egypt, under the command of General Kopanski, who is under the British Supreme Command, there is an armored Polish brigade of 18,000 men. These men are specially trained for desert warfare.

How many of the Polish soldiers held prisoners of war in Russia will be fit for active service nobody can say. It is estimated that 50,000 may be expected, hardly more. But leave these out and there are now more than 57,000 Poles in active service against the aggressor that in October, 1939, announced the passing of the Polish nation.

Chief French Admiral Favors Trade Ships

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—The German radio reported today that Admiral Auphan, newly appointed Chief of the General Staff of the French War Fleet, favored "corporative reconstruction" of the French merchant marine to end unlimited competition.

Quoting an interview in Paris-Soir, the radio said the Admiral believed it necessary to effect a new legal status for merchant seamen and also to enact measures to protect the deep-sea fishing industry.

Two German-Americans Held on Spy Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hans Pagel and Edward Sachlosser of Brooklyn, former members of the German-American Youth Movement, part of the German-American Bund, were in jail in default of $25,000 in bail bond on charges of using the mails for espionage activities. They were arrested Aug. 29 by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Neither prosecuting officials nor the F. B. I. agents would make public the details of the case, explaining it was still under investigation and that publicity at this time would be harmful to the Government's interests.

Axis Weaknesses Disclosed in Lies, Wavell Declares

SIMLA, India, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Axis is showing that it is weaker and more anxious, Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Commander-in-Chief in India, declared in a broadcast today on the second anniversary of the outbreak of war with Germany.

"There are many signs that the enemy is growing weaker," said General Wavell, "and that from arrogant confidence he has passed into a restless anxiety which will turn to despair as he sees his ruin approach.

"There is a sign by which you may judge an enemy's growing fear—the growing recklessness of his lies."

General Wavell asserted that "well over 100,000" Indian troops are serving overseas and that India's fighting forces were approaching 1,000,000.

Straw Shoe Demand In Germany Exceeds Output Capacity

BERLIN, Sept. 3 (AP)—German fashion dictators went to great pains to create a demand for straw shoes this year—and now have suddenly discovered that manufacturers cannot meet the demand.

Since rationing limits each person to two pairs of leather shoes a year, the shoe stylists' campaign won instant popularity.

Women and children favored straw shoes during the summer and have begun asking for winter models. Men too were to be supplied.

But the Reich's 30 manufacturers of straw footwear are able to produce only 2,500 to 3,000 pairs monthly — which the newspaper Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says is not enough to go around. The soles, too, wear out in four to six weeks.

Penal institutions, which have been doing some of the work, have produced only one shoe per convict each day.

The shoes, which cost 16.50 marks (nominally $6.60) and are resoled for 2.50 marks, cost an estimated eight marks to produce.

Transylvania Floods Disrupt Rail Traffic

BUDAPEST, Sept. 3 (AP)—Rail transportation in Transylvania was disrupted yesterday by floods which sent rivers rising two feet in a few hours.

Tracks near Kolozvar (Cluj) were submerged and trains which left Budapest Monday morning had not yet reached there last night.

Hundreds of trees were uprooted in near-by towns by winds of near-tornado proportions which accompanied the torrential rains.

Canada Welcomes Delegates To Convention of Farm Women

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 (CP)—A Vice-Regal and Canadian Government welcome was extended to American and Canadian delegates to the seven-day regional convention of the Associated Country Women of the World which has opened with a reception given by the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario.

The Princess Alice, wife of the Earl of Athlone, the Viceroy, said in a message:

"This meeting demonstrates once more the . . . unity of heart and mind that exists between two greatest democracies, the United States and the British Empire.

"The comprehensive agenda under discussion should be able to lay the foundation of the part these land women are to play not only by doing everything now within their power to keep the home front safe, but by planning under God's guidance for the day of peace."

Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe, acting Prime Minister, said in a message on behalf of the Government:

"It is encouraging to know that representatives of leading women's organizations of United States and Canada are gathering together to discuss important social and economic problems so intimately connected with the welfare and preservation of the society in which we live."

The convention should contribute to greater international understanding and dissemination of information, Mr. Lapointe said, and "so help to strengthen the social fabric so gravely challenged" at this time.

At the official convention opening today Mayor Stanley Lewis will welcome the American visitors and Canadian delegations. Princess Juliana of the Netherlands will be present to receive messages addressed through her to the women of the Netherlands.

Agriculture Minister Gardiner will speak on "Women's Part in Food Production," Miss M. McCready, McGill University, will discuss food conservation and Mrs. C. Scuttler, Missouri Farm Bureau, will speak on "The Woman Farmer."

The "Farm Women's Part in Feeding the World" will be brought up for discussion by one of United States' experts on farm management, Mrs. Elsie Mies, President of the Associated American Farm Women.

"From these discussions," said Mrs. Alfred Watt, "we hope to gather information and make plans for programs that will aid farm women in playing their part in fitting agriculture more efficiently into defense needs."

Tomorrow will be devoted to "Natural Resources," under the leadership of Mrs. H. MacGregor, Penticton, B. C., Past President of the Canadian Women's Institutes, and the subject on Sept. 5 will be "Nutrition and National Security," presided over by Mrs. Russell White, Ottawa, President of the Local Council of Women and Mrs. Wagenblass, New York Home Bureaus.

A discussion Sept. 6 on "Organized Effort of Women in National Service" will be presided over by Senator Cairine Wilson; on Sept. 8 Miss Winnifred Kydd, Toronto, will take the day for "Democracy" and on Sept. 9 the convention will deal with "Racial Problems" with Mrs. C. E. Dow, President of Quebec Institutes, in charge.

Sept. 10 will be "Reconstruction Today and Tomorrow," presided over by Mrs. Watt.

Dutch Cities Lose Autonomy

THE HAGUE, German-Occupied Netherlands, Sept. 3 (AP)—Independent local government has become a thing of the past in The Netherlands.

All cities, towns, and villages, beginning Sept. 1, were placed under unified government in accordance with a decree issued by German Reichscommissar Arthur Seyss-Inquart.

Rotterdom may no longer—as has been possible for centuries—have ordinances differing in spirit from those of Amsterdam.

Holland's 11 provinces, which hitherto enjoyed local autonomy, must regulate their internal affairs as the Reichscommissar's office decrees.

In the past, cities or communes were governed by councils, the provinces each had a college of provincial councillors. A majority vote determined measures before these legislative bodies.

In accordance with Nazi principles and practices, mayors will have greater powers to govern cities, while provincial commissars will be responsible for administration of the provinces. They will be appointed by the Dutch Interior Ministry.

Instead of aldermen and provincial councilmen, the Ministry will appoint advisers to the mayors and provincial commissars. These will draw salaries "in order to make them materially disinterested."

In issuing his decree, Herr Seyss-Inquart called attention to the provision of international law making an occupying power in time of war responsible for law and order.

Army Engineer Supervision Urged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Legislation placing all construction and maintenance work of the Army under jurisdiction of the Army Engineering Corps was recommended yesterday by the War Department. The measure would eliminate the Quartermaster General from control of the huge cantonment program. The Army currently is engaged in a $3,000,000,000 construction and maintenance program.

Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Committee, announced that he was heartily in favor of the measure and would introduce it in the House.

The Army engineers are directing construction of the Atlantic bases acquired from Great Britain and of Army air fields. These two constitute about 30 per cent of new construction for the Army. The remainder is under the Quartermaster General.

The War Department declared in a statement that it believed the measure would result in "increased efficiency" of army construction work.

Mr. May said that if the bill became law, new construction would continue to be handled by private contractors under the supervision of Army officers.

British Put Wilson In Purchasing Post

LONDON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Appointment of Mr. Morris Wilson, President of the Royal Bank of Canada, as Chairman of the British Supply Council and chief purchasing agent of Britain in the United States, was announced today by Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Mr. Wilson, who had been Deputy Chairman, succeeds Mr. Arthur Purvis, who was killed in the crash of a transport plane two weeks ago.

Mr. E. P. Taylor, Toronto industrialist, was appointed to the newly-created post of Chief Executive Officer of the Council. Mr. Taylor now represents the Canadian Government in Washington on matters relating to supply between the two countries.

Huge Waterfront Fire

PORT COSTA, Calif., Sept. 3 (AP)—A waterfront fire yesterday caused an estimated loss of more than $1,500,000, including about $850,000 worth of Government-owned wheat.

The fire destroyed a big wheat warehouse, two fish reduction plants, an old whaling ship, seven cars of wheat, two tank cars of fish oil, a barge and a tugboat.

Nazi Arms and Infiltrations Put 17 Nations Under Heel

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—By military force and undercover infiltration the Nazis have bent to their will the peoples of 17 European nations and at this moment are directing invasion of the Continent's largest country.

Only three countries which were neutral in the World War remain out of the present conflict—Spain, Switzerland, and Sweden.

Others not embroiled in this war, but which took part in the last, are Portugal, Turkey, and Eire.

Some authorities have estimated that four fifths of humanity—about 1,700,000,000 persons — already have become conditioned to participation in the fighting.

Just as this war has raged over almost the same European territory that felt the tramp of soldiers' feet during the first two years of the World War, so have Africa and the Middle East figured in the fighting.

British and Russians

Between them the British Empire and Soviet Russia have thrown more than 626,000,000 persons into their war efforts, probably 30,000,000 as actual combatants or men under training.

Russia in all likelihood has equaled if not surpassed the 12,000,000-man army mobilized by the Czar in 1914-17. The British, from latest reports, have close to 6,000,000 men—including Home Guards—ready to defend the British Isles and at least another 2,000,000 men in Africa, and the Middle and Far East. During the World War the British Empire mobilized 8,410,000 men.

Germany was reported at the outbreak of the war to have had available 6,000,000 men in its armed forces.

Premier Mussolini boasted of 9,000,000 "bayonets." How many men Axis junior partners like Rumania and Hungary have added to the fighting forces has not been determined.

Including Finnish troops, the Hitler-Mussolini camp probably held more than 20,000,000 fighters when Soviet Russia was invaded. Not all these men, of course, were thrown into that conflict. Hitler's headquarters announced early in the struggle that 9,000,000 were fighting on the eastern front on both sides.

Forces in World War

During the World War Germany mobilized 11,000,000 men and its allies, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, a like number.

Against them were pitted more than 42,000,000 men from Russia, France, the British Empire, Italy, Japan, Rumania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Montenegro, and the United States in four years of war.

Two years of the present war have involved Russia, France, the British Empire, Yugoslavia, Greece, Poland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, and Luxemburg on one side, and Germany, Italy, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Finland on the other, plus the territories once Czechoslovakia, Austria, Albania, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, and Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Iran.

Peru Appeals to All Americas To Unite in Cause of Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru — Inspired by the Anglo-American eight points for a new world, the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies has appealed for the mobilization of the spiritual forces of this continent in the cause of democracy. By formal resolution, introduced by Deputy Angel Escalante, it sent out an urgent invitation for the formation of a united front on the supreme international issue by the legislatures of the American republics.

The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies accepted the eight points proclaimed by the historic Atlantic Conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill as tending to the formation of a new world policy. The points are seen as interpreting the American ideal because they repudiate predominance by force, condemn wars of conquest and respect the principle of free determination by nations. The Chamber then declared:

Convinced of the urgency of provoking mobilization of the spiritual forces of America, to reaffirm its faith in Democracy and its devotion to the inalienable right of the human personality and its inflexible intention of refusing all foreign intervention in the development of its internal policy, the Chamber, possessed of the warmest Americanist emotion, invites all the legislative powers of the Continent to work unceasingly for the following objects:

1. Form a united front of all the parliaments of the American republic in defense of Democracy which, since the heroic days of Independence, has formed the doctrinal essence and juridical structure of of nationalities.

2. Strengthen the action of Governments who fight against the infiltration of ideas and organizations at variance with the constitutional principles and laws of our States and in the service of foreign political interests.

3. Intensify defense by all our possible means with the object of conserving the integrity of American nations and their territorial patrimony and producing uniform legislation which condenses the basic postulates of American law.

The Chamber had previously met in secret session to discuss totalitarian plots.

The Government of President Prado, although stoutly favoring the Democratic side, has endeavored to be neutral in restraining belligerent propaganda. There are signs of popular repudiation of this caution.

Reconsideration of the official attitude may possibly be seen in the suspended publication of two journals. One is Unidad, fortnightly organ of the Spanish Falange in Lima, and the other Italia Nuova, a weekly edited by the Press Attaché of the Italian Legation.

The Information Department of the Government banned both periodicals by applying the June 3 decree which ruled out foreign-conducted propaganda affecting national republican constitutions and public order.

A few days later came another proscription. This was against the periodical Cancadel, edited by Federico Moor, because of its totalitarian tendency.

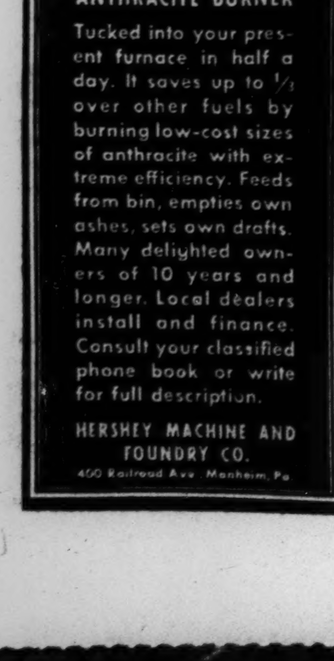
Methodist Youths In Anti-War Move

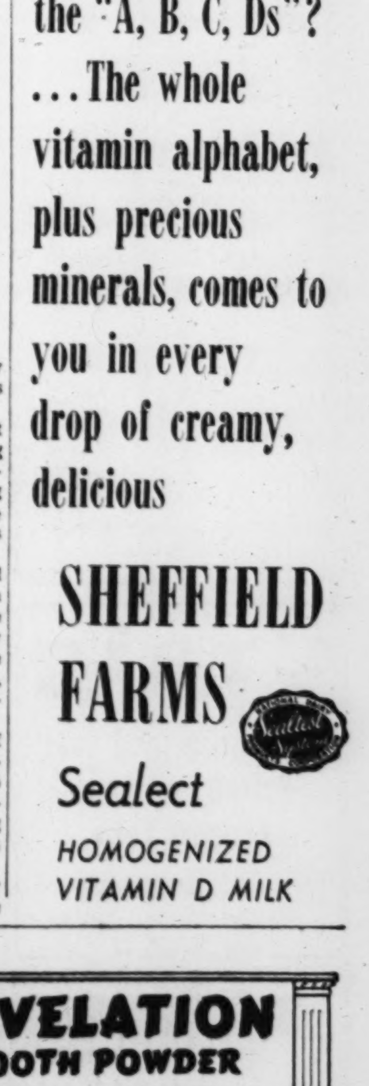
BALDWIN, Kan., Sept. 3 (AP)—The National Conference of The Methodist Youth Fellowship adopted a program calling for the uniting of 2,000,000 Methodist youths in a movement to keep the Nation out of war and to hold a peace demonstration next Armistice Day.

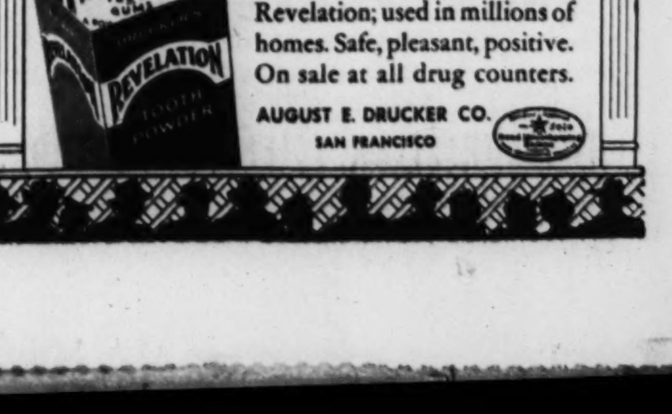
Repeal of the Selective Service Act, protection of civil liberties for draftees, complete exemption for absolute conscientious objectors and a campaign against anti-Semitism were among other points approved in a report of the Youth Projects Committee.

In an election the presidents of 66 Methodist annual conference youth organizations and the presidents of 23 state or regional Methodist students youth organizations elected J. Kempton Jones of Salisbury, N. C., as first President of the newly formed Youth Fellowship.

Other officers elected to direct the program for Methodist young people between the ages of 15 and 23 during the next two years were Margarita Irle, Tacoma, Wash., and Phil Steer, Chittenango, N. Y., Vice-Presidents; Janet Metzger, Newport, Minn., Secretary, and Thomas Mitchell, Homeland, Fla., Treasurer.







Antiques: Picture Form Adopted for Information

Sketches in pen and ink by author add charm and interest to a book about old houses.

A Picture Book About Old Houses
A Book Review

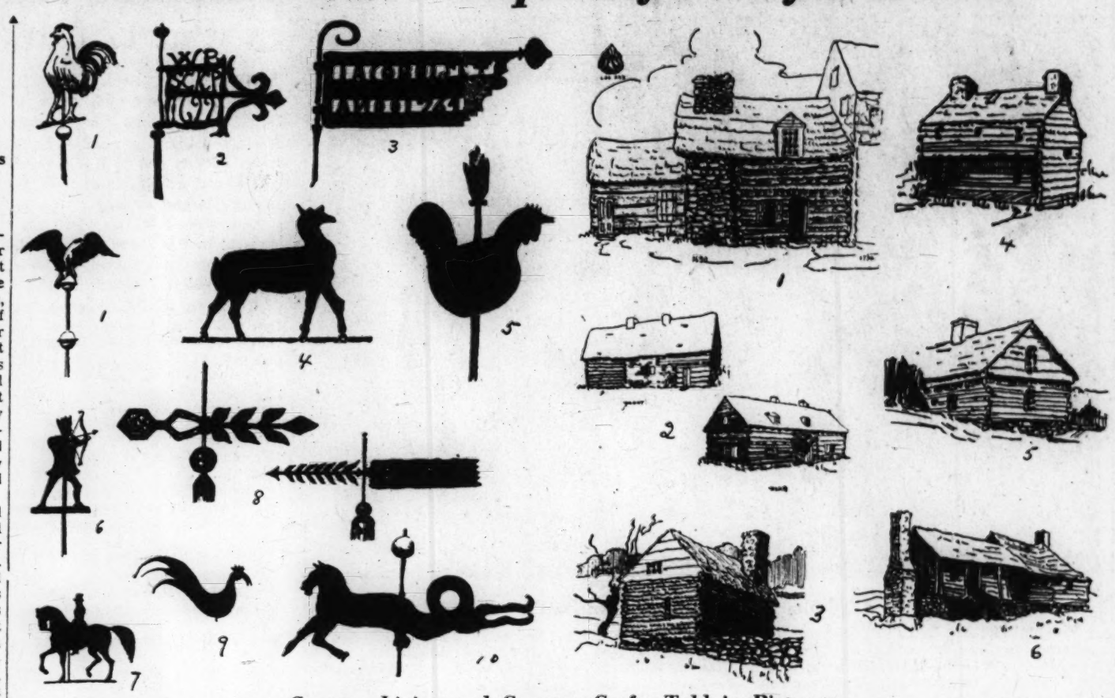
By Carl Greenleaf Beede

If weekly and daily news in picture form proves a highly popular and successful venture, and if most of the money spent for magazine advertising goes for the pictures, why shouldn't pictures instead of type be an effective method for passing along information about antiques? "It should be," appears to be the opinion of Marion Nicholl Rawson, who has written at least nine books on old-time country living—on customs; on farm, domestic and workshop crafts and occupations; on the charms of early home design and handiwork, and much more.

Not only has she written all these books, but she has illustrated each one with hundreds of her own lively pen-and-ink sketches. About a year ago she published a large selection of those drawings in a volume called "The Antiquer's Picture Book," with pages about 9 by 11 inches. Now appears a companion, "The Old House Picture Book," also published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, at $2.50.

Mrs. Rawson's enthusiasms for every type of unusual old structure, as a whole and in its details, has led her through many States with notebook and sketching pad, recording smoke houses, dog-run, balcony, stairway, fireplace, local murals and all the rest, without number.

She has found the Southern States rich in these details, as well in the buildings of which they are parts, and brings the region's character to us vividly, as they share the pages with less unfamiliar subjects found to the north. It is a book to be opened anywhere with pleasure; and to be picked up again, soon or later, with assured enjoyment ahead.



Country Living and Country Crafts Told in Pictures

A page of weathervanes on houses, barns, churches, and schoolhouses, from "The Old House Picture Book." The cock and eagle, both numbered 1, were found in New Jersey. No. 2 was on a mill near Philadelphia, and bears the initials of William Penn and his partners, and the date 1699. No. 3 was cut from sheet iron, and reads, Jacob Jset Anno 1764. No. 4 is no doubt a deer. No. 5 is a cock with extraordinary wattles; above, a hand, symbol of divine protection. No. 6 was on a building in Glasgow, Del. No. 7 is New Hampshire art, and is described as "New England's best." No. 8 applies to two examples, both from New Hampshire. No. 9 is a pheasant from the Pennsylvania Dutch region, where this bird often appears in decorations on furniture and in fractur work. No. 10, a sea horse, should have swung to ocean winds, but where is not known.

Among the 500-or-so sketches in Marion Nicholl Rawson's "Old House Picture Book" is this page of log houses in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New Hampshire. No. 1 is on Westchester Pike, Pennsylvana, was built in 1690, and called the Three-Generation House. It is chinked with smooth stones. No. 2 shows two views of the "restored" John Morton House, also in Pennsylvania. No. 3 is in the same State, on the Valley Forge Road. No. 4 is the John Gilman House at Exeter, N. H.; 1648. This was a "garrison" house, community refuge during Indian wars. No. 5 is the William Damme garrison house at Dover, N. H.; 1698. No. 6, on Wilderness Road, Cumberland Gap, Va., was built in 1756, and called Fort Chiswell. There are nearly 100 pages of these sketches in the book.

Mrs. Thorne and Her Miniature Rooms

A recent bulletin of the Los Angeles County Museum contains the following article by a long-time associate of Mrs. James Ward Thorne, whose miniature rooms have given such great pleasure to people in many cities. The group has been shown at the Los Angeles Museum for some weeks just past. The personal details given by Mrs. Weaver should be of interest to many thousands who have already had the privilege of seeing these delightful interiors, whether recently or at any time.

Having had the privilege of being associated with Mrs. Thorne and her Miniature Rooms since 1933, I have come to know the questions one naturally asks when first seeing them. "Who is Mrs. Thorne?" "Where did she get all these little things?" and "How did she come to make the rooms?"

As to the first question, she is part Californian, having had a house at Santa Barbara for many years, although her home is in Chicago.

In the beginning much of the work on the rooms was done in California, where she studied wood-carving with an Italian wood-carver in Santa Barbara, and made much of the furniture in the Spanish and Italian rooms. Some of the iron grill work was done by a Mexican there.

The second common question is, "Where did she find all these little things?" Many people, I have learned, have instinctive love for small things. From her childhood, Mrs. Thorne appreciated their charm, and the work and skill which goes into the making of miniature objects. Some of her earliest childhood treasures are here and there in the rooms—a Nubian head in the Modern Library, a Chinese chest which now is a garden house.

Friends and relatives, knowing her hobby, brought her interesting pieces from far-away places, and on her own travels over the globe she was always on the lookout for small and lovely things, until her collection had grown to enormous proportions. What to do with them all?

And so we come to the third question: "How did she happen to start making Miniature Rooms?" Wanting to assemble some of her treasures, bring them together in such settings that others could enjoy them too, she began to make doll's houses, which she gave to children in her family and to friends. Later, little children in hospitals and orphanages were made happy by being given these ever-increasingly beautiful houses.

Finally, she was wondering "What next?" when Fate answered the question for her—in the dusty windows of an antique shop. There lay two exquisite little chandeliers, miniature models of large ones which had hung in an Italian palace. Realizing their price was prohibitive (for a doll's house) and in thinking of a more permanent use for them, the idea came to build a room around them—a real Italian room in miniature. Once having started on this first room, the thought took form in her mind that eventually she would make a series of rooms, showing the trends in architecture and decoration from the Renaissance down to the present.

"Victorian Parlor" and "American Summer Kitchen," the two "jokes" of the collection, always prove to be two of the favorites, for are they not familiar rooms to us all? And familiar things are popular things, as a rule. Amusing, half-forgotten details bring back memories of happy childhood days of our grandmothers' time; the haircloth furniture, flowers under glass, the shell-covered box on the table.

"Summer Kitchen, 1885," with its table with doughnuts in a jar, pie dough ready to be put in the oven; and through the open door a garden with hollyhocks in bloom and chickens about the old-fashioned pump. A far cry, indeed, from the dramatic "Penthouse Dining Room" with its Roman decor in an ultra-modern setting, the terrace overlooking distant lights of the city.

Varied in scope, appealing to many tastes, is this new set of rooms. "A vision of beauty, small but great," was the comment of a Maharaja of India after studying them long and earnestly. I think it would be hard to find a more perfect appraisement.

Mrs. Margarita Weaver
Curator, Thorne Rooms

It is announced by the Los Angeles County Museum, that, owing to their popularity, the Thorne Miniature Rooms will remain on exhibition throughout the month of September. With probably a wider appeal than any exhibit ever offered by the museum, this seems to be gaining in interest as time goes on. During the 2½ months of their present showing they have attracted more than 125,000 persons.

As a hint to those who have been discouraged by crowded gallery conditions, it is suggested that mornings from 10 to 12 and Sunday evenings from 7 to 9 would be the most favorable times in which to view this exhibit.

Historical Restorations Share in by the D. A. R.

Country-wide activity among those striving to preserve buildings and landmarks of national interest is emphasized freshly by appearance of the volume, "Historic Restorations of the Daughters of the American Revolution," published by Richard R. Smith, New York, at $3.50. This patriotic women's organization, with branches in all States, has participated in more than 200 of these restorations. Dwellings chiefly and many other types of structures are included, from block-houses for defense against Indians to the Old State Capitol of Louisiana, built in 1879.

The title of the book might lead one to expect that all accomplishments described in it would be those brought about wholly by this body of women. That this is not the case becomes clear as the text that goes with the picture is read: participation, rather than full credit, proves due them in many cases noticed.

It is fortunate for present citizens, and will become an invaluable heritage for those of the future, that this great number of alert women in all States are so active in this important direction. The book reveals the breadth of their interests in a single field, and the importance of the organization's part in keeping historical consciousness alive in all communities of the country, whether large or small.

Historical Society Displays Certificates and Diplomas

A collection of American certificates and diplomas representing patriotic organizations, schools, secret societies and protective associations are on display at the New York Historical Society building at 170 Central Park West. It will remain until Sept. 21.

Signatures of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, as well as the work of well-known engravers and artists such as Peter Maverick and Archibald Robertson, appear on these documents.

The variety of subject matter is as surprising as the pictures and borders printed on them. A farmer got a certificate for displaying the best corn at the county fair and it is decorated with cows, horses, sheaves of grain, and waving American flags. A young lady, rewarded for diligent attention to her studies, received a testimonial showing a model child being led by Virtue. The volunteer of the New York Volunteer Fire Department had his future experiences with conflagrations dramatized on his admittance certificate. In the 1850's, when color was added, he received one resplendent with red and yellow flames from burning buildings.

All the documents on display are from the collections of the Society. The museum is open from 10 to 5 weekdays except Monday and on Sunday from 1 to 5. Admission is always free.

Swedish Arts and Crafts Noted for Decorative Design

A part of the late New York World's Fair that all persons alertly concerned with progress in decorative design will recall with delight, was the exhibition of Swedish Arts and Crafts. Refreshing individuality, restraint, resourcefulness and virility were found in this country's works, whether ceramics, furniture, glass, silver, or fabrics. The time spent in that pavilion seems now, as it did at the time, about the most pleasant and profitable of all the hours within the Fair's gates.

All this is brought to mind again as there comes to our attention, in a new form of binding, the volume originally printed in connection with those Swedish exhibits. It is from the Royal Swedish Commission, at 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, but without stated selling price. Abundant illustrations, it make it a valuable record of Sweden's achievements in applied arts up to the outbreak of the European war. It marks a notable movement toward sanity in modern design.

Colonial Crafts Illustrated

A broad survey of many skilled trades that contributed to comfortable living in Colonial times and later makes up a liberally illustrated book, "The American Craftsman," by Scott Graham Williamson, issued by Crown Publishers, New York, at $3. As each one of the period's many crafts has already been the single subject of one or more whole books, it is not to be expected that any one class has been thoroughly treated here. Instead, eight or ten of the most common have been given chapters—house-builders, furniture makers, potters, glass makers, silversmiths, ironworkers, printers, and "other crafts."

Nearly 350 half-tone illustrations that are grouped independently for each chapter are related to the text, but not connected with it by direct references. Appended are lists of those engaged in the crafts mentioned, lists which contain information that should be helpful in some cases, but which apparently make no pretensions of completeness. Names of reference books for those who wish to learn more of these matters is extensive, but this also lacks completeness. For example, a glance at the group headed Cabinet Making shows that neither Wallace Nutting's books nor Eberlein and McClure's volumes are included.

Many of the illustrations relating to the several subjects are unfamiliar and valuable additions to public knowledge, as are the two portraits reproduced here. This book should prove an entertaining and broadly helpful one for those who are beginning to be interested in the subject. Those of advanced knowledge are likely to welcome the abundant and unusual illustrations, picturing not only antiques, but portraits of craftsmen, operations, advertisements, and allied subjects.

Silversmith and Cabinetmaker

"The American Craftsman," by Scott Graham Williamson, Crown Publishers, New York

Interesting Items From Illustrated Volume

Left, John Coney (1655-1722), Boston silversmith who taught his trade to the father of Paul Revere. Painted by Jeremiah Dummer, another Boston silversmith. At right is the only known likeness of the famous cabinetmaker, Duncan Phyfe (1768-1854). It is painted on blue-and-white upholterers' ticking with furniture paint, presumably by one of his workmen.

Mexico Soon To Deal Again With Britain

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 3 (AP)—Resumption of diplomatic relations with Great Britain, broken off by Mexico in May, 1938, during the oil properties expropriation crisis, can be expected soon, Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla said last night.

The Government has given no consideration to re-establishment of relations with Soviet Russia, Señor Padilla said. The Confederation of Mexican Workers and the Local Communist Party have been urging such a step.

The Foreign Minister would not say whether the expropriation controversy with Britain had been settled, explaining "I am speaking only of diplomatic matters."

"As a matter of fact, we have had relations with the English since they began their valiant defense of democracy," he said. "These have been spiritual relations. All that is lacking now are the steps of protocol. I believe that will be resolved before long."

The Foreign Minister said Mexico had made no decision on the future of Germany's honorary consuls here since the recent order closing the Reich's 15 Mexican consulates.

"Each case is being studied on its merits," he explained. "Many of the consuls were Mexican citizens. Those of German or other nationality may be subject to expulsion."

He added that the Government for the present had no plans to close either the Italian or Japanese Consulates.

Dies Demanding More Than Rumor For 'First' Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—An appeal to the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities by Representative Samuel Dickstein (D), New York, for inquiry into the activities of the America First Committee, had today received the reply from Representative Martin Dies (D), Texas, that evidence and not "mere unsupported rumor" must be submitted to the Committee before an inquiry is undertaken.

Mr. Dickstein charged that the non-interventionist committee is "engaged in the business of appeasing the dictators and seeking to organize the American people for fascistic aims."

"This group also causes dissension among our citizens, arrays class against class and promotes hatred," he declared. "This group acts contrary to principles enunciated by President Roosevelt in his Labor Day address and there is no doubt in my mind at least that the source of funds with which the Committee operates is questionable."

In reply, Representative Dies said his Committee would be glad to investigate the Committee "if anyone has any evidence that America First is engaged in any un-American activities or has any connection with a foreign government.

"We must, however, be submitted evidence by Mr. Dickstein, not mere unsupported rumor," he asserted. "I have no evidence of any kind before me at the present moment that the America First Committee is either engaged in un-American activities or connected with any foreign government."

Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, U. S. A., retired, Acting National Chairman of the America First Committee in Chicago, said he would welcome an inquiry.

President Extends Ship-Taking Time

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt, by executive order, has extended the time in which the Maritime Commission may take over foreign vessels in American waters.

In its original form on June 6 the President's executive order provided that the Maritime Commission could acquire foreign ships "now lying idle" in ports of the United States, including the Canal Zone and the Philippines. As amended, the order gives the Commission the same authority over ships which might become idle in American waters between June 6 of this year and June 30, 1942.

Nazi Pressure on Turkey Seeks to Halt Allied Bloc

By E. Berg Holt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 3—With winter frosts about to bring with them unprecedented difficulties for Nazi troops along the 2,000-mile Russian front, German attempts to keep the eastern war fluid are more and more taking the form of putting pressure on Turkey.

The past week therefore has seen great activity in Ankara. The German Minister, Franz von Papen, has presented to President Ismet Inonu a replica of a German work of art, after which he immediately flew to see Adolf Hitler.

The British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugesson, countered with an imposing memorandum showing recent trends in the war and stressing the advantages of British trade in cash, this last in connection with commercial negotiations progressing slowly though favorably between the Turks and a United Kingdom corporation.

Moscow's envoy to Turkey also has not been idle.

Dardanelles at Stake

Turkish reactions to these blandishments has been so far difficult to gauge. The fact has to be faced that since the German attack on Russia Turkish enthusiasm for the British cause has somewhat, though not dangerously, diminished, mainly because all of Moscow's peaceful protestations have not yet allayed Turkey's suspicions that a victorious Russia would want to control the Dardanelles.

The Anglo-Soviet invasion of Iran served as a bellows with which to fan these suspicions. The Turks reminded one another that the only easy gateway into Eastern Turkey is not through the Caucasus but through Iranian territory north of Lake Urmia.

Today this gateway is controlled by the U. S. S. R.

Before the march into Iran began, however, Herr von Papen made the mistake of trying to frighten Turkey by hinting that the Axis might have to demand the right of passage—whether through the Dardanelles only or through Turkey itself is not clear—if the Allies actually marched into Iran.

Lets Italian Ship Through

Turkey, despite the threat, took no action to prevent Allied occupation of Iran. But it has allowed an Italian auxiliary warship, which is also an oil tanker, to pass through the Dardanelles, thereby in the British view contravening the Straits convention.

The Turks reply that they only intend to allow the ship through twice—outward and homeward. But clearly there has been a keen diplomatic tussle going on over the matter.

If any more Italian or German warships have to pass through the Straits the British would have an unmistakable right to claim a similar privilege. The Axis might threaten Turkey with invasion if this were granted. The Allies would have a justifiable complaint against Turkish neutrality if it were refused.

Control of Black Sea

On the other hand the Axis has a strong motive for wanting to open the Dardanelles to its own warships. When the Russian land front freezes it will be important for the Axis to control the warm water of the Black Sea in order to send supplies to troops on the southern part of the front.

More important still they could in such circumstances carry the war to the Caucasus and the Russian oil fields while the rest of the Russian front is immobilized.

If therefore they could entice, cajole, or force Turkey to open the Dardanelles they might smuggle the Italian fleet through Greek territorial waters and the Dardanelles into the Black Sea and thus turn the tables on the Russians who have at present naval superiority in that area.

What Will Turkey Do?

Thus in the next phase of the war, Turkey's position becomes of paramount importance. Despite the stirring Commandent in Chief call to the Army to be ready to defend the country it is still uncertain what the Turkish Government intends to do.

Experts here are inclined to think it probably doesn't know itself yet.

But it is a fairly safe assumption that the Axis has plans already and that this whole question was a principal topic of discussion during the Hitler-Mussolini meeting.

That ground is being prepared for putting quick pressure on Turkey has been clear for some time. What isn't clear is how the Axis intends to act if Turkey continues to stand firm.

Will the Axis for the first time not follow words by acts? Will it, on the other hand, invade Turkey? If so with what immediate objective in view? Will it be mere control of the Straits, or a full-fledged march into Asia Minor with the intent to use Turkey as a corridor through which to attack either the Caucasus or Syria or both?

Winter Campaign Difficult

Seeing that a winter campaign through Asia Minor would be scarcely less difficult than in European Russia, the more ambitious project is considered the less likely to begin with.

In this circumstance the Anglo-Soviet action in Iran takes a slightly different significance.

It has to be judged not merely from the standpoint of its effect on the Anglo-Russian position, but on the attitude of Turkey.

It has from the first angle safeguarded India and opened an alternative line of communication by which American and British supplies can reach the Soviet.

From the second angle, while it has safeguarded Turkey from possible two-sided pressure by the Axis, it has also somewhat aroused Turkey's dormant suspicions of the Russians, thereby rendering Turkey to some extent less resistant to Herr von Papen's blandishments if not to his threats.

Trade Mission Next

The next step in the diplomatic skirmishing which is a prelude to the main struggle is expected to be the arrival of the usual German economic mission under Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic expert.

The Germans, it is presumed, will try their utmost by threats and bribes to induce the Turks to follow Rumania and Bulgaria into the mark area and drop their economic links with Britain which have made Britain Turkey's best customer and its largest supplier in a little over a year.

If Dr. Clodius succeeded, the door would be ajar for an undisguised attempt to secure a politico-strategic entry into the country which the Turks might still decide to resist at the last moment.

But if they failed the Anglo-Turkish treaty might easily have to be invoked at a date which is to be measured in weeks rather than in months.

Second S. C. Primary For Seat in Senate

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 3 (AP)—Returns from 1,364 of the State's 1,523 precincts indicated today that Gov. Burnet R. Maybank and former Gov. Olin D. Johnston would enter a second primary Sept. 16 for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate.

An unofficial count of votes cast in yesterday's primary gave Maybank, 56,975; Johnson, 38,636, and Representative Joseph R. Bryson, 24,195.

All supported the New Deal and the Administration's foreign policy. No national issues were involved in the campaign.

The nominee, assured of election in this solidly Democratic State, will be the fourth to hold the Senate seat this year.

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Electric Workers Indorse U. S. Aid for Axis Enemies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 3—Support of the United States policy of aid to Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and other nations "directly battling against Hitler," was voted by 395 of the 400 delegates to the seventh annual convention of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, here yesterday.

The vote, which followed a plea for Allied backing by James B. Carey, President, and other officers of the Union, places the 316,000-member union, one of the five largest in the C. I. O., in direct opposition to the views of John L. Lewis, former head of the national organization, who has opposed aid to belligerent nations.

The Union appealed to President Roosevelt and Congress to do everything possible to strengthen co-operative relationship among the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and other countries resisting Hitlerism as necessary to the security and defense of the United States. It also urged the Government to put its aid to anti-Nazi forces into effect "with all possible speed and energy to the end that this menace to our country may be defeated for all time."

The resolution on international affairs was the only formal action by the convention Sept. 2, although it was learned that a stiff contest between Right and Left-Wing forces went on behind closed doors of committee rooms on the issue of giving local unions the right to bar Communists, Nazis, and Fascists from holding office. Mr. Carey, who has been outspoken against Left-Wing elements in his organization, led the fight for such authorization.

His opponents warned him that insistence on this change in the constitution might threaten his position as President of the Union. Opposition to him comes from two sources—those who believe that the pressure of his duties as C. I. O. Secretary leave him insufficient time for his own Union's activities and those who hold that his attacks on the activities of Communists within the Union have given comfort to reactionary forces.

There was some indication that the intramural strife would be compromised by passage in committee of reports providing for the filing of charges against any member committing acts of disloyalty to the United States or the Union, omitting specific mention of any "ism." This, it was understood, would be acceptable to Mr. Carey and those opposed to any direct condemnation of Communism.

Oil Pay Boost

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Sept. 3 (AP)—H. R. Straight, President of Cities Service Oil Company, Cities Service Gas Company, and Empire Pipeline Company, announced a 5 per cent wage increase in the total pay roll of the combined companies.

Mr. Straight said the increase became effective Sept. 1 and would affect about 5,500 employees.

It will not apply to employees of the East Chicago refinery, he stated, because wage adjustments already had been made at that plant.

'Closed Shop' Out With Cities

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers declared today that a "closed shop" agreement between a municipality and its employees would be "incompatible with the need of the public service," and would nullify Civil Service provisions of State Constitutions, statutes and city charters.

The organization added that labor unions have no right to strike to enforce bargaining agreements with cities.

These statements were made in a survey of law and experience of municipalities regarding labor unions. The study was linked to the recent transit strike in Detroit and a threatened similar tie-up in New York.

The Institute, which is an association of the chief legal officers of cities, found that no city had ever signed a collective bargaining agreement with a labor union representing city employees, although a few cities had signed "general expressions of policy" with unions acting for municipal workers.

Kearny Assured

KEARNY, N. J., Sept. 3 (AP)—Mayor Frederick T. Law said yesterday that he had received from Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, assurance that the Government would recognize Kearny's "need for financial support in payment of municipal services" should the Navy take permanent possession of the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

Mayor Law had protested to Mr. Knox and President Roosevelt that naval operation of the huge yards where a Congress of Industrial Organizations union had been on strike for 19 days would cost the township about $110,000 annually in taxes. Federal property is tax-exempt.

W.C.T.U. Asks Draftees' Aid On Drink Ban

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich, Sept. 3 Young men in the Army camps are going to get a message from their relatives and friends participating in the annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union here. The women voted approval to an appeal asking selectees to do for themselves what Congress hasn't yet done for them—keep liquor away from the defense army.

The message asks the men to do just one thing: "Think for a moment of what you know liquor, including 3.2 per cent beer, does to you, of what you have seen liquor do to other men and women, and then ask yourself if the hangover has any place in the Army or Navy.

"If your personal decision is that you prefer sober judgement and sound thinking all the way down the line from Washington to the combat maneuver, there is only one thing you can do—the next time you go into the canteen or into the tavern down the street, say 'make mine a soft one.'"

Retention of High Standards

Temperance workers believe that young men in the Army who continue to maintain the high standards to which they held in civilian life can do much to nullify the bad influence of taverns now found adjacent to many camps.

Of course the temperance leaders want to empower military and naval authorities to establish dry zones around camps, but legislative processes seem slow, they say.

The convention's principal speaker from Washington, Charles P. Taft, assistant co-ordinator of health recreation and related defense activities of the Federal Security Agency, made a stirring talk on the means of maintaining soldier health and morale, but did not allude to the liquor problem around camp areas.

This was taken by some observers to indicate that Washington is not very much interested in the Sheppard bill which the W. C. T. U. thinks would handle this problem.

Freedoms to Be Defended

On the international issues before the country, Mr. Taft spoke out with great force and won applause from his audience. Civilians can help selectees see the importance of the cause they are serving, he said, by themselves facing the issues which have made the defense army necessary and by considering what are the precious things this country has organized to defend.

"We ought to face war with intelligence and with quiet minds and choose it only when all other alternatives are worse," said Mr. Taft. "I believe our war can be avoided, but not by closing our eyes to the facts in Europe and Asia. An intelligent approach will not only solve our morale problem but will keep us from slipping backward into war."

World peace has been an objective of the W. C. T. U. from its earliest days and its members are devoted to the cause of international goodwill, but they are giving their full support to the defense program. Their particular contribution is one which Mr. Taft told them was much needed—providing home hospitality for the men in service.

A forum on "Practical Patriotism" held by the soldiers and sailors department of the W. C. T. U. brought to light appealing examples of motherly hospitality to soldiers.

Election of Officers

Election yesterday returned the following national officers to their positions: President, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, Evanston, Ill., for her ninth consecutive term.

Vice-President, Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, New York City; Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Anna Marden De Ye, Evanston, and Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nelle G. Burger, Springfield, Mo.

A resolution adopted by the convention asked Congress to require that every bottle of alcoholic beverage be labeled "poison" and proposed legislation "prohibiting the advertising of all such beverages in newspapers, periodicals, on billboards and over the radio."

Birmingham, Ala., is conceded to be the choice for the next convention city.

Norwegian Plants Form Guard Units

OSLO, German-Occupied Norway, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Norwegian Minister of the Interior yesterday ordered all vital Norwegian plants and warehouses to establish company defense corps to guard against deliberate damage.

Chocolate Soldier Turns to Suckers

By the Associated Press

Washington, Sept. 3

Five pieces of hard candy, separately wrapped and in assorted flavors, will replace the traditional ounce of chocolate in the Army's canned field rations.

The War Department said tests at the University of Minnesota had proved that a soldier obtained more energy if he consumed sugar throughout the day, rather than in large quantities at meal time. The hard candies are not to be eaten at meals but from time to time on long marches.

A Ribbon and a Rose

W. C. T. U. Adds Some 'White Ribboners'

Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, National President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and two children on whose wrists she has just tied white ribbons in the organization's annual "recruit" service. She is giving roses to the children.

W.C.T.U. Purpose Symbolized By White Ribbon Ceremony

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 3—Six children led before the Women's Christian Temperance Union convention by their mothers and fathers became a symbol when Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, President, tied white ribbons about their wrists and gave them pink roses as "white ribbon recruits."

To the large audience, they stood as the chief reason for the W. C. T. U.'s existence and for its persistent efforts over 67 years.

"You are working to make the world a safer place for these children," said Mrs. Smith. "Will you give your pledge to do more than you have yet done to clear out the 400,000 taverns that are traps for the feet of innocent childhood?"

The audience gave its pledge in unison while the children looked down on them, interested and wondering.

The parents, too, gave a promise. They agreed to raise their children in the principles of purity and sobriety, and to tell their babies, when they got old enough to understand, what the white ribbon means.

This ceremony, performed every year at the national convention is known as the dedication of white ribbon recruits. Mrs. Alvin Sherbine was in charge this time. It's an old custom. Every now and then some prominent man, friendly to the W. C. T. U., is found to confess to having been a white ribbon recruit himself in a distant past.

The W. C. T. U. believes that early influences are of the greatest importance, and starts with the babies. One of this year's recruits was just three months old. The upper age limit is about five. After that children are old enough to join the Loyal Temperance Legion; and when they outgrow that they are eligible for the Youth's Temperance Council; and after that the doors of the W. C. T. U. swing wide open with the Iota Sigma organization especially for young women.

Potatoes—Peas—Defense Stamps: Sample of Grocery Order in Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — "Good morning, madame. . . . Yes, a can of peas, a peck of potatoes, and how about some nice Defense Savings Stamps today?"

That is what Mrs. Consumer may hear when she calls upon her grocer some fine September morning. For the independent grocers of this country are giving their support to the defense-saving program in a big way.

They are not merely asking others to save, however. The main part of their program is to encourage saving by the grocers themselves and by their clerks. They are counting on store owners to start the campaign by investing $3,500,000 in Defense Savings Stamps. They can reach this goal, points out Mrs. Rose Marie Kiefer, Secretary-Manager of the National Association of Retail Grocers, if each store owner buys $10 worth of stamps for himself and his family. Launching the campaign Sept. 15, the Association hopes to be within sight of the goal by Oct. 20, which is the beginning of National Retail Grocers Week.

If clerks and customers also buy stamps, as the association hopes, the total will be considerably larger. Wires from independent store owners who belong to the Association indicate, said Mrs. Kiefer, that they are enthusiastic about the plan. She thinks they will inspire similar enthusiasm in their customers.

"It should not be hard for the grocer to sell an average of $10 worth of stamps in addition to those he buys for himself," Mrs. Kiefer said.

The object of the effort, she explains, is to encourage thrift on the part of many people so the Nation may avoid experiences it went through during the depression.

"If we believe in America and all that it stands for," said Mrs. Kiefer, "there will be no hesitancy in investing in the future of America in order to insure that the home and the individual liberties which protect it may live forever in the United States.

"The Nation is counting on us and we will not fail."

5 Escaped Soldiers Give Up at Scarsdale

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (AP)—Five soldiers who remained at large after they and six others sawed their way out of Fort Slocum's guardhouse on David's Island Monday morning surrendered on Sept. 2 to Scarsdale, N. Y., police.

Police said this accounted for all 11 and the five would be returned to Fort Slocum immediately. Police reported no comment by any of the men.

Three of the soldiers gave themselves up at the Fort, while the others made their way to the mainland—a distance of a mile—either in a canoe or by swimming.

The entire group, all of whom except one are Regular Army men, made their way through a one-foot opening in the barred guardhouse window. The bars had been cut with hacksaws apparently smuggled into the detention quarters.

Cruiser Launching At Kearny Sept. 6

KEARNY, N. J., Sept. 3 (AP)—The light cruiser U. S. S. Atlanta, ready on the ways at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company for more than a month, will be launched Sept. 6 at 9:37 a. m. E. S. T.

The warship, one of many under construction at the huge shipyards when a Congress of Industrial Organizations' shipworkers' strike halted production on Aug. 7, had originally been scheduled to slide down the ways on Aug. 9.

The Navy, which has since taken over operations of the yard, announced the new date for the launching. Mrs. John R. Marsh of Atlanta, who as Margaret Mitchell wrote "Gone With the Wind," will christen the craft as originally planned. Keels of two destroyers will be laid on the same ways after the Atlanta is launched.

Tanks, Guns, Trucks, Cars Roll Off Detroit Lines

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Off Michigan's assembly lines are rolling more and better tanks, army trucks, guns, and airplane engines. Off these lines also are coming better automobiles—but not more.

That is the picture in the world's automotive center today. Defense production is steadily stepping up. Automobile production is stepping down. But in both cases the product is consistently better.

It would be unlike the motor industry to fail to improve whatever it is making, not each year with new models, but every week, almost every day. Of course the Army people have the last word about tanks and guns and such things, but the automobile manufacturers take an intense professional pride in their work. They are satisfied with nothing but the best sort of manufacturing job, whether it's a medium tank or a four-door sedan.

"The hard things take quite a while," said one motor company official during a press inspection trip here the other day. "The impossible things—they take a little longer."

Close Secrecy Maintained

In this great defense arsenal almost everything is a military secret, theoretically. For instance K. T. Keller, President of the Chrysler Corporation, discussed with newspapermen the tanks being made in the firm's new five-block long, $20,000,000 plant. He knew we wondered whether they were making one, five, ten, or more tanks a day.

"Well," he said genially, "the Army won't let us tell you how many we're producing. I think originally we were scheduled to turn out about five a day. And I guess we're pretty well up to schedule."

That sounds like five tanks a day all right. But it could mean more. And Mr. Keller in other ways made it plain that the present production, whatever it is, could be about tripled. Three times five is 15, and 15 times 30 is 450.

Inspection of the plant, on ground that a year ago was a cornfield, indicated that it is now on a one-shift basis and on that basis is turning out at least five, probably more, a day. Some figured eight. With three shifts, and at full production, this one plant could, it is seen, theoretically produce very close to 800 tanks a month.

Armor Adds to Weight

As for weight: this Chrysler tank is known as the M-3, medium, 28-ton tank. Observers believe, though, that with recent increases in armor it weighs closer to 32 tons.

And as for the armor, it doesn't look to be over three inches, if that much, in vulnerable spots, one of which is the top turret. It was understood that this armor was to be increased to at least three inches.

Experts in this field say that a tank, like a battleship, should have armor sufficient to withstand the fire-power of another tank or ship of similar construction. They point out also that the thickness of the armor should correspond directly with the caliber of the heaviest gun. For example, there should be three-inch armor to withstand fire from a three-inch gun.

That brings us to armament. Mr. Keller said the army has also forbade them to tell anything about the guns, their caliber, range, and such things.

"I wouldn't want to be a mile away though," he said, "in the path of a shell from one of the big guns on one of these tanks."

Armament of Tanks

Examination of the tanks reveals the "secret." They carry one 75 mm. cannon, one 37 mm. cannon, and two 30 caliber, and two 30 caliber machine guns. Now a 75 mm. is about the same as a three-inch gun. Hence the tank carrying it should have three-inch armor.

We were given a thrilling demonstration of these war machines in action. First, half a dozen of them roared out on the proving ground alongside the plant and went through their tricks, climbing in and out of shell holes, racing along concrete highways at 25 miles an hour, and plowing across muddy fields. Four of them then went to the further end of the field and, turning, came back, abreast, at top speed right at us, with all guns spouting—blanks, of course. The noise was terrific and the appearance of those blazing, roaring monsters bearing down on us gave a strong hint of what it means to be in the path of a tank attack.

A criticism of these tanks, by the way, that with their unusual height they offer too large a target, is met by Army officials and the manufacturers with the explanation that the advantage of observation and fire power offsets this disadvantage, and that anyway this tank is more mobile than most others of this size. Also there is that matter of heavier armor, and the fact that most surfaces are curved, especially on the top turret.

As spectacular as the tank demonstration was a gruelling test of small army trucks made by Dodge. Half-ton, and ton-and-a-half trucks, with four-wheel drive and large sturdy tires, climbed 60 per cent grades, and wallowed unhesitatingly through two-foot deep gumbo mud and in a huge ditch. One small truck even plowed right over a 30-foot sapling and went merrily on its way.

"I still don't believe it," said one writer-observer as he watched this comparatively tiny piece of mechanism roar right down through the center of this sticky mess, with mud curling up over the radiator then turn quickly and climb up with a snort over the nearly vertical edge of the ditch.

Back of this spectacular demonstration is, of course, years of research and engineering work, not just on the matter of how to get traction on a rough or slippery surface, but how to make a motor that will stand up after 100,000 miles or so of this brutal treatment.

Heavy Demand for Cars

It would be hard to imagine conditions under which these trucks would not operate efficiently. This is an example of what American automobile makers are turning over to the Governmnt to fill in defense lines. No wonder the manufacturers are proud of their job.

The new cars? Well, they did seem a sort of afterthought in the "preview" program. Defense production, in the case of Chrysler, the officials say, is the No. 1 job. But they are still producing automobiles.

Chrysler, Dodge, De Soto, Plymouth, Ford, Lincoln, Chevrolet, Pontiac, Buick, Oldsmobile, Cadillac, Packard, Studebaker, Nash, Hudson, Willys-Overland—they're all making good automobiles.

The auto makers realize that they will probably be able to sell all the cars they are able to make with very little sales promotion. Yet they know that during this period of restricted production of passenger cars they must keep their names up before the buyers of passenger cars, so that when they go back to normal production they will find the same market waiting there. Hence they will advertise and they will take the usual steps to create and maintain good will.

But the cars. They are beautiful, more so than last year. They are sturdy and substantial. Most of them have more power and are perhaps a little heavier, due to use of substitutes for aluminum, zinc, and other scarce materials. In all, even with the substitute materials, they are better cars. The manufacturers insist on this. Observers find it easy to believe. Prices? Probably higher all around.

The car makers are found to be relieved at the decision in Washington that their production is to be cut for the next four months by 26 per cent, later probably for the 1942 season as a whole by 50 per cent under the average 1939-40-41 schedule. Relieved, not at the cut, but because they now know just what it is to be. They can plan. And planning ahead, a long ways ahead, is vitally essential to this business. The cut is an over-all reduction of course. And it will not affect every manufacturer in the same way. Those who turn out cars in large numbers will have cuts of as much as 56 per cent. Those who don't make so many will have their schedules sliced in some cases by perhaps only 15 per cent.

Unification of Spiritual Defense 'Fight for Freedom' Drive Theme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—A coast-to-coast campaign to "sell" the Bible and stimulate and unify the spiritual defense of the United States was announced by Dr. Frank Kingdon, Chairman of the New York Fight for Freedom Committee to Defend America, today. Dr. Kingdon said the week of Dec. 8 to 14 had been designated as "Bible Week" at a meeting here yesterday and that he had accepted the honorary chairmanship of this first nationwide drive to observe an annual Bible week in America.

The campaign will be conducted by the Layman's National Committee in co-operation with the American Bible Society and other groups and, Dr. Kingdon said, "will be on a Red Cross scale, with coast-to-coast hook-ups, nationally known speakers, pageants in the schools, 'movie' trailers and posters in every public and educational institution."

The aim, he added, was to counteract Hitler's "Mein Kampf" with the Bible.

"Nothing will be left undone to make every American, young and old, realize that the hope of our future lies in faith and that the answer America is looking for in her present crisis is spiritual power," Dr. Kingdon said.

"The eventual goal is a national realization of the part religion played in the establishment of our Government and a realization that our spiritual defense must keep step with our military preparedness if we are to preserve those things which we have struggled so hard to secure in this country, he added.

Francis Rufus Bellamy, Executive Vice-Chairman, and Howard Kiroack, Executive Director of the Layman's National Committee, a nonsectarian group, will direct the campaign, which will enlist 200 leading Americans and all religious faiths.

War Costs Italy Another Bond Issue

ROME, Sept. 3 (AP)—Italian banks announced yesterday the imminence of a new Government bond issue, the second within eight months, to help finance the war.

Circulars urged customers to buy some bonds as a patriotic duty. Nine-year, 5 per cent Treasury bonds are expected to be offered Sept. 15 at 97.50 lira per 100 lira, as were similar bonds issued last February.

The Finance Minister, Thaon di Revel, estimated in April that Italy's budget deficit this year would amount to 65,000,000,000 lira, about $3,422,000,000.

Woman Welder Defends Work, Declares Men Are Less Capable

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Take it from a girl who knows, welding is women's work.

"I've done housework, stenography and factory work; and this has it over all of them," said Martha Gallanter, the only woman welder among 150 at the National Youth Administration work experience center in Long Island City.

Miss Gallanter may be pretty, but one couldn't tell with her face smudged and her hands encased in leather gloves.

She said she became tired of working in factories and offices for a top wage of $16 a week, and when she heard of NYA courses where she could learn and earn $25 a month, she applied for the job.

Is she good?

Her boss, George E. Koch, head supervisor, said she was the best in the shop.

"She welds ferrous and non-ferrous metals, light and heavy gauge," Mr. Koch said. "She will work on high I-beams, where many men won't work."

Miss Gallanter attributes her proficiency to a light touch.

"Most men can't do the fine welding we women are capable of," she explained. "If more women went into it, we'd make a place for ourselves in the industry."

She said the work did not tire her, and was better than office work because she didn't have to put up with the business worries and moods of an unappreciative boss. She hopes to make about $25 a week when she leaves the NYA shop and at least $50 a week when she establishes her ability in competitive industrial welding.

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Vichy Envoy to Protest Charge Of Nazi Aid to Secretary Hull

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—The extent, if any, to which the French Embassy in Washington is furthering the Vichy-French policy of collaboration with Germany is to receive the personal attention of Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Vigorously, categorically and extensively denying charges that he, or any member of the Embassy staff, is lending comfort or aid to Berlin, French Ambassador Gaston Henri-Haye has announced that he will protest the charges to the State Department.

The Ambassador declared that the accusations, contained in a current series of articles in the New York-Herald Tribune, were utterly without foundation and were part of a "campaign" on the part of some Americans and Frenchmen to poison the relations between Washington and Vichy and to oust him from the ambassadorship.

Going point by point through the two articles that had appeared to date, M. Henri-Haye issued a formal and detailed denial to each and defied anyone to produce a shred of proof.

Defies Any Proof of Charges

Although characterizing the stories as ridiculous, he said that they were sufficient to justify a diplomatic protest to Secretary Hull. He said that on no occasion had a diplomatic representative been so insulted in France.

Turning to the charge than Jean Musa, a native of Switzerland but a United States citizen for 22 years, was working under him in a pro-German ring of Vichy agents here, M. Henri-Haye said that Mr. Musa had never been employed by the Embassy, that the had merely done personal chores for the Ambassador when the latter went to New York and that the most Mr. Musa had even been paid was $300 in one month and that that most of the time he received far less.

Clears Embassy Officials

Similarly, he cleared two Embassy officials, Capt. Charles Brousse, former press attache, and Col. Georges Bertrand-Vigne, Embassy Counselor, of agent-ring charges. He said that the men were not the type to lend themselves to such activities even if they were going on. Col. Bertrand-Vigne was the first French soldier to set foot at Narvik last year and has received seven citations for bravery. Captain Brousse, an aviator in both wars, has received five citations.

M. Henri-Haye threw back his head and laughed at the charges that he was drawing $1,000,000 a month from the frozen French funds and was using part of the money to foster pro-Vichy propaganda in the United States. He said that $25,000 a month was far nearer the figure granted by the Treasury.

As to the newspaper charges that he had attempted to link Vichy and the United States by means of a radio station on the French Island of St. Pierre just south of Newfoundland, the Envoy revealed that the Western Union Company had been trying to obtain such a station for two years and that last April the Vichy Government refused to grant permission.

Denies Two Other Charges

Among the other accusations to which he gave denial, were that of attempting to gain possession of plans for the improvement of the well-known British-Czechoslovakian Bren gun and the alleged attempt to smuggle plans revealing the British-Free French attempt against Dakar in the exhaust of an automobile.

He said that although he was not even in the United States at the time of the alleged Dakar incident, Dakar was a French possession and would remain so.

In a long session with the press during which he denied the accusations point by point and then answered a number of questions, the only query he refused to answer was one concerning the part the Embassy was ready to play in Vichy-Berlin collaboration. He refused to answer on the ground that the press conference had been called to deal with the Herald-Tribune story and he did not want to touch on other matters at that time.

Croat Documents Purport to Show U. S. Aid to Allies

ROME, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Stefani News Agency reported today that Croat Foreign Minister Lorkovitch has made public four more documents purporting to show that the former United States Consul at Zagreb, John J. Meily, had engaged in illegal activity in support of Axis enemies.

One paper proved, Stefani said, that Mr. Meily tried to help a Spalato, Yugoslavia, shipowner, who wanted to send four of his vessels to United States ports to prevent their falling into Italian hands. The other papers were a note and two telegrams containing political information, Stefani said. It also charged that Mr. Meily sent a report on the ships to the United States Department of State June 13 and included a letter in which a sea captain, representing the shipowner, asked the captains of the four vessels to disregard orders from their employer, Stefani said. Orders from the shipowner might be given under pressure of Italian authorities at Spalato, Stefani quoted the letter as saying.

[The American Consulate at Zagreb was closed June 22 by the Croat Government "particularly since the United States had not recognized the Croatian State and, therefore, normal diplomatic relations did not exist between the two countries."]

Co-ordinate America's Economy

Wide World

Economic Defense Board Holds First Meeting

Members of the group, appointed by President Roosevelt to co-ordinate defense efforts of the various Government departments engaged in the defense program, shown as they met recently in the Capitol office of Vice-President Wallace. Left to right seated: Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the Board; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture. Standing: Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Dean C. Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State; Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce; Francis Biddle, Attorney General.

U. S. and Japan Seen Facing Deadlock

Continued from Page 1

Tokyo, influential Japanese were urging Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye to follow a strict course of no compromise. Their suggestions, which the Premier has taken under consideration, call for adherence to the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis, renewed effort to conquer China, a possible closing of Japanese waters to war shipments from the United States to Soviet Russia, and intensification of the effort to establish Japanese domination over all East Asia in the form of a greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere.

Diametrically Opposed

Observers here declare that if these are accepted as the guiding principles of Japanese policy they will be diametrically opposed to the avowed intentions and desires of the United States Government.

Since Japanese inclusion in the Axis was admittedly directed against the United States, this country has felt a hostility to it even greater than when it served merely as a cloak for German and Italian aggression. It is no secret that an agreement between this country and Japan would be difficult of achievement so long as Tokyo adheres to the Axis.

Of late the United States has given tangible proofs of its determination to step up its aid to the Chinese Government, thereby directly challenging Japanese hopes of liquidating the troublesome Sino-Japanese "incident." It is thought unlikely that Tokyo would seek to woo the United States so long as the latter was determined to aid Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to a point where he can expel the Japanese from the Asiatic mainland.

The United States and Japan are at odds over the oft-repeated assertion of Tokyo that despite all odds it would proceed with the creation of the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere. Since this sphere is believed to include not only the British and Netherlands East Indies but the Philippine Islands as well, it is apparent that it constituted a direct threat to American interests in the western Pacific

U. S. Aid to Russia

An even more immediate cause of American-Japanese tension is the question of American aid to the Soviet Union by way of the Siberian port of Vladivostok. Although Japan has not yet said that it would seek to hinder such aid, various authoritative sources in Tokyo have said that it was honor-bound to do so and that American materials would only serve to increase the strength of a potential adversary.

On the other hand, the United States has already dispatched oil-laden boats to Vladivostok and such officials as President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull have reiterated that the United States intends to preserve its right to the freedom of the

The latest development in the Far Eastern question saw the White House flatly deny printed reports that Premier Konoye had invited President Roosevelt to a conference at sea, similar to that between the President and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, to settle American-Japanese questions.

The report was an outgrowth of the current direct personal negotiations now being carried on between the President and the Premier through the Japanese Embassy here.

Singapore's Status

Returning from a tour of active duty in the Pacific, Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, a colonel in the Marine Corps, said that the most important problem for this country in the Pacific was to make sure that no Axis Power gained control of the great British base at Singapore.

"It must be kept available for the American Fleet in event circumstances should compel operations in the Far Pacific," he said. "It is the only naval base in that region capable of serving the American Fleet and its capture by Axis Powers would drive the United States from the Far Pacific."

Smuts: U. S. to Fight

CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, Sept 3 (AP)—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Premier of the Union of South Africa, declared today that the United States was preparing to enter the war and would "fight with all her power."

Speaking at Pretoria, the Capital, Field Marshal Smuts said that the third year of the war would be the most critical and most decisive Then he added:

"But in my opinion our position is better than at any time in the last two years. The United States not only is helping Britain but is preparing to come in the struggle."

The Prime Minister asserted that the United States would "yet fight with all her power to win the war."

Statement of Supply Board Outlining Its Defense Goal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Following is the text of a statement issued yesterday by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board after its first meeting:

The President established the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board to speed all-out defense. The Board realizes the magnitude of its task. It recognizes as well that success requires a vigorous, united effort on its part together with unstinted co-operation from the public in accepting certain responsibilities necessary in the defense of our democratic institutions.

To hasten direct action along lines where action is needed, the Board today charted a general policy designed to broaden and accelerate the defense program and to make it more immediately effective.

Specific actions will be announced promptly and full explanation given that there may be no doubt or confusion in the public mind concerning the Board's direction and destination.

Our general policy is simple. Production shall be stimulated and organized to the limit of the Nation's resources. Every available man and machine must be employed either on direct defense requirements or at work essential to the civilian economy. Along this road lies protection of our freedom and of the basic economy necessary to maintenance of that freedom.

Forego Less Essential

We must forego the less essential that we may have an abundance of the more essential. By less-essential industry is meant those industrial activities involving use of materials and production facilities which sap supplies and machinery resources necessary to a realistic all-out defense program. In some cases this may involve only a part of an industry; in other cases it may involve several parts. Wherever possible to convert the less essential to military or essential civilian production this will be done. Every means will be employed to expedite this process with a minimum loss of time for men and machines. But the less essential must go.

This means cutting off the fat and hardening the muscles.

The Board holds that defense comes first, and while recognizing that the civilian economy must be stripped of less essentials, it must be kept in good running order and in more than standby condition.

To achieve this purpose, the Board will devise promptly appropriate controls to assure equitable distribution of materials under a constructive system of priorities, the basic purpose of which is to assure the wisest use of all our resources for the task at hand.

Those materials, which may be hoarded in the cellers and attics of certain industries and traders, will be routed out and put to use where most needed in military and essential civilian production. In its allocations, the Board will consider existing supplies which have been bought in anticipation of future requirements. This means, of course, that the Board will assemble complete, detailed and accurate statements of requirements as to military and essential civilian needs to guide its application and enforcement of priorities. It should be emphasized that the demands of military and essential civilian requirements of this Hemisphere must be equally recognized and adequately provided for in allocating materials.

Scare Buying Barred

Scare buying against imaginary requirements of the future will be discouraged effectively. Real requirements are too immediate and urgent for us to tolerate the slightest diversion by speculators or others whose actions would destroy our policy of share and share alike the burdens and responsibilities which confront us.

The Board hopes to be able to announce by next week the means adopted to carry out this purpose. There also will be announced shortly a plan for conservation on a national scope of all scarce materials needed in defense production.

The goal our country must reach to perpetuate our freedom and to assure victory for all who share our democratic philosophy means sacrifice. But we must make certain that sacrifices are not imposed because we are wasteful; because we fail to look ahead, or because proper use is not made of all available materials, men, and machines. For this reason, it is the Board's intention to state publicly the basis of each important step taken, insofar as that may be done without affecting our military security adversely.

The Board believes that if the public knows why it must forego certain comforts; why it must give rather than get; why, in substance, the fat must go and the muscles be strengthened, the co-operation vital to success will be had in full measure.

Thus, in an hour when free men must unite to defend their freedom, we shall move forward in that spirit which holds that none but the free are strong and none but the strong can be free.

Many Factors Influence Morale of Army

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States Army is under a microscope. Officers in the field, officials at the War Department, Senators and Representatives and just plain newspapermen are trying to get to the bottom of this question of selectee and National Guardsmen morale.

Wth almost everyone agreed that somewhere, somehow the morale of the Army can be boosted, every effort is now being made to discover why thousands of young men in khaki, according to their own statements, seem to be about as anxious to stay in the service as most of us would be to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel.

Since few persons seriously contend that a lack of courage is responsible, various other explanations have been advanced, none of them solely to blame but each of them probably contributing in some degree to the problem now facing the War Department's Morale Division.

By the same token, a number of other factors are recognized as contributing to the notably high morale existing in such specialized branches of the service as the Air Force, the Armored Division, the parachute and anti-tank battalions. It's for this reason the War Department officials do not admit that low morale is general, insisting that it is only in spots, particularly in the infantry that it needs jacking up.

Civilians Blamed

Although frankly admitting that there are reasons within the Army itself why morale is not always of the highest, those persons in Washington who have given it the most careful study believe that the major contributing factor is the present attitude of the civilian population.

Important as it is, the fact is frequently overlooked, the War Department believes, that a citizen's Army is merely a cross section of the country and that it inevitably reflects the opinions of the country as a whole. Thus if the country is divided, uncertain as to the necessity for a large Army or fearful that the Army will be used abroad, it is only natural to expect that vast numbers of persons in the Army share the same doubts. These, in turn, are reflected in a lowered morale.

It is said that when the country makes up its mind exactly how far it intends to go in combatting totalitarianism the spirit of the civilian Army will be correspondingly resolute and settled.

At the same time, the War Department has taken cognizance of what Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall termed "insnired agitation" among the troops.

Meddling Assailed

Referring to an order forbidding any soldier to sign a petition addressed to Congress, General Marshall said that the young men whose action inspired the order "were led into this business."

"We cannot continue to ignore such actions," he declared. "We must treat them as soldiers; we cannot have a political club and call it an Army. I regard these disturbing activities from outside the Army, gentlemen, as sabotage of a dangerous character."

At the same time, the War Department admits that the bulk of propaganda among the soldiers comes in letters from home, is unstoppable and is far more demoralizing to a soldier than are the public speeches of such isolationists as Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana and Charles A. Lindbergh.

Added to uncertainty as to the necessity for a conscript Army has been uncertainty as to the length of time the men may be required to serve. Frederick Osborn, who has recently been named head of the morale division with the rank of brigadier general, declared that Army morale took a noticeable nose-dive when it became known late this spring that it might be necessary to hold selectees and National Guardsmen beyond 12 months as originally planned.

It should be added, however that War Department officials have noted an upswing in morale since Congress passed the draft extension measure, and since the Army has announced plans to release most men after 14 to 18 months service.

Selfishness Shown

Still another aspect of civilian life which is apparently not without effect upon the soldiers is the realization that while they are serving for a year or more, hundreds of thousands of other young men of their own age are finding lucrative jobs in the gigantic defense program. Letters from selectees disclose that the writers are particularly hostile to already well-paid workers who strike for higher wages and against the concerns which are believed to be making immense profits out of rearmament.

It is not yet certain to just what extent low morale may be traced to the acute shortage of equipment existing in some branches of the Army. It is felt that these shortages are more serious in relation to certain types of training than to others, although many persons close to the problem of morale feel that the effect of these shortages on the selectees has been overdrawn.

It is pointed out that both the present German Army and the American Expeditionary Force trained with far less equipment during their first years than does the United States Army today and that this fact didn't prevent a very high morale. Three years after Chancellor Hitler came to power, German units are said to have still been practicing with broomsticks and stove-pipe cannons.

Air Corps Paradox

Lack of equipment can be most serious in the Air Corps and in the armored divisions, neither of which can work without their respective planes and tanks. It is in these very units, however, that morale is highest, despite shortages.

Of more moment to the Army than the matter of equipment shortage is the question of how to rid itself of an army of officers who admittedly are incompetent, uninterested, uninspiring or too old to handle the rigorous duties of forming a vast army almost overnight.

War Department officials believe that, in some ways, bad officers have had as much to do with low morale as any single factor. The fault is said to lie mostly with officers which were called to duty from the reserve list or who came in with the National Guard units. Regular Army officers and those from West Point are said to give little worry.

There are cases on record in which the morale of large units rose notably when incompetent officers were transferred and better men put in their places. It's for this reason that the forthcoming maneuvers in Louisiana will be of such importance inasmuch as they will test thousands of officers.

The War Department has let it be known that after the maneuvers the officer corps is to get a drastic housecleaning.

Repeated Maneuvers

Added to the presence of uninspiring officers, there is the necessity, according to selectee complaints, of repeating over and over again maneuvers and work which have been learned to perfection and which they had believed were no longer necessary in the blitzkriegs of 1941. This emphasis on the simpler arts of warfare is partcularly annoying to many soldiers when there are not sufficient Garand rifles or modern artillery to add a spice of reality.

A final contributing factor to insufficient morale and one which it would seem almost criminal to neglect is the continued failure of the administration to present America's problem and plight in such a form that the selectees, their families and their friends can readily understand.

Apparently the fireside talks of President Roosevelt, the concise statements of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and all the many other addresses on world affairs have not succeeded in convincing thousands upon thousands of selectees that it is to the vital interest of the United States that they help build the finest Army obtainable.

Until this conviction of America's need is firmly grounded, it is debatable whether all the equipment, good food and high pay in the world can bring about that intangible thing called morale.

Morale in Army

With the opening of military maneuvers in Louisiana at a time when the War Department and the White House are concerned with the lack of morale among the rank and file of soldiers—a situation emphasized by the appointment of Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn as Chief of Morale of the U. S. Army—The Christian Science Monitor today presents the second of three articles on "Morale in the Army."

Air Forces Prepare in South

WITH THE ARMY IN LOUISIANA, Sept. 3 (AP)—Two air task forces—first portions of the United States Army's air might assigned to support soldiers on the ground—began work today, preparing for a demonstration of the Nation's power in the skies as the Third Army meets the Second in the Louisiana war games the last two weeks of September.

Maj. Gen. Herbert A. Dargue, commander of the First Air Force, based at Mitchel Field, N. Y., set out on a four-mile-a-minute tour of the South, getting bases ready for the 114 bombers and 196 pursuit ships he will command during the last half of September, backing up the field army of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger in the Army's greatest defense test.

Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon will command a similar force to back up Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear's Second Army that is moving down from Arkansas. The two field armies—half of the number in continental United States — will meet in an unprecedented defense test beginning Sept. 15.

Dive bombers with speeds better than 250 miles per hour and fighter planes that can fly more than 400 will be grouped into co-ordinated battle units to lend aid to the ground forces.

In the simulated warfare the opposing task forces will seek to obtain air superiority by fighters (attacking other planes in the air) and bombers (dropping flour sacks on airports, communication and supply lines, roads, bridges and towns within the maneuver area); bombing and machine gunning enemy troops; co-ordination of artillery fire, armored divisions and motorized columns, and transport of parachute and other shock troops.

Butter Will Yield to Guns

Continued from Page 1

nouncement of detailed measures to implement it would be made early next week.

Queried whether the use of all available men and machines on defense work or for essential civilian production meant a shutting down of existing businesses, Mr. Wallace said he would prefer answering this way:

"Unless something else comes into the picture that we cannot now foresee, I would say that in the case of goods in the semi-luxury class we would look askance at an increased per capita consumption."

Mr. Nelson's reply on this point was:

"Businesses might have to be closed down if there are not sufficinet materials to go around. They're bound to be under the realistic program we are undertaking, for if there is not enough material what there is will go to defense production."

Canada in Line

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 (AP)—Canadian manufacturers of war materials were under orders today to adjust their operations to the United States priority rating system regulating supplies of equipment and materials.

R. C. Berkinshaw, Chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board and chief priorities officer for the Department of Munitions and Supplies, issued the rating orders.

"United States factories are being loaded up with orders for material and equipment which are covered by preference ratings," he said. "The point now has been reached where many of these firms will not even put orders into their production schedules without receiving a preference rating."

Mr. Berkinshaw said each applicant for rating would be required to supply the following information:

Legal name and address of prime contractor, contract number, description of materials ordered, the store for which they are intended, unit quantities of materials required, total value of the contract, delivery schedule and quantity delivered to date of application.

U. S. 'Spoiled Boys' In Army's Camps?

EMMITSBURG, Md., Sept. 3 (AP)—Soldiers in United States Army camps were described last night by the commander of the Maryland State Department of the American Legion as a bunch of spoiled boys.

"Most of the blame for the lack of discipline can be traced to the homes from which the boys come," asserted Commander Roy S. Pyle of Havre de Grace. "There is not enough attention given to the principles of patriotism and personal discipline today."

Mr. Pyle said "some radio speakers have expressed fear America will become involved in the war, and declared:

"I'm afraid we won't, but if we do, these soldiers will have to dispense with hostesses and entertainment in order to carry on the more important business of defending the country."

In an address at installation of officers of the Francis X. Elder Post, the Maryland Legion Commander stated:

"I would rather fight with a bunch of real men, as I did in the last war, than with men who have not learned discipline. A soldier doesn't have to be a hero—I ran as fast as anyone at Meuse-Argonne, and if I hadn't I wouldn't be here today."

Oils for Perfume From Philippines?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Forests of the Philippines may supply essential oils in the production of perfumes lost to manufacturers by the European war, the Department of Commerce said yesterday.

It declared the Philippine woodlands contained "numerous plant growths yielding oils which in odor are markedly similar to those produced in Europe."

Two plants, the Department said, grow in profusion in the Philippines and yielded oils resembling bergamot and jasmine," items which are probably the most extensively employed of all essential oils in the manufacture of perfumes." Bergamot also is used in eau de Cologne and in scenting toilet soaps.

California Seeks Vainly To Insure Largest Bridge

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 3 (AP)—California wants to insure its biggest bridge for $40,000,000, but can't find any takers.

Collapse of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge during a violent windstorm last year has made brokers hesitate about assuming such a risk for the San Francisco-Oakland Bay structure.

The bridge and its electric passenger railway cost $92,000,000.

Beauty Outside—Precision Inside

The care that goes into fine watchmaking is well nigh incredible to the layman, but he does appreciate the results. And how the beauty of the modern cases adds to the joy of possession! The Christian Science Monitor carries the advertisements of responsible jewelers who pride themselves on the variety and precision of the watches they have to offer Monitor readers.

Today's Woman

Young America Goes to School Smartly Clad

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Heigh-ho, it's back to school we go! And the younger crowd go in clothes they have had a voice in designing. This has been fun, and puts fun into clothes.

Teen-age girls are learning about merchandise. College freshmen are acting on advisory councils of stores, serving as style scouts, and even turning their clever little fingers to designing. And do these style-conscious youngsters know what they want! They stress style, trends, colors, and silhouettes as glibly as their elders, and are quite ready with a few pointers into the bargain.

Many an idea which has come to maturity in some high school fashion council, appears on college campuses a little later on, thanks to the manufacturers who know a good practical idea when they see one and are not slow in translating it into something outstanding to wear.

Peasant Styles Are Favorites

This new interest in clothes on the part of teen-age girls swings all the family into the picture, and many of the fashions dramatize mother and daughter, and all the little sisters. They dress alike in suits of matching or harmonizing colors and patterns, and, if the family is not large enough to make a real impression, girls often coax their schoolmates to play "twin," and have their dresses made alike.

Whether you wear pigtails (and a few still do), or curls, full-skirted peasant styles with long fitted torso lines, square or round necklines or occasionally a heart-shaped one, are favorites. For your best dresses, the sleeves will be wrist length and caught in softly fulled gathers at the cuff. For everyday, wash dresses for school will have short sleeves.

Wool jersey in fine light weights makes lovely school clothes, and lends itself to the stitching and other trimming noticeable on many dresses. In peasant styles, where a slender bodice tops a full gathered skirt, you will often see pockets and edges stitched with a contrasting color of wool. Neutral shades of beige and gray make pleasant backgrounds for bright appliqués, which are very popular with the younger crowd.

Co-ordinate Your Own

All that you know about co-ordination will come into play when you come face to face with the manifold possibilities of skirts, shirts or blouses, and jackets. Everyone hopes to turn out to be a first rate prestidigitator when it comes to this group of back-to-school clothes, and you can really do wonders with them. The secret lies in making a point of relating each garment in fabric and color.

Often enough you will have this done for you, because the manufacturers have recognized this trend and show jackets, skirts, and shirts or blouses in unified colors and textures. Still, it's much more fun to choose your own. This helps confirm your sense of individuality.

Skirts will be pleated as usual, some with side pleats all around, some with box pleats. We never finish with these graceful skirts. Like the grand old Scottish kilts they keep swinging along. Quite as lovely, with less whirling material in them, are the familiar gored skirts and those that are circular. All types, including the dirndl, have plenty of hemline fullness.

Jackets Are Longer

Jackets are longer. Three-button styles are very good, and their slim boxy lines, single or double-breasted, give that boylsh look that has such a vogue at the moment. Blazers have a bright military look about them that makes them fashion leaders, but if you prefer the Norfolk styles with the set-in, belted backs, they are also comfortable and ready-to-go. Jackets accentuate well-cut lines with smooth shoulders.

You may want to consider that reversible short jacket, which comes in handy when you want to do the quick change act and turn from a sober, plain-colored person to a dashing sport in plaids! Or you can wear a light blue Chesterfield in the morning and have it become a rainproof twill when it showers.

In assembling a college or back-to-school wardrobe, always keep your eye on the coat. It is your biggest item, and you want to make certain that it is of a becoming color and cut. It should do something for you. Preferably it should be of a color that co-ordinates with the dress, skirt, and sweater colors you have had your eye on. Better still, choose your coat first, and then arrange to have the smaller articles of clothing echo or reflect its color range. If you choose a beige, tan, or other neutral tone, the problem will prove a very simple one. But mixed tweeds, while they give very engaging tones to build on, confine you more definitely to a certain group of colors. However, if you like these colors, make them yours, and have a good time with them. Always be yourself with colors.

Chesterfields, toppers, ulsters, reefers—you'll see them all. Perhaps you'll choose a plaid topcoat with a two-piece suit in matching checks, green and brown in the plaid and brown in the suit. But when the wind blows over the campus in an uncompromising mood, you may want one of those herringbone tweeds with windbreaker sleeves and inner grip-wrists, and a warm rabbit's fur lining (or one of chamois) that you can zip into the coat in no time at all. Another college favorite is the coat of white curly lamb, finger-tip length, lined with that same bright red, woolly flannel that made such memorable underwear for society in the gay nineties.

Jerkins of gray flannel that button trimly up the side and across the left shoudder, and jumper dresses of this same gray flannel, are practical and flattering college styles. Tapered slacks, and those one-piece wool jersey bloomer suits that tuck neatly into the top of knee socks and are topped by gray flannel wrap-around skirts, are greatly liked.

Date dresses that will stand by you through thick and thin might include a red velveteen with a jewel-studded belt; a simple alpaca in black; or a modified dirndl in lightweight wool. Velveteen enters the picture for evening too—often very boldly in red, although the white dinner dress is a close favorite too.

Gábor Eder; Wide World; Andre de Dienes

(1) Light shades are giving black stiff competition. This coat, made of Velmoussa, a new Forstmann fleece, is a pale green-blue. From Bonwit Teller. (2) Sweater set in camel beige with new V-neckline. V for Victory! From DePinna. (3) Campus frock of natural cashmere jersey, with ribbing to accent the fly-front, sleeves, and banding. From Wanamaker's. (4) Plaid suit—always a campus favorite—in dark green and natural wool, with bag and hat to match. From Lord & Taylor.

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Your Garden Will Reward You If You Light It at Night

By Elizabeth Woolley
Landscape Architect
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course you have heard about lighting gardens at night. Perhaps you thought that it was a little theatrical for the suburbs, difficult, or overcostly. As I sit in my lighted living room looking out into the darkened garden I wonder just how revolutionary outdoor lighting is. At the turn of a switch by my side I can look out of the window at a light-flecked group of trees, the fluted lines of the terrace, and a little pool. This is just common sense. Yet people ask, "Isn't it like trying to produce artificial moonlight?" My answer is, "Do you ever stop to think now whether interior lamplight looks like the sun or not?"

I once saw a city garden at night through a dining-room window. The effect of brick walls, golden, with black leaf-shadows moving back and forth was disarmingly simple. I asked my hostess how she contrived it. She admitted with a laugh that the city street lamp around the corner furnished the light and that the only inspiration she had had was to plant the tree. So it is easy to see that artificial light does not necessarily give an artificial effect. Some of us are having as much fun painting with light as we used to with water colors.

An Artistic Adventure

The minute you step out-of-doors the night seems charged with drama, adventure, mystery. The familiar garden path takes on an unfamiliar shape. Yet people say, "Oh, but I haven't anything artistic to light." You don't need to have. The friend with the city garden didn't think her wall was artistic, and by itself it wasn't. But combined with the leaf shadows from the tree it became the interesting backdrop to a stage. To light the garden characters on this kind of stage is an adventure; for what is so challenging as to look at the willow tree, one of the garden characters, and become convinced that it would look best in a soft, mellow light. On the other hand, a luminous under-water light in blue is best for the round artificial lily pads that swing among the goldfishes.

Most of all it is an adventure to find someone who will pay you for doing all this. At least it was for me in the days when the art was young and slightly apologetic for having been thought of. The first time that inevitable question, "How much is it all going to cost?" was flung out, I thought for a moment that all the different combinations of figures were like dice shaking about in my mind. Any set might roll out. To gain time I looked down. With horror I saw that my shoes were not mates. Had I better raise my price and pretend I was a genius or—. My client looked down too. We both laughed. She said, "What about cost plus a new pair of shoes?"

Anyone Could Install It

That garden had the kind of lighting anyone could install. There was a sculptured head of a girl against a stucco wall with a tiny blue pool beneath. A wide brick walk led towards it, bordered by a row of potted fuchsias on either side. We first hid a light under the water, thinking it would light the face as well. It did, but badly. We remembered that in experimenting with light for the figure of Lincoln in the Memorial at Washington, rays coming from underneath made the features grotesque. Therefore we decided on an amber spotlight directed from one side. A white light concealed in a near-by tree threw the fuchsias into a column of dancing shadows on the lighted path. Then all we did was to plunge a blue colored bulb into the blue pool and cover the top side of it with a flat rock.

So you see it isn't quite fair to call all this, jeeringly, artificial moonlight.

The usefulness of night lighting is quite apparent when you come out of a friend's house and start down the walk to the car. Have you ever heard him say, "Look out for the third step, it has a crack in it"? Fortunately there is now a series of 10 watt lights looped together with waterproof wire which may be concealed in the planting along such a path. The best height for this series is about 18 inches off the ground, and naturally the bulb will have a decorative metal shield. A portable light with a reflector attached to the pole of your garden umbrella fills another need. Point the light upward and you will have cool hours of garden reading.

Night lighting has so much to offer in beauty, in solving practical problems, and for protection that it is easy to see the reason for its remarkable growth these past few years. I hope, since the art is a delicate one, we will treat it with as much respect as we do flower-arrangements and perhaps with a touch more humor.

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Nylon Industry Reports to Mrs. America

By Mary Roberts Harrison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Nylon yarn will be continuously available in increasing quantity if the long-range expansion program of the nylon industry proceeds according to schedule. This will be cheerful news to American women who feared that the first casualty of the war had descended upon them when our silk supply from Japan was cut off and the stampede on silk hosiery counters began.

Others who have a less personal interest in silk will welcome a statement by officials of the du Pont Company that their nylon-producing facilities are guaranteed to produce enough nylon yarn for all military needs of the country, even if there were no silk available.

There is a stock of silk on hand for military purposes, however, and it does not appear that the Government will become the major consumer of nylon.

Parachutes are the principal defense article for which silk is used. Both the Army and Navy have recognized the suitability of nylon parachutes, and have approved its use by writing nylon into their specifications for parachutes. It takes between 12 and 15 pounds of yarn for one parachute, and 100,000 parachutes would require 1,500,000 pounds of nylon. This would be a relatively small part of one year's production of nylon, which is now about 8,000,000 pounds.

Nylon is the only substitute for silk sewing thread which is used extensively in defense. It can also replace linen for gunners' belts and parachute harnesses. Our supply of linen is in a worse condition than our supply of silk because of the failure to get the usual imports from Ireland and Belgium.

Despite all of these defense needs which would have first call on necessary fabrics, it does not appear that Mrs. America will have to relinquish to the Army and Navy her place as consumer of 80 per cent of all nylon produced.

The du Pont Company is going ahead with plans to build another factory, which will come into production early next spring barring any delays in getting raw products. This factory will double the present production of nylon. The eventual production and sale of nylon to hosiery manufacturers will depend upon the availability of raw materials, such as stainless steel, necessary in making the machines used in nylon production, and upon the demands of women purchasers for nylon hosiery. Expansion plans of the industry are contingent upon the ability to get these raw materials and upon how necessary the Government believes it to be to have nylon producing facilities put to work making articles essential to defense.

The development of nylon yarn from the laboratory stage to commercial uses was more rapid than the development of any other industry. Merchandising history was made in the manner in which nylon was launched simultaneously from coast to coast in all principal cities at the same time. At present approximately 20 per cent of all women's hosiery is made of nylon yarn, and the hosiery trade maintains that eventually from 90 to 95 per cent will be nylon.

The only operation in the procedure of manufacturing nylon hosiery which differs from the manufacturing of other hosiery is the process called pre-boarding. Nylon hosiery is placed on a metal form and subjected to steam pressure to set the shape. This accounts for the fact that the hosiery never leaves its original shape despite various temperature changes and methods of handling.

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The Home Forum

Three Mottoes

THE NEATEST NAME I have heard in a long time is that of a certain sailboat. It is a beautiful sailboat, thirty-one feet long and painted gray and green. Its name is FESTINA.

The owner and designer and namer and sailor of the boat was taking me from one island to another in Penobscot Bay. He was sitting at the tiller as he spoke her name, and the wind blew the words over to me. If I had remembered my Latin, I should never have assumed that FESTINA was merely a pretty sound. If I had stopped to think, I should have known that any name my host gave a boat would be the one right name.

"The full name is FESTINA LENTE," he said. "Make haste slowly. It's been the motto of our family for years."

"I don't know how well it fits your ancestors," I said, "but for a sailboat it's perfect."

* * *

Finding the right name for things is poetry. It is the most terse and difficult and useful kind of poetry I know. And finding the right name for a whole family, a motto to speed the generations on like a sail and to hold them fast like an anchor—that comes close to epic poetry.

The next morning after the sail, I sat looking out through dripping spruces to where fog hid the sea. Inside my window hung a dull-green globe of blown glass, such as fishermen once used to float their nets. It might have been a crystallization of the cool dim light of outdoors. The place was very quiet, and my thoughts were like ships on tranquil water. I was thinking about all sorts of things, but under the surface of my mind I must have been thinking of names and mottoes; for suddenly it occurred to me that I had a motto of my own in my pocket.

I took out my watch, but not to see the time of day. I was not thinking in hours and minutes. How long ago, how many years ago, had it been since I had opened the back case and read what was engraved there? Five years? Ten years?

* * *

Day after day, I had been taking that watch out and putting it back until a hole had been worn in more than one watch-pocket. I had carried it with me wherever I went, and at night I had put it beside my pillow when I went to bed. Waking at night, I had often heard its ticking and no other sound. It was the only clock in my house. It stood for time itself. Morning and evening I had wound it and, when I had forgotten to wind it, it had run down. Thousands and thousands of times I had glanced at its honest, obvious face. And, all the while, five short words that were meant for me lay hidden there and all but forgotten.

I pried open the back cover and read: YOUR SHEAVES ARE OUR JOY. Compared to FESTINA LENTE, it was not an arresting motto. It was not particularly euphonious. Eighteen years ago, when the watch was new, the motto had seemed a little disappointing, a little unworthy of being engraved on gold. But eighteen years had ripened the words as they had ripened my few sheaves.

* * *

And then I thought of the third motto, which had really come first. It took me back a month before to another boat, another group of people, another island. We had gone there partly for the sail and partly because the island had once been inhabited and was now deserted. We poked about among granite foundations where houses once had been. We visited the abandoned quarry. We wandered over moors and bluffs, now looking down for shells, now looking up at gulls. Now and then we caught a glimpse of sheep. We stood looking westward at small dark islands, bristling with spruce and fir, and set against the pale blue hills of the mainland. Finally we started back toward the boat.

* * *

I have no idea why that line of Latin came into my head at that moment, a line that had been lying there over twenty-two years, the only line of Latin that I retain. But, as we walked along through juniper and bayberry, I said the words aloud: PERGE MODO ET, QUA TE DUCIT VIA, DIRIGE GRESSUM. Only keep on, and wherever the way leads, take that direction. That is what the Goddess Venus said to Aeneas. Our high school Latin teacher thought it would be a good motto for our class. Perhaps he said that year after year to every Vergil class. With all respect both to him and to Vergil, I must say that, as a motto, it does not strike me as particularly inspired or concise. Follow your nose and keep on going. What does it mean more than that? One's nose is neither the north star nor a compass. Yet I admit that there are times when the star is hidden and the compass is lost, and at such times it is doubtless well to be able to follow one's nose. Certainly it is a good thing to be able to keep on going.

* * *

Walking over sunny rocks among wild raspberry bushes that morning, I said the words aloud. And a woman walking ahead of me heard me and stopped. She tried to repeat the words, and she kept on trying till she had learned them. There was something in them for her. I wonder just what it was. She may be saying them now off somewhere in another state.

ROBERT FRANCIS

A Wonderment To The Indians

BEFORE I LEAVE the subject of adventure with Indians, I might note one of my own. First, the setting. The north face of the Datils breaks off sheer, in bluffs hundreds of feet high. At their feet lie the rough brakes of the Alamosa Creek watershed, gradually smoothing out into less broken country, with wooded patches pleasantly interspersed with small parks and swales and long gentle draws.

So many shades of green! The pine and spruce on the higher elevations, aspen a little lower down, piñons and juniper on the level stretches. So many brilliant hues of wildflowers on the valley floor! Lavender desert verbena, scarlet patches of Indian paint-brush, great blotches of yellow snakeweed. And above it a turquoise sky with white woolly thunderheads resting upon the mountain peaks.

I emerged from a juniper thicket into an open space: on my small buckskin pony I was a speck of humanity in a vast region of solitude. From the timber on the opposite side of the park a band of Indians rode out in single file. Feathered and buckskin-clad, they came toward me with no break in the stride of their ponies. Although only a twelve-year-old, I was so enchanted with the pageant that it did not occur to me to be afraid.

Arriving at the spot where I waited—for I had stopped when the first Indian appeared—the leader of the band looked at me with an air of puzzlement and then circled his horse slowly around me. Each Indian that followed did the same; in a moment I was the center of a ring of horsemen who rode slowly around and around. Even though I had heard of this encircling maneuver as something Indians did before they attacked, it still did not occur to me to be frightened. I was as interested in the Indians as they were in me.

Finally I realized that the object of their interest was my blonde hair, which had come unbound and was hanging down my back in long wind-blown taffy-colored ripples; they were doing the equivalent of standing in line, that each might have his turn at a close-up view. After some moments of this silent riding in a circle, during which no word had been spoken on either side, the leader broke the ring and resumed the straight direction in which the group had been originally traveling, followed each in his place by the whole forty of them. I had even taken time to count them. . . .

Years after the event, I met an old and withered Indian garbed in a pair of faded Levi Strauss overalls and a frayed custom-made shirt, discarded by some white man. He could talk a little halting English. He asked me if I remembered meeting him and his band that day on Piñon Flat. I grabbed his hand and pumped it, to his mild embarrassment. Navajo dignity precludes such behavior. . . . Then he told me that mine was the first woman's blonde hair any of them had ever seen and that it had fascinated them beyond words.—From "No Life for a Lady," by AGNES MORLEY CLEAVELAND. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © British Museum, London

"THE EMPEROR BABUR AS A YOUNG MAN"
A Sixteenth-Century Miniature in the Persian Style

WHEN BĀBŪR, the first Grand Mogul who established his throne at Delhi in 1526, penetrated into Hindustan from Kabul, he said that he entered upon a new world, in which the grass, the trees, the wild animals and even the plumage of the birds were different from those in the regions of Samarkand, his native city, which he described as one of the most pleasantly situated in the whole habitable world. Under these circumstances, it seems natural that he should have retained for it a feeling of affection such as he expresses with some emotion in that passage in his Memoirs where he says, "They very recently brought me a musk-melon; while cutting it up I felt myself affected with a strong feeling of loneliness and a sense of exile, and I could not help weeping."

This interest which he displayed in the country through which he passed in his travels and on his hunting expeditions, an interest that is in accordance with the natural charm and humanity of his character, as well as with the high degree of culture he is known to have possessed, is illustrated also by his observation on the varieties of tulip which grew in the mountains of Kafristan. Nor was he satisfied until he had caused a collection to be made which showed that there were no less than thirty-three different kinds.

Yet the fact that he is portrayed in this miniature in a setting that is eminently suited to his tastes, must be attributed, not to any personal sense of fitness in the matter, but to the Persian tradition in painting which was perpetuated at the Mogul court. For although in time this type of album painting took on a more Indian character, in origin it was essentially Persian; the work itself, in the first instance, being executed by painters from the Bihzad school of Herat who were invited to teach and to practise their art in Hindustan.

In this example, however, the Persian spirit is predominant, and is exhibited in that freshness of tone and in that quality of restraint which belongs to the classical period in all schools. It is exemplified also in the decorative use of the color and in the stylized perspective which gives to the painting, at least to western eyes, an aloofness from the common world which is in no way diminished in this case by the touch of informality provided by the ease of the Emperor's position, though this no doubt, is compensated by the dignity of his bearing and the richness of his dress, the tunic being of a brilliant orange and the flower-patterned jacket of gold brocade. With this he wears a turban of paler tone, surmounted with a black aigrette, which sets off the oval of the face to peculiar advantage.

But in this, as in so many miniatures both Persian and Mogul, the most notable feature is the beauty and perfection of the flowers with which it is profusely adorned, so that in a curious way the actual quality of the flowers themselves is transmitted with a skill which implies at once the visual awareness of the painter and the perception of the poet.

E. H. R.

Silvered Garden

Swamp grasses bend and stir under the moisture
Of autumn, and the late goldenrod shines.
The color of a summer afternoon clings hopefully
To the ledge that protects the steaming lowland.
This is a garden of fog, a silvered foothill
Surrounded by the gold and brown of the fall hills.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

All in Glowing Green

EMERALD? Yes, but all of the other greens—malachite, myrtle, the soft bluish-green of sea-waves directly beneath a crest of foam, even what is known to painters as brilliant Paris green! Off there in the distance, as if floating on the ocean, is land, over the surface of which is such lush green as one expects to see only in a tropical forest. The hills are capped with it to their crests and the hillsides look like huge patchwork quilts—fields of corn, wheat and grass, among which white cottages are dotted, and serpentine snow-white road-ways run through the valleys. We stand back on the deck of the ocean liner and someone apologizes or explains that the green may seem greener because for several days our eyes have seen only blue waves and blue or drab skies, with a dash of gold at sunset—which latter has not been frequent, owing to the time of year. But this is an error. Ireland becomes greener upon close inspection, if there be such a possibility—a richer, gorgeous, more pronounced green than it has appeared to be when viewed on the horizon from the deck of a ship. A gorgeous, deep-toned jewel of green in a sapphire and turquoise setting—a huge mound of moss on a mirror.

Out in the roadstead, which seems a threshold of the beautiful island, we transfer to a lighter that passes through the channels to the wharf. It is like the approach through avenues of cypress to the enchanted palace in a story-book. Cobh is on the hillside, and above it rises the splendid cathedral, like the ancient fortresses or castles atop the hills of Italy, Spain, Austria or in the Rhine country. There are few more impressive landings after any ocean voyage. In many countries, as one approaches the wharves in the harbor, he thinks of the joys beyond and finds consolation in the thought, "The whole country is not like this"—in fact, that usually is the case; but the beauty of the Irish scene dawns suddenly upon arrival at Cobh. One quickly reflects: "It is as beautiful as I have heard it was—as beautiful as I hoped it would be."—From "The Spell of Ireland," by ARCHIE BELL. (New York: McBride.)

Our Eternal Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE ninth chapter of Luke's Gospel we are told of a certain man who expressed a desire to follow Jesus wherever he went. Jesus replied (9:58), "Foxes have holes, and birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head."

From the human standpoint Jesus' lifework was not carried on under conditions of comfort and security, but he always had what he needed, and he spoke to his disciples unmistakably of a home which promises peace and joy to all. Down through the ages his words have brought comfort and confidence (John 14:1-3): "Let not your heart be troubled: ye believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also."

To homeless ones today as of old, these words hold a promise of protection, a promise of God's abiding love and care at all times. The home of which the Master spoke is not composed of matter. It is composed of true substance, of spiritual-mindedness. Dwelling in spiritual consciousness we are safe from all the attacks of evil. Neither can we be robbed of the sweet sense of true companionship. Separation cannot enter this home. Experience proves that distance and time do not separate those who understand and love one another. It is the opposite of love—hatred, resentment, misunderstanding—which seems to have power to separate human beings. But none of these errors can enter the spiritual realm, the "many mansions" of which Jesus spoke. Divine Love blesses and hallows this true dwelling.

What inspiration those who now find themselves without the material structure they have known as home can gain in thinking of Christ Jesus, whose home during much of his experience, while preaching, teaching, and healing, was found in the hospitality of loving friends or disciples! His joy was in his sure knowledge that the Father's mansions were his at all times. While these friends could share their homes with him, he was sharing divine blessings with them in ways more precious than could be measured.

No follower of the Master ever understood better, from experience, the life of Jesus than did Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. She learned and proved how substantial are spiritual ideas, and she was able to share her discovery, her great spiritual riches, with all humanity.

As her understanding of the great revelation of Truth became clearer, through a more perfect realization of her unity with God, Mrs. Eddy proved those "many mansions" spoken of by Jesus, to be filled with harmony, love, abundance of good, and to be a present and continuous abiding place. As this consciousness of our eternal home became to her the great reality, the harmony of that true concept was made manifest in her outward dwelling. Many followers of Mrs. Eddy's teachings also have experienced an improvement of home conditions as their concept of home has become spiritualized and freed from burdens and fears attending the material sense of possession. Dwelling in spiritual-mindedness, attained through Christian Science, they have been healed of disturbing physical conditions and difficult circumstances.

To grasp the truth that man is the offspring of God, Spirit, as taught in Christian Science, is to free oneself of belief in inherited imperfections and discordant home conditions. To grasp the eternality of the fatherhood of God is to be at peace, to be at home in Mind.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy, in her interpretation of the twenty-third Psalm, renders the last verse in words that give us a sense of refuge and rest (p. 578): "Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [LOVE] for ever."

Some of the dictionary definitions of "home" are, "One's own dwelling place; the house in which one lives;" also, "The abiding place of the affections; a place of refuge and rest."

When we gain the true consciousness of home as spiritual, heaven and home will be found to be synonymous. We shall turn from the illusion that it is necessary to pass through the portal of death to reach heaven. As we relinquish the belief that matter is substantial and spirituality insubstantial, and our trust rests in God as the builder and maker of our true home, we shall be enabled to conform our outward home to the divine reality. We shall begin to dwell in that consciousness of Love which is now and forever our eternal home.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

НАШЕ ВЕЧНОЕ ЖИЛИЩЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В девятой главе Евангелия от Луки говорится о некоем человеке, который выразил желание следовать за Иисусом, куда бы он ни пошел. Иисус ответил (9:58): "Лисицы имеют норы, и птицы небесные гнезда; а сын человеческий не имеет, где преклонить голову".

С человеческой точки зрения, жизненная работа Иисуса не проходила в условиях удобств и обеспеченности, но он всегда имел все необходимое и говорил своим ученикам определенно о жилище обещающем спокойствие и радость всем. На протяжении веков его слова приносили утешение и уверенность (от Иоанна 14:1-3): "Да не смущается сердце ваше; веруйте в Бога, и в Меня веруйте. В доме Отца Моего обителей много. А если бы не так, Я сказал бы вам; Я иду приготовить вам место. И когда пойду и приготовлю вам место, приду опять, и возьму вас к Себе, чтоб и вы были где Я."

Для бездомных, ныне как и в старину, эти слова содержат в себе обещание защиты, обещание Божьей неизменной любви и заботы во всякое время. Жилище, о котором говорил Учитель, не состоит из материи. Оно состоит из истинной сущности, из духовного мышления. Когда мы пребываем в духовном сознании, мы защищены от всех нападений зла. Также не может быть отнято от нас сладостное ощущение истинного общения с другими. Разлука не может войти в это жилище. Опыт доказывает, что расстояние и время не разлучают тех, которые понимают и любят друг друга. Только противоположность любви—ненависть, злоба, недоразумение—как будто имеют власть разлучать человеческие существа. Но ни одно из этих заблуждений не может войти в духовное царство, в "обители", о которых говорил Иисус. Божественная Любовь благословляет и освящает это истинное жилище.

Какое вдохновение могут найти те, кои ныне находятся без того материального здания, которое для них было домом, думая о Христе Иисусе, который,—в течении значительной части своей жизни, когда он проповедывал, учил и исцелял,—находил свое жилище в гостеприимстве любящих друзей или учеников. Его радость заключалась в его твердом знании, что обители Отца принадлежали ему во всякое время. Тогда как эти друзья делились с ним своими жилищами, он делился с ними божественными благословениями в проявлениях столь ценных, что они не поддаются измерению.

Никогда ни один из последователей Учителя не понял лучше, на основании опыта, жизнь Иисуса, нежели Мэри Бэкер Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки. Она усвоила и доказала как существенны духовные идеи, и она смогла поделиться своим открытием, своими великими духовными богатствами, со всем человечеством.

Когда ее понимание великого откровения Истины стало яснее, благодаря более совершенному осознанию ее единства с Богом, Mrs. Эдди доказала, что эти "обители", о которых говорил Иисус, преисполнены гармонии, любви, изобилия добра, и что они являются ныне существующим и постоянным местом жительства. Когда это осознание нашего вечного жилища стало для нее великой действительностью, гармоничность этого истинного концепта выразилась в ее внешнем жилище. Многие последователи учения Mrs. Эдди тоже испытали улучшение в домашних условиях, как только их концепт о жилище одухотворился и освободился от бремени и опасений, которые сопровождают материальное чувство обладания. Состояние духовного мышления, достигнутое путем Христианской Науки, исцелило их от тревожащих физических условий и от тяжелых обстоятельств.

Понять истину, что человек является отпрыском Бога, Духа, как преподается в Христианской Науке, значит освободиться от верования в унаследованные несовершенства и нестройные условия домашней жизни. Понять вековечность того факта, что Бог—наш Отец, значит приобрести покой и пребывать в Духе.

В учебнике Христианской Науки, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Эдди, в своем толковании 22 псалма, передает последний стих словами, которые приносят нам ощущение прибежища и отдохновения (стр. 578): "Так благость и милость да сопровождают меня во все дни жизни моей, и я пребуду в доме [сознании Любви] многие дни".

Некоторые из определений слова жилище по словарю следуют: "Место жительства человека; дом, в котором человек живет;" а также "место пребывания привязанностей; место убежища и отдыха".

Когда мы приобретем истинное сознание жилища духовного, небеса и дом станут синонимами. Мы отвернемся от иллюзии, что для достижения небес необходимо пройти через врата смерти. По мере того как мы будем отбрасывать верование, что материя—существенна, а духовность—несущественна, и будем полагаться на Бога как на строителя и создателя нашего истинного жилища, мы сможем согласовать наше внешнее жилище с божественной действительностью. Мы начнем пребывать в том сознании Любви, которое является нашим вечным жилищем ныне и навсегда.

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

The Twilight Thrush

(After reading Thoreau)

The time is twilight, but a second dawning
Sounds from the hemlocks where the wood thrush sings—
All summer sweetness gathered to a morning
Of crystal coolness that his music brings.
Here is the moderation of a master;
There is no tumult in the matchless strain.
Some sylvan artists pour their fluting faster,
But these notes drop at intervals, like rain.

The mist and darkness settle on the mountain;
The dew of night descends upon the mind.
These are true hours when thought is like a fountain,
More pure and fresh than ever day designed.
The whippoorwill began at half-past seven—
But now the thrush speaks from the clock of heaven.

ADIN BALLOU

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Intimate Message: Washington

This Way to Big Show ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

As good a show as any in town next week will be the Senatorial investigation of war propaganda in the movies, opening Sept. 9 on Capitol Hill.

Co-starred will be an array of non-interventionist Senators who are charging the motion picture industry with war mongering and Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential candidate, who has been retained by the industry to show that such insinuations are "wholly unsupported by the facts and constitute an unjustified attack upon the fundamental principle of freedom of expression."

Mr. Willkie will face an investigating body, packed with non-interventionists, operating outside the customary pattern of Senatorial investigations. Before the inquiry has progressed far, he will undoubtedly find himself arguing with them over President Roosevelt's foreign policy as it forms background for motion picture scenarios.

The Senate has not yet approved specifically the investigation which is being undertaken by a subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee, under the general authority it has to hold hearings on subjects within its purview.

Instigators of the inquiry are two isolationists —Senators Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri and Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, a third isolationist, happens to be Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, so he agreed to launch a preliminary inquiry to determine whether the Senate will want to authorize a full investigation. To make the inquiry, he appointed a subcommittee of five, four of whom are outstanding isolationists: Senators D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, Chairman; Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington; Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire; and C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois. The fifth member is Senator Ernest W. McFarland (D) of Arizona, an aid-to-Britain advocate.

Spokesmen for the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, chief defendants for Hollywood, are skeptical about this subcommittee's power to require them to testify at such an informal hearing, but they are making no issue of it.

Instead Will H. Hays, their President, has informed Senator Clark that they welcome the opportunity to prove the baselessness of the charges against the industry.

"It has been charged that the industry has been engaged in a 'gigantic campaign of propaganda to get this country into war.'" Mr. Hays said. "The pictures which have been produced are the best proof of the utter falsity of this charge. Upon this we will present complete and detailed information."

Still, Mr. Hays took a definite stand against Naziism as the enemy of Democracy. There'll be no appeasement as far as the movies are concerned, he warned. "To yield to the demand that picture makers ignore the fact that we live in an era of destruction and tyranny that surpasses the blackest period of barbarism, that all the principles upon which American life is based are being destroyed in a great part of the world, would best serve the purposes and interests of the most bitter enemies of our way of life," he declared. "There can," he said, "be no compromise by the industry with respect to this issue."

Last January when Senator Wheeler made "propaganda" charges against the movies, Mr. Hays sent him an analysis of film output in 1940. It showed that, out of 530 feature pictures produced, only 27, or 5 per cent dealt in any way with international affairs or current events in Europe.

The forthcoming inquiry will not end with feature pictures. Senator Clark has declared his intention of inquiring into the "workings of The March of Time" and will call Louis de Rochemont and Henry R. Luce, its producers.

Senator Nye recently read to the Senate advance publicity for the last "March of Time" called "Peace—by Adolf Hitler." The North Dakota Senator indicated that many Americans were talking about the film, but not in the way its promoters hoped. "It is brutal to American thinking," he declared.

Both the motion picture industry and the Committee have expressed a desire to have the forthcoming hearings go deep into every phase of motion picture production as it is related to national and international policy. They expect to discuss the extent to which Semitic influence enters into selection of Hollywood themes; relations of war and film markets; and the relative box office success of war films compared with "escapist" pictures such as musical shows and light comedies.

It will be interesting now to see how Mr. Willkie and leading Hollywood producers can stand off the stellar combination of isolationists that have been put up against them.

The Country Speaks: Boston

Noise Without Sound ..... *By Robert R. Mullen*

Everywhere you go in Boston these days, you hear about the "Coakley Case." It even rivals the war for headlines, although, thus far, it has been a rather quiescent (for Boston) affair in which Daniel H. Coakley, a veteran member of the tumultuous wing of the Massachusetts Democratic fellowship, faces impeachment as a member of the Governor's Council.

The Council, a group of nine, including the Lieutenant Governor, is a holdover from Colonial days when as many checks as possible were sought on the Royal Governor. It usually meets once a week, passes on gubernatorial appointments and certain other of the Governor's actions, including the granting of pardons.

It is charged that "Ole Dan'll," as he is known to "the boys," exerted his influence in obtaining pardons and paroles for certain unworthy personalities, accepting what the boys call "folding money" for his exertions. Mr. Coakley denies the charge.

Nonetheless, in these fallish first days of September he must stand in the rather quaint and very old, white oval Senate Chamber of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts and face the parade of witnesses, the barrage of attorneys, and the flashing photographers' bulbs that denote the blaze of publicity the case is receiving.

However, for Mr. Coakley, all this is not as bad as it sounds. He has been there before. As a member of that aforesaid tumultuous Democratic wing it can be said that the spotlight has only a few times been off him in all the past 20 or 30 years.

Today, they have the Senate chamber wired for sound, and once in a while there is a spurt of the old-time red-fire oratory. But somehow the peccadillos—proved or just alleged—of the Tumult Boys seem to lack their one-time interest.

Maybe it's the war; perhaps it's the repetition; probably it is simply that events have dinned it into more and more people that democracy is something worth cherishing, not something to toss to those having a light-hearted attitude toward the public interest.

It may sound stuffy, but it is no less a fact, that the most popular official today is not the one who puts on the best circus, but the one who best labors away at those so long neglected twin essences of progressive democracy: economy and efficiency. That's a heartening sign. The Roman rulers put on their best circuses just before the Huns came.

Then, too, the Coakley Case is another evidence of the changing order in Massachusetts. For years the average outlander has thought of the Bay State in terms of Cabots and Lowells and beans and cod, with Calvin Coolidge as the prototype of Yankee political leaders.

Their surprise was unbounded on finding that the Potashes and Perlmutters; the Cohens and the Kellys and other representatives of the later immigration were marooning the descendants of the Puritans in their own home town.

Back at the turn of the century, Lincoln Steffens, when he came to Boston to muckrake, found that the political power here was an Irishman, Martin Lomasney. A few years later, when some of the more enlightened Bostonians got a strong mayoralty charter passed and put up their ideal of a candidate, the "newer races" upset the apple cart by electing John F. Fitzgerald, "Honey Fitz," a scholar and a gentleman, but no kow-tower to the Brahmins. When Mayor Fitzgerald called at certain Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue clubs he was directed to enter by the servant's door.

Such stories got around. Some of the Tumult Boys—not "Honey Fitz"—played the tune for all it was worth. When they got into political power they felt little urge to govern wisely, to cut down on taxes. The Brahmins paid in cash for their nose tilting.

As time went on, however, the "newer races" obtained economic interests of their own. Today, the old lines mean less. The sons and daughters of the newer races are plain Americans. Most of them are more than a trifle bored with fireside or soapbox chatter about the "Old Country."

Today, it is democracy, how to make it better, how to defend it valiantly, that counts above all else to Americans all. That's why the tumult from the State House these days sounds a little bit like an echo from an era that is past.

To Change the Subject:

A Study in Shade and Light ..... *By Vera Connolly*

We give you a study in shade and light. The portraits of two living male specimens of the human race. Of whom one is a man.

We offer the dark portrait first. It was presented to us through the pages of "Berlin Diary" by William L. Shirer, famous war correspondent. We tried to read this quiet, detached, shaking pen portrait of Adolf Hitler—Hitler's grim climb to power, his pitiless unleashing of his storm of destruction, his frightful "plan" for the downfall of civilization—as we sped northward through Maine, vacation bound. We finished reading the entry for November 25th, 1940; that restrained account of horrors being perpetrated in the Hitler campaign that were worse even than war. Then, shocked, we put the book down.

We looked out of the window; and the pressure lifted. The train was flying through sparkling Maine—past little lakes and twinkling inlets as joyously, impudently blue as the Mediterranean. We were rushing through glistening birch woods, across satiny green meadows, and through cool pine forests where the tall trees stood like guardian sentinels. At the stations were laughing family groups, laden with vacation paraphernalia. Fathers escaping from world pressure for a fortnight. Mothers beaming and scolding happily. Children making eager plans for boat races, swim meets, and clam bakes.

On into the sunlight of a lovely old New England town that sat drowsing happily with its feet in a little blue bay beloved of yachtsmen. White wings on the bay. Speed boats stuttering foolishly by. Excursion launches putting out sedately to sea, dotted with white hats, blue shirts, and pink sweaters. Cynical old lobstermen and fishermen putting in at the wharves—and greeted shrilly, ecstatically by the dipping, swooping sea-gull contingent.

"The fish are a-comin' in!" yelled the gulls, in their language. "Come on, everybuddy!"

And everybuddy came. Two-legged folk with feathers. Two-legged folk without feathers—summer boarders laden with food for the gulls. Fascinated we would watch the gulls; the bolder ones who struggled over every morsel in the water, and the more timid ones that perched, like a Greek chorus, on nearby posts and piles, shrieking their encouragement.

One morning, we drifted into an adjacent "giftie shoppie" to look about. And there, on a shelf, stood an exquisite wood carving—two gray gulls, with wings spread, perched on a big pile of real driftwood. Resolutely we took ourselves out of that shop. We had bought enough giftie-shoppie things. We would buy no more. But next day we stood again before the two gray gulls. And on the following day they changed hands—from shop to us, for our mantelpiece in Boston.

"Who made it?" we thought to ask as we left the shop joyously, carrying our treasure.

"An old gentleman who lives over here in South Bristol," was the reply. "He was born there. Then his work as an electrical engineer took him away to the cities—New York, Chicago. But he came back, five years ago, and settled down in a house two doors from the one he was born in. And he took up his wood carving again. Carving birds. As his father did before him . . . and taught him to do as a boy. Back to studying the gulls again, and the tern, and the puffins and the heron and the wrens and chicadees. Why don't you go to see him?"

We did go. And we found Gillman McFarland—tall and lean, sunburned as a dry branch, twinkling eyed and genial—sitting among his little wooden birds.

"Oh, yes, my father made birds, too, and sent them all over the earth to his customers—to China, India, New Zealand, South America, France, Germany, Madagascar, England. At one time he had 7,500 individual customers. He filled one order for birds for a Maharajah's palace in India. I used to help my father during my school vacations. Later I made the birds in my evenings and vacations. I love to do it. I'm glad to get back to it."

"You give your full time to it?"

"Oh, no! It wouldn't give me a living. Daytimes I paint at the shipyard—work in the defense program. But evenings I carve; and week ends."

"You've never gone to art school?"

He shook his head. He wasn't an artist, he explained. Just a craftsman; a wood carver. Of course he knew the birds; had studied them from boyhood. But he didn't rely wholly on his own observations or memory. He showed me reverently a thick bird book, with colored illustrations, edited by John Burroughs and Louis Agassiz. "I stick close to this," he said.

His hobby, he confided, is not birds. They're his work. His hobby is boys. The boys in his town who need friends and interests and a place to gather. He has founded a Young Men's Club at South Bristol. And he is trying to bring to the boys of this tiny, remote sea hamlet some of the advantages he has had out in the world.

"No one was taking an interest in them," he said simply, as we departed, leaving him among his carvings.

So we give you this study in shade and light. Portraits of two living male specimens of the human race. Of whom one is a man.

The People of the Nation Speak—Listen!

Mr. Strout lends an ear to vox populi and hears that the U. S. is making up its mind.

Inside America
Twenty-sixth of 30 Articles

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

On Board Train, Eastbound

I never knew a time when people would talk more willingly and whole-heartedly about public affairs. Start a discussion in the back of a bus, or in a day coach, or in a parlor car, and everybody wants to join in. And it is surprising how few dogmatists there are. Some people want to lay down the law. But most people are curious about what other people think. It reflects the national mood. America is making up its mind.

You would be surprised how many talks on war these days wind up in discussing the League of Nations.

And maybe you would be surprised too, on domestic matters, at how many people are mulling over the new relationship of Washington to their own private affairs.

There is another thing. America is waiting. You get the sense of it everywhere. It is like being in a room with a ticking parcel that may be a time bomb. America has seen its industrial life transformed, its sons taken to camp, its everyday life altered. Silk stockings, and aluminum, and gasoline, and jobs. And now there is suspense. Perhaps the talk of lowered morale is because things drag on so. What will President Roosevelt do? Will he take us in?

What of Congress?

One or two things strike a Washington observer forcibly. It seems to be taken for granted that Mr. Roosevelt can "take us in" if he wants to. Not very much is said about Congress. Congress always tends to lose importance in national emergencies.

Then another thing, the "taking us in" is interpreted nearly always in terms of 1917. People instinctively think of war as likely to be like that of the last war, with an expeditionary force in Europe. Perhaps that shows the simplicity of people who think history always repeats itself. Perhaps it is prescience. I don't know, though it is hard for me to think of an A. E. F. in 1917 terms today, and there was very little talk of it, when I left Washington. But that is what war means to most people who argue about it today over America in cars and buses and on hotel porches.

Another thing is the different mood today from 1917. There was a feeling of brash self-confidence then. I remember it. People hated the Germans. They wanted to beat them.

And they did join the war, and did lick the Kaiser, and didn't bother with Woodrow Wilson's statement afterwards that to reject the League would break the heart of mankind. What a laugh! He was a pedantic, strait-laced professor. He was a joke. Having licked the Kaiser and ended all wars America shrugged off the League and started an excess of "Normalcy."

Well, today America is older. For the first time in its history it feels anxiety over Democracy. Even now most people don't think there is much danger from outright invasion, perhaps. But how about these dreadful new fissures right at home? People who owe allegiance to Moscow rather than Washington; other people who furtively tell friends they don't like the Jews, themselves, and who declare that Hitler has solved the trade union problem? These are new matters, and only a few of them. Everything is so complicated these days compared with simple, care-free 1918!

Underlying it all is a grimly ironic note. Who was the fool back there after the World War, Wilson with his fantastic League, or the hard-headed cynics who rejected the fantasy? How did we come to reject the League, anyway? People ask that in discussions these days. Maybe something of that sort might be a good thing after all, they say. That is an idea a good many people come to in their talks these days.

Then again, while people are reopening old questions of 1918, and watching Europe, things are happening right here at home.

I had nine hours to spare at Dallas and went to the manager of the big telephone building. I asked for the Dallas telephone book of December, 1932, and turned to "United States Government." I wanted to test how many phones the Federal Government had in those days. Well, there was a modest array of entries. Some of them revived old memories like "Prohibition-Deputy Administrator." But on the whole there were relatively few extensions of the Federal Government in the city.

Then I asked for the latest directory, "Summer, 1941." I turned to "United States Government."

What a difference! Columns of entries. The list was twice as long, in smaller print. In 1932 the Department of Agriculture needed only three phones; now it has eight. The Commerce Department with Herbert Hoover as President had one phone. Now it has five. Others have jumped in proportion. And in addition there are dozens of new alphabetical agencies. The increase is by no means accounted for the sizeable growth of Dallas itself. You can make the same telephone test, if you like, in your own city.

Where is Washington's growth taking America? I find people considering that, too; not excitedly, but earnestly. I have asked dozens of people what they think will happen when the defense emergency ends and the "peace emergency" takes its place. Will unemployment come; will the Government step in?

People Not Alarmed

"I just don't dare think about it!" one editor confessed to me.

"I distrust this man Roosevelt," said the wife of a prominent business executive, and by her husband's silence I knew she reflected his views.

On the other hand, most people are not alarmed. Mr. Roosevelt has a strong ally in the man in the bus. I talked to a college professor who pooh-poohed the idea of danger. The government has been taking power gradually from the States for a century, he said, and he argued that the trend is inevitable. Others maintained that Washington extends its powers only after business or monopolies have first extended theirs, and made control necessary.

Many people shrug their shoulders over domestic matters. "Our problem just now is Germany," they say. "One thing at a time!"

It is a reasonable answer. Only I wonder if, while their attention is attracted across the street, unprecedented things are not going on in their own backyard?

Most Americans want to talk about such things. Most Americans, it seems to me, are extraordinarily open-minded right now. It is the mood of the hour.

Maybe it springs from certain shocks to old faiths that have occurred since 1918. I think of three of them, particularly.

1. The faith in rugged individualism has been re-examined in the light of the 1929 slump. Politically, for better or worse, it has been followed by three thumping victories for Roosevelt.

2. The confidence in inexhaustible natural resources as a single key to prosperity has required attention also, with floods and dust-storms and erosion, while the Nation watched people move from farm to city and read figures about decline in birthrate.

3. Finally, the faith of many Americans in isolationism exploded in their faces. With Britain threatened, a good many Americans who scoffed at Wilson are now seriously wondering, for the first time, whether America can live apart from the rest of the world.

Vital Questions

These three cardinal beliefs have all been questioned in the past 23 years. Despite all this, the mood today, I think, is not one of skepticism or discouragement, but of realism. Youthful selfsatisfaction is gone, perhaps, but the determination and vigor is there, waiting to be called. Without the noisy intoxication of 1917, the biggest economic war in history is actually under way. It is not an easy thing to sustain. The hero is not the soldier in the front line trenches but the everyday citizen who keeps his head, and goes about his job.

I had a long talk with one of the construction officials who is putting up the Magnolia low-rent housing project in New Orleans. We found ourselves interested in each other because we were both pondering the same problems. As he showed me about these new brick buildings where rents are subsidized by the Federal Government, he told me about his own boyhood. His father was a Baptist minister in the Midwest. They were poor, of course. But what good times they had! The father would take the children out for walks across the pastures, telling them stories, and when they got tired he would describe gleefully just how thick the apple pie would be at the end of the hike. He conjured up an apple-pie so luscious that they kept on walking harder than ever.

My friend couldn't take his thoughts off that apple pie, even now. It was still, if you want to put it that way, leading him on. "We made our own pleasures in those days," he said; "we stood on our own feet; we didn't depend on the Government!" He said he was suspicious of some of the families in these low-rent apartments. Did I notice that the children had bicycles? How could they afford them; wasn't the Government weakening their moral fibre?

Well, we walked about the buildings. Finally we came to a group of boys and girls playing in the big green space left between the new homes. They were good-looking American kids. Across the way were shacks. They were particularly squalid. All sorts of filth and degradation flourished there. These children would have been growing up in those slums across the streets but for this new development. As it was, plenty of children were left over there. The slum children were going to be the citizens of tomorrow, like these children.

Slums Are Real

My friend and I sighed, and looked at each other. We had the same thought. We liked the idea of the Baptist minister and his apple pie. We disliked the idea of Federal subsidies. But here these slums were. They were real. You couldn't argue them away. I have seen slums like them in city after city. Real estate men generally say that it doesn't pay private enterprise to build new homes for the lowest income group.

"I suppose that's the answer," sighed my friend. I knew just how he felt; I felt that way, too.

And so in this field of disturbing domestic problems I think there is an open-mindedness, and a willingness to try to get both sides today, just as there is in the field of international affairs. It is a willingness to face the problems realistically, and to try to get at the bottom of them; but above all, to face them.

Maybe these random observations do not fit in together very neatly. Maybe some of them are contradictory. People in cars and buses are contradictory, too, and I am trying to interpret what I heard. There is a grudging acceptance, I think, of certain new proposals. Maybe it is best described in the comment of R. H. Tawney, characterizing Europe's middle-class after the French Revolution, with which the Lynds close their book, "Middletown in Transition." ". . . They walked reluctantly backwards into the future, lest a worse fate should befall them."

National Forum

These candid camera scenes, taken in a typical forum Somewhere in the United States, show typical Americans like those Mr. Strout found everywhere, working out a national decision.

The Debate Waxes Intense

"Hitler Must Go," the speakers are increasingly saying..

Defense Hidden by Attack—Northeastern Coach Looks Ahead With Pleasure

New York Club Chasing Double-Play Standard

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Charley Keller, Joe Di Maggio, Tommy Henrich, Joe Gordon, Bill Dickey and the rest of the Yankee crew keeping up a monotonous tempo in the batter's box, the stylish fielding of the American League leaders gets scant attention. But as Lou Gehrig once said while still the first baseman in the stadium that borders on the Harlem River: "The Yankees are first of all a great defensive ball club."

As they plunged into a series with the Red Sox this afternoon at Fenway Park, the Yankees were, among other things, aiming at the league's double play record.

Need 25 More

By adding four in their holiday double-header at Philadelphia, the McCarthymen brought their 1941 twin-out total to 163 and need only 25 in the remaining 20 games to better the all-time American League high of 187. This may sound like a large order, but the harmony of the Joe Gordon-Phil Rizzuto combination around the middle of the infield gives them a good chance to make it.

Rizzuto has fit beautifully into the Yankee picture. Although a .307 hitter at Kansas City last year, not even Manager Joe McCarthy figured the little fellow would go over .300 in his first stretch in the majors. But as Phil faced the Red Sox this afternoon he was sporting a fine .316 average, with 142 base hits in 117 games. Only Di Maggio was ahead of him on the Yankee bat table.

Gordon As Pivot

Also, Rizzuto has developed into a better shortstop since teaming with Joe Gordon. As a matter of fact, most any short fielder would improve after a few games with "Flash." He is like a magician around the middle bag and a champ at the double play pivot. However, Rizzuto and Gordon are not doing it alone. Johnny Sturm, Red Rolfe, Gerry Priddy and Frank Crosetti have, at one time or another, had their fingers in the pie.

By way of emphasizing the great family spirit on the Yankee club, we tell of a recent incident in Washington. Joe Di Maggio, who stayed in New York while the Yanks were touring the West, joined them in the Capitol City last Saturday, and the gang wasted no time letting the outfielder know he was welcome.

At a pre-arranged hour in the Hotel Shoreham, the New York players and newspapermen traveling with the club met in one suite—that is, all of the players except Di Maggio and Lefty Gomez, who room together. It was Gomez's job to get Joe down to the aforementioned suite, which he did on schedule. As the two walked in through the door the waiting group, led by Coach Art Fletcher, let out with: "For he's a jolly good fellow," etc.

After Di Maggio had become acclimated—for the affair was a complete surprise—he was presented with a handsome silver piece from his team mates, with the numbers 56 and 91 inscribed. The 56 represented the number of consecutive games he had hit in earlier in the campaign and the 91 the total of hits collected in that streak. Those who attended say it was a flattering tribute to a great ball player.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Yankees play their final game of the year here tomorrow . . . The Braves gave the Dodgers little resistance yesterday at Ebbets Field . . . It was Leo Durocher's 16th victory over Casey Stengel in 22 starts, with two ties included . . . Di Maggio did not come to Boston with the Yanks . . . With Joe out, Keller is the big gun in the New York offense.

* * *

The Braves keep single dates at the Polo Grounds today and tomorrow . . . They come home for a week-end series with the Phillies, before making a final swing around the National League's West . . . Joe Cronin will pitch Dick Newsome tomorrow . . . The knuckleball ace will be trying for his 17th triumph . . . He already has a victory over the Yankees . . . It will be either Atley Donald or Red Ruffing for the visitors.

World Series Dates Chosen For Play-Off

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis decided today that the 1941 World Series would start Wednesday, Oct. 1, in Yankee Stadium, and, in mapping out the series schedule, made only one change from past years.

This was that, regardless of which club wins the National League pennant, there will be a one-day lay-off between the sixth and seventh games, if the Series goes seven games, to permit a satisfactory sale of tickets. Judge Landis pointed out that in the past, when a Series went seven games and the final game was played the day after the sixth contest, there was not sufficient time to sell enough tickets.

With Presidents Will Harridge of the American League and Ford Frick of the National League and representatives of the New York Yankees, Brooklyn Dodgers, St. Louis Cardinals and Cincinnati Reds sitting in on the meeting, Judge Landis laid out the following schedule for the Series:

Games 1 and 2—Yankee Stadium, Oct. 1 and 2.

Games 3, 4 and 5 (if Brooklyn or Cincinnati wins the National League pennant), Oct. 3, 4, and 5 in the National League ball park.

Games 6 and 7 (if Brooklyn or Cincinnati)—Yankee Stadium, Oct. 6 and 8.

If St. Louis wins the National League flag, one day will be allowed for traveling between the second and third games and another between the fifth and sixth, putting the third, fourth and fifth contests back to Oct. 4, 5 and 6, the sixth game back to Oct. 8 and the seventh game to Oct. 10.

Judge Landis turned down a suggestion by Larry MacPhail, Brooklyn Dodgers' President, that the schedule for the first four games be changed, if Brooklyn wins in the National League, to have the first one in Yankee Stadium, the second and third in Ebbbets Field and the fourth and fifth in the Stadium. This arrangement would put the Saturday and Sunday games in the Stadium, with its huge seating capacity of more than 75,000. Ebbets Field, MacPhail said, can seat only 30,421.

Landis rejected the idea with the statement that one flat schedule had to be made for whichever club wins in the red-hot National League flag fight.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Williams	388	111	159	34	105	.410
Cronin	462	89	148	14	88	.323
Fox	248	39	76	0	28	.306
Foxx	435	82	130	18	95	.299
Peacock	222	25	67	0	28	.289
Finney	428	71	120	3	40	.280
Tabor	415	54	116	12	88	.280
Doerr	430	60	120	15	78	.279
Pytlak	290	30	79	1	35	.272
Di Maggio	482	101	130	6	40	.270
Spence	194	22	47	2	26	.242
Newsome	193	21	43	1	14	.223
Carey	16	7	2	0	2	.125

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Cooney	395	44	122	0	25	.309
Rowell	424	48	116	4	49	.274
Hassett	319	47	86	1	22	.270
West	431	58	116	10	60	.269
Waner	265	31	71	2	37	.268
Moore	318	34	84	4	33	.264
Sisti	445	55	115	1	42	.258
Masi	151	15	36	2	16	.238
Demaree	95	16	22	1	9	.232
Miller	485	43	108	6	56	.223
Montgomery	41	2	9	0	1	.220
Cremp	66	5	14	0	6	.212
Roberge	79	6	16	0	8	.203
Berres	227	16	43	0	13	.189

● BASEBALL ●
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. NEW YORK
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park

Golfing Group Competing For Lofty Purses

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (AP)—The best field of the year—including, of course, Ben Hogan, leading money winner of 1941—will tee off tomorrow in the richest event of the golfing world, the $11,000 Tam O'Shanter Country Club open tournament, which will end Sunday.

The array of approximately 200 professionals and amateurs included the names of Craig Wood of Mamaronek, N. Y., national open champion; Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., national professional titleholder; Stewart "Skip" Alexander of Burlington, N. C., medalist in last week's national amateur; Byron Nelson of Toledo, Ohio, and Jimmy Demaret of Noroton, Conn.

More than 100 of those present could be considered satellites, because they were put to no extra effort to compete for the $2,000 first prize, $1,400 second money and $1,000 third. These automatically were qualified on the basis of outstanding performances in the present season or in previous years.

The others, however, put in a busy morning and afternoon yesterday going through the paces of an 18-hole trial round to qualify the 77 best men, plus ties, or 86 in all. Herman Scharlau of Bloomington, Ill., turned in the finest record with a 34-35—69, three under par, with the remaining 85 qualifiers all shooting under 80.

Some of the exempted players went over the course, with the best reported result being a 69 by Henry Ransom of Fort Worth, Texas, who finished in a tie for 13th in the national open last June and turned in a record-tying 31 for one nine-hole section of his home-town Colonial Club course.

Jimmy Thomson of Chicopee, Mass.; Sam Snead of Hot Springs, Va.; Clayton Heafner of Linville, N. C., and Horton Smith of Pinehurst, N. C., were others lured by the word that there would be prize money enough for the first 30 pros.

In yesterday's qualifying Scharlau was only one stroke up on Henry Kaiser of Racine, Wis., who had a 36-34—70, while Eddie Williams, Al Favelli and Tommy Wright of Chicago and Frank Commisso of Rochester, N. Y., were the only others to better Tam O'Shanter's par.

Pirates to Test Seven Youngsters

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Baseball Club announced today seven young players will be called in from the minor leagues for tryouts this month with the Pirates.

They are Catcher Ray Mueller of Rochester in the International League; Pitchers Johnny Gee, Bill Clemenson, and Dick Conger, and Infielder Edgar Leip of Albany in the Eastern League; Pitcher Nick Strincevich of Milwaukee in the American Association and Shortstop Billy Cox of Harrisburg in the Inter-State League.

On the Spot —By Pap'

AP Features

Manager Joe McCarthy had no choice but to go along with Babe Dahlgren at first, although he was never satisfied with the flashy fielding, light-hitting substitute for the late Lou Gehrig. Even when the baseball writers raved about Dahlgren's fielding didoes, Marse Joe was not impressed. The picture of the long-hitting Gehrig remained as the type of first baseman he wanted for the Yankees.

The coming of Phil Rizzuto and Gerry Priddy, the highly touted second base combination from Kansas City, gave McCarthy an opportunity to indulge in a little experiment that intrigued him. By using this pair, McCarthy was free to try Joe Gordon at first base. McCarthy figured that Gordon, a natural ball handler, would be able to get his bearing at first base in short order. In order to do this bit of juggling, and make sure that Gordon would give the experiment a thorough trial, McCarthy sold Dahlgren to the Boston Braves.

As a bit of insurance in case Gordon failed to come up to expectations, McCarthy had Johnny Sturm, a capable looking recruit from the Yankees' Kansas City farm. When the Yankees released Dahlgren, and before the news of the Gordon experiment broke, it was generally assumed that Sturm was destined to cover first base.

Sturm did get his shot at the first base job after it developed that Priddy and Rizzuto were not ready to take over the second base chores, and Gordon failed to develop as had been expected. Gordon returned to his old post at second and Sturm went to work. Despite the fact that he has done a capable job, rumors persists that McCarthy is casting about for another first baseman.

Patrick to Disband His No. 1 Farm Team

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Lester Patrick, manager of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League, announced today that the club's No. 1 farm team, the Philadelphia Ramblers, would be disbanded and its players placed on sale immediately.

For the last six years the Ramblers played at Philadelphia under a working agreement with the Philadelphia Arena, owner of the American League franchise. The agreement expired last spring and was not renewed because the Philadelphia promoters chose to assemble and operate their own team.

Patrick said several offers had been considered to place the Ramblers elsewhere in the American League or the American Association, but that present conditions had led him to disband the team.

Late Bulletins

Grid Star Back

GREEN BAY, Wis, Sept. 3 (AP)—Word was received by the Green Bay Packer Football Club today that Hal Van Every, former Minnesota Star, had been given an honorable discharge from the Army and would join the professional team here. He was an outstanding first year back with the Packers last year.

Van Every, a draftee, had been serving with the Coast Artillery in California, but obtained the discharge because he was the sole support of his family, Packer officials said.

Toporcer Out

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—George (Specs) Toporcer has been released as manager of the Albany Eastern League Club, which finished the season Monday in sixth place, Thomas H. McCaffrey, club President, announced today.

All-Stars' Unknowns Break Into Line-Up Against Giants

Polo Grounds at 8:30 Tonight

ALL-STARS		N. Y. GIANTS
Shonk (West Virginia)	LE	Poole (Mississippi)
Dobrus (Carnegie)	LT	Cope (Santa Clara)
Lio (Georgetown)	LG	Edwards (Baylor)
De Filippo (Fordham)	C	Hein (Washington State)
Kerr (Boston College)	RG	Oldershaw (Santa Barbara)
Ungerer (Fordham)	RT	Mellus (Villanova)
Cabrelli (Cornell)	RE	Howell (Arkansas)
Seabright (W. Virginia)	QB	Shaffer (Kansas St.)
Reagan (Penn.)	LH	Eakin (Arkansas)
Landsberg (Cornell)	RH	Yeager (Santa Barbara)
Osmanski (Holy Cross)	FB	Leemans (Geo. Wash.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Two arguments almost as old as sport itself will be renewed before 50,000 spectators tonight at the Polo Grounds in the sixth football game between the Eastern All-Stars and the New York pro Giants for the benefit of the Herald-Tribune Fresh Air Fund.

The All-Stars, of course, feature youth. They're all fellows who ended their college careers last season and most of them are just starting out again as freshmen in the professional game. The Giants, too, have a number of rookies, but they also have veterans such as Mel Hein, a great center who is starting his eleventh pro season, Ed Widseth, Ken Strong, Ed Danowski and Ward Cuff. They'll be matching their skill and experience against the youngsters' speed and strength in an effort to hold their jobs.

Hein, for example, will be up against two of the finest college centers developed in the past four years, big Chet Gladchuk of Boston College and Lou De Filippo. Both have signed with the Giants and will join the club after tonight's game. A notable newcomer in the pros' backfield is George Franck of Minnesota, who was voted the outstanding player of the All-Star team that faced the Chicago Bears last week at Chicago. He's on the other side this time and some of the collegians will be trying to win the job from him.

The "heroes vs. unknowns" argument gained fresh impetus in last year's game when an All-Star squad picked mainly from small college teams whipped the Giants after squads of more famous players had failed in four previous years. This year's team is drawn mainly from the big colleges, including the "Bowl" teams of Fordham, Boston College and Georgetown and Cornell's "Ivy League" champions. Yet Jimmy Crowley, the Fordham coach who is in charge, has indicated that he prefers some of the less famous players to the "All-Americans."

Pete Dobrus of Carnegie Tech is expected to start at tackle instead of All-America Nick Drahos of Cornell and John Kuzman, one of Crowley's best Fordham players. Charley Seabright of West Virginia earned the starting quarterback role ahead of Cornell's Walt Matusczcak and Hank Toczylowski of Boston College. Gladchuk was rated second to De Filippo among the centers and Chuckin' Charlie O'Rourke of Boston College, George Kracum of Pitt and Nick Basca of Villanova were scheduled to ride the bench at the kickoff.

Previous Scores

1936—N. Y. Giants, 12, All-Stars, 2.
1937—N. Y. Giants, 14; All-Stars 7.
1938—N. Y. Giants, 6; All-Stars, 0.
1939—N. Y. Giants, 10; All-Stars, 0.
1940—All-Stars, 16; N. Y. Giants, 7.

Women's Golf

BLUFF POINT, N. Y., Sept. 2 (AP)—Favorites Patty Berg of Minneapolis and Marjorie Harrison of Ausable Forks and Troy led the field yesterday into the semifinal round of the annual Lake Champlain invitation women's golf tournament.

Miss Berg defeated Mrs. Leon Soloman, Memphis, Tenn., 6 and 4, in a quarter-final match. Miss Harrison's first two victories were scored over Mrs. Kathryn Farrell, Plattsburg, 6 and 5, and Bessie Fenn, Palm Beach, Fla., 6 and 5.

Third semifinalist is Janet Younker, White Plains, who won from Mrs. George Tribble, Plattsburg, 9 and 7, and Mrs. Thomas Nolan, New Castle, Pa., 6 and 5. Also in today's play is Helen Dettweiler, Washington, D. C., with victories over Mrs. J. W. Davern, Plattsburg, 8 and 6, and Mrs. T. O. McLaughlin, Detroit, 5 and 3.

Miss Berg will meet Miss Younker while Miss Harrison faces Miss Dettweiler today.

Two Temple Stars Join Local Team

Two of Temple University's big linemen of last fall have been added to the Eastern College All-Star squad that will engage the Chicago Bears at Fenway Park on the night of Sept. 11.

Bill Watson, a tackle, and Charlie Drulis, guard, are the latest young college graduates to join the Swede Nelson-coached team. Both will see service in the New York tussle tonight.

Watson stands 6ft. 4in. and weighs 225 pounds. He joins a tackle squad already endowed with weight. John Yauckoes of B. C., 250 pounds, Nick Drahos, Cornell, 212 pounds, and Konetsky of Pittsburgh, 205 pounds, round out the present tackles. Nelson plans on signing two more before the opening whistle.

While Drulis is not as big as Watson, he is by no means a weakling. Charlie will toe the starting mark weighing 205 pounds. He is 5ft. 10in. in height. With Howie Dunbar of Cornell, George Kerr and Joe Zabilski, both of B. C., already within the fold, Nelson has a solid guard squad. Two more men are needed to complete his heavy duty roster.

Watson did not show at Fenway last fall when the Owls threw a scare into the Eagles. He is a former roommate of the Chicago Bears' great tackle, Ed Kolman. It should be an interesting evening if the former roomies should come together for the first time at Fenway. Watson will join the Brooklyn club immediately after the Boston contest.

Drulis is following in his brother's footsteps. Brother Joe played with the All-Stars in New York in 1938.

Red Sox Purchase Southpaw Hurler For '42 Delivery

WILSON, N. C. (AP) — Monk Webb, southpaw from Georgia, who has won 23 and lost four games this season for the Wilson team of the Coastal Plain League, has been sold to the Boston Red Sox, W. H. Herring, President and manager of the local club, announces.

Webb's string of victories includes six shut-outs. He has allowed 183 hits in 234 innings.

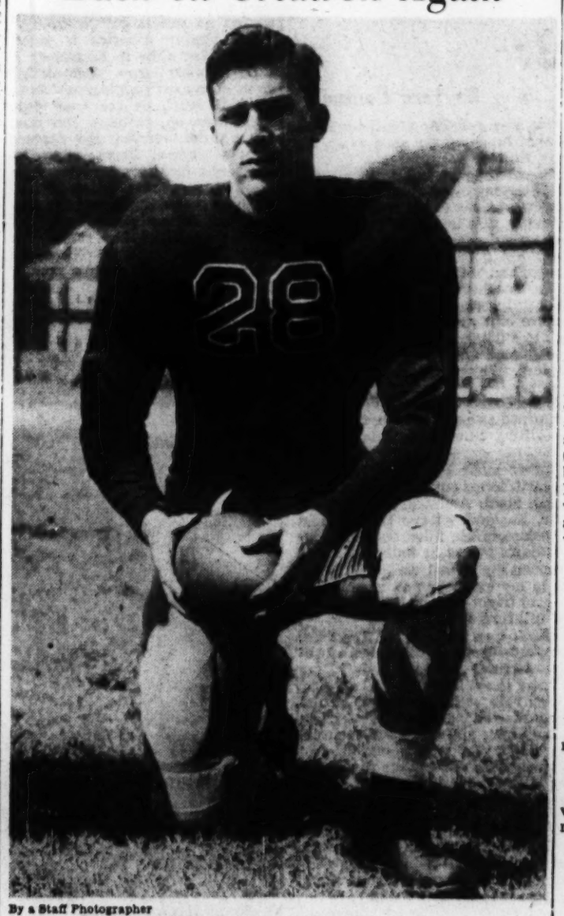
He will remain with the locals, who are leading the league, through the post-season series, and report to the American League team next spring.

Amerks, Indians, Flyers to Train At Port Arthur

PORT ARTHUR, Sept. 3 (CP)—Mayor C. W. Cox announced yesterday three professional hockey teams, New York Americans of the National League, Springfield Indians of the American League and St. Louis Flyers of the American Association will train here this fall.

Americans, who trained at Port Arthur last year, and Indians will start practices Oct. 1. Mayor Cox said negotiations have been completed with Manager Johnny McKinnon of Flyers to have the St. Louis Club come here about Oct. 15.

Back on Gridiron Again



By a Staff Photographer

Northeastern Captain

Joe Dias of New Bedford is only a junior this year, but he has been elected to lead the Husky football eleven into what Coach Jimmy Dunn is confident will be an improvement over last fall. Northeastern is due to continue double drills daily throughout this week. Next week, with the start of school, the grid schedule calls for one session a day late in the afternoon.

Dunn Believes Fortunes Of Huskies Are on Mend

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With more experienced squad reporting, a nucleus to work with, and the prospect of a better season than he had last fall, Coach Jimmy Dunn of Noreastern was fairly near to being jubilant at Huntington Field yesterday afternoon.

For Jimmy to be jubilant is an almost radical departure from his usual bearing at football time, for the Northeastern grid picture is hard to get in focus. No spring practice and little time in the fall for workouts make the job one of the most difficult in the country.

Fortunes on Mend

Yet Jimmy's eyes sparkled, his grin was catching, and his handshake hearty, all because he thinks the Huskies' fortunes are on the mend. He is putting his faith on a group of sophomores who won two of eight games last fall and have returned as juniors eager to improve that record. In addition, he is optimistic over several new prospects who give promise of being a distinct help to the team.

A record of two wins out of eight games may not sound impressive, but when it is considered that six sophomores were in last fall's starting line-up, the record does not sound so bad. Of these sophomores five are back and will again be starters according to Coach Dunn's early plans, and with a year's experiense behind them should be more effective than ever.

Nucleus

These five include Ed Macfarland at end, Ed Jensen at tackle, Len Erickson at guard, Dick Grey at center, and Capt. Joe Dias in the backfield. These boys he considers his nucleus, and he lays particular stress on Erickson, Dias and Grey as the ones on whom he is depending most.

Right now Erickson, a 175-pound guard from Waltham who won all-New England honors last year, is the apple of Jimmy's eye, for the guard positions are the weakest spots on the team. Not that the weakness includes Len, but Dunn just hasn't enough guards. "I wish I had another just like Erickson," he declared, "and then my troubles would be practically over. As it is I will have to make a guard out of one of my tackles—Jensen, sophomore Tad Krajewski, Bill Rockwood, Marty Umans, Elmer Filkins, or George Fay. I wouldn't mind making the conversion so much if big Jim Jefferson would come out again, but he has given up football for studies. I could use his six-foot three-inch power."

Other Veterans

Among the other veterans in the 29 who reported for the first day's practice yesterday were Ernie Colantonio and Charlie Knowles, ends; Anthony White and Russell Starck, centers, and Dave Murphy, Gunnar Myrbeck, and Ed Sakovitz, backs. Sophomores out for their first varsity fling included John Dillon and Jim Phillips, ends; George Makris, tackle; Bob Bartlett, center, and Peter Galuffo, Bob Otenti, and Joe Meolia, backs.

Phil Sheridan, last fall's blocking back, is expected to be out shortly and step into his regular spot behind the line. With him, as tentatively outlined, will be Captain Dias, Ed Sakovitz, and Otenti. The latter will be filling the shoes of Eddie Barry, who left school last winter.

Husky Briefs

Coach Dunn sent out about 70 invitations, with the 29 who reported being approximately the average response . . . This will be Jimmy's fifth edition at Northeastern . . . The former Western Maryland star and assistant to Dick Harlow at Harvard thought at first he would have to get along this fall without a line coach, even though Herb Gallagher, end coach, was going to try to help polish the front wall . . . Yesterday, however, Jimmy came up with Tony Staruski, former Harvard back and guard, who pitched right in and had the boys throwing blocks in no time . . . Staruski is taking the place of Harold Kopp, now at Brown . . . "Foxy" Flumere, the Huskies' first grid captain, is taking over in the backfield in place of Pitt's Johnny Wood, now at Wesleyan with Wes Fesler.

* * *

Most of the boys reported in good shape . . . Among the best conditioned was Gunnar Myrbeck, who spent the summer shoveling cement. . . . Dick Grey at center is 10 pounds heavier than last year, and 30 pounds heavier than he was as a freshman . . . To Dunn's delight, the added poundage is solid . . . Krajewski, an all-league tackle from Boston Latin, goes over 200 and is very fast for his weight . . . Jimmy will make a spot for him, but definitely . . . Selective service took three boys from the squad, Jim Shea, a back, Al Olsen, a guard, and Jim Reilly, an end . . . Shea and Reilly would have been juniors and Olsen a senior this year . . . The Huskies' first game comes on Sept. 27 with Vermont at Brookline

Middlebury Eleven Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Sept. 3—Football camp opened yesterday at Middlebury College with 22 candidates reporting to Coach Ben Beck at the McCullough Gymnasium. Following examinations and the issuing of practice uniforms, the squad was put through a series of limbering up exercises by Coach Beck and Line Coach George Akerstrom. Several more candidates are expected to report before the opening of college, Sept. 19.

The military service has been kind to the Panthers thus far, although two or three good looking prospects have been taken. Co-captains Jack Prukop and Tony Wishinski seem likely to be deferred by their respective Selective Service Boards to graduate. Unless the latest registration garners some men of proven ability, Middlebury is likely to be more fortunate in this respect than most of her rivals, except Norwich, whose students are exempt.

Lack of weight in the sophomore group as well as in the hold over nucleus will be a handicap. Top ability with experience is limited to the two captains and Ken Cosgrove at left end. Six men have been lost from the 1940 undefeated Panther yearling outfit for one cause or another. There remain a number of good linemen, including Art Pepin, high-scoring end. Backs are needed to fill the void left by graduation. Coach Beck will try out Harold Hollister, frosh tackle, at fullback because of his size, speed and kicking ability. Philip Grant and Ed Fleming, two more backfield men from the ranks of last season's frosh eleven, along with Tommy Turner, Dick Davis and Will Mayo, who earned their varsity football in the line last year, are seeking backfield berths.

Graduation losses were Bud Berry and Jack Crawford, ends; Capt. Jack Johnson, Harry Van-Gaasbeck and Sam Bertuzzi, regular backs who played the greater part of every game last fall. Philip Mayo and Steve Kedmenec, two seniors, would be regular tackles this season, but they both have left Middlebury. The former has transferred to another college, while Kedmenec is working with a construction crew building an air base in the West Indies.

Middlebury will open the season with Williams, Sept. 27th.

Among those to report yesterday were:—

ENDS—Frederick C. Hawkes, Greenfield, Mass.; Arthur D. Pepin, Newport; *Kenneth E. Cosgrove, West Orange, N. J.; *Earle J. Bishop, West Rutland.

TACKLES—*Robert J. Adsit, Jr., Burlington; Frederick S. Zollner, Rye, N. Y.; John L. Comstock, South Glens Falls, N. Y.; Robert E. Reuman, Medina, Ohio.

GUARDS—Co-Capt. *John S. Prukop, New Brunswick, N. J.; Michael C. Petropoulos, South Norwalk, Conn.

CENTER — Co-Capt. *Anthony W. Wishinski.

BACKS—*Willard M. Mayo, Rutland; *Thomas H. Turner, Easthampton, Mass.; *Richard C. Davis, Brockton, Mass.; Victor C. Colonna, Albany, N. Y.; Carter W. Mott, New Brunswick, N. J.; Harold H. Hollister, Rye, N. Y.; Philip R. Grant, Woodstown, N. J.; William R. Engesser, Westfield, N. J.; Robert E. Outman, Jr., New York City, N. Y.; Ralph G. Barclay, Tilton, N. H.; Edward D. Flemming, Stamford, Conn.

*Lettermen.

Local Box Score

Braves

Yesterday

BROOKLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Walker lf	5	0	2	2	3	0	0
Herman 2b	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
Coscarart 2b	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Reiser cf	4	3	1	1	1	0	0
Camilli 1b	3	1	1	1	10	1	0
Wasdell rf	4	3	2	3	2	0	0
Riggs 3b	4	1	3	4	2	3	0
Reese ss	3	0	0	0	1	4	1
Owen c	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Higbe p	4	0	1	1	0	1	0
Totals	33	9	12	14	27	13	1

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Moore cf	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Sisti 2b	4	1	0	0	3	1	0
West lf	3	1	2	2	2	0	0
Rowell 2b	3	0	2	3	5	4	0
Waner rf	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Milner ss	2	0	0	0	4	6	0
Roberge ss	2	0	0	0	1	2	0
Cremp 1b	3	0	0	0	11	1	0
Berres c	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Montgomery c	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Javery p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lamanna p	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
*Demaree	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	6	8	24	19	1

*Batted for Lamanna in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	3	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	—9
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—2

Errors, Waner, Reese. Runs batted in, Wasdell 3, Riggs 3, Owen 2, Rowell 2. Two-base hits, Riggs, West, Wasdell, Rowell. Double plays, Berres and Sisti; Camilli, Reese and Camilli; Roberge, Rowell and Cremp; Reese, Coscarart and Camilli. Left on bases, Boston 7, Brooklyn 4. Base on balls, by Javery, by Lamanna 4, by Higbe 4. Hits, off Javery, 6 in 2 1-3 innings; off Lamanna, 6 in 5 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Javery, Herman. Wild pitch, Lamanna. Losing pitcher, Javery. Time, 2h. 1m. Umpires, Barlick, Ballanfant and Pinelli. Attendance, 7354.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
(only games scheduled.)

National League

Boston at New York, played former date.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia (two).
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh (night).
St. Louis at Chicago; postponed; wet grounds; double-header tomorrow.

Tomorrow

American League

New York at Boston.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Washington.
(Only games scheduled.)

National League

Boston at New York (two).
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
St. Louis at Chicago (two).

Bulls, Bombers Divide

WINNIPEG (CP) — Columbus Bulls defeated the Winnipeg Blue Bombers 6-0 in the second and final game of their exhibition football series here. The Bombers won the first game 19-12.

University of Southern California Gridiron Fans May Be Surprised This Fall

Confidants Expect Barry To Try Basketball Tactics

By the Associated Press

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3—Followers of University of Southern California's football fortunes may not believe their eyes this fall.

Because the team that drew down high national grid honors year after year under the late Howard Jones on sheer running power is apt to blossom out as one of the country's great pass throwing teams.

Justin M. (Sam) Barry, for a dozen years headman Jones' chief assistant, won't say so in so many words, but confidants think he may apply basketball tactics to the Trojan squad. All this nationally known cage mentor will admit is:

"I believe that you have to establish a good passing attack to make your running pays work."

Jones exploited the theory that power paved the way for aerial pyrotechnics.

But west coast observers feel that any rabbits Barry pulls out of the hat—by power or passes—probably will not be enough to put the team back in the Rose Bowl again.

Wound Up Fifth

Lack of a suitable passer, more than any other thing, cramped Troy's style last year. Then, the team that has six Rose Bowl victories in as many starts to its credit, wound up fifth in the Pacific Coast Conference.

But undoubted talent is at hand this fall. Paul Taylor and Charles Sylvester, both of whom pitch portside, are gentlemen on whom Barry counts heavily to perfect his aerial game. Both are sophomores, but are expected to crowd veterans out of jobs this fall.

Taylor seems a certainty for the first string fullback post because he is a fancy punter, also from the south side, and has a long, easy stride while packing the ball.

Sylvester likely will understudy Bobby Robertson, a typical power runner who took over the quarterback job late last year after working as a blocking back. Robertson turned out to be a fine passer as well as a great ball carrier—but too late to save a bad season. Bill Bundy, of the tennis family, and Bill Bledsoe, a couple of veterans, are ticketed for the halfback spots.

Barry's big problem is a potentially green line, because Troy lost heavily there through graduation.

Fine Ends

A list of fine ends is headed by Bob Jones, a two-letterman, and Ralph Heywood, a rangy sophomore.

But from there, Trojan talent runs thin. Don Miller and Capt. Bob de Lauer are expected to fill the tackle positions with few capable reserves. Guards will be Ron Thomas, a junior, and Jim Crowther, a junior college transfer. Dick Danehe, a tackle last season, has been moved to first string center to replace Capt. Ed Dempsey.

Southern California plays its usual tough schedule, opening with Oregon State Sept. 27. After that come Ohio State, Oregon, Washington State, California, Stanford, Notre Dame, Washington and U. C. L. A.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Jack Kramer defeated Gilbert Hunt, 3—6, 8—6, 8—6, 8—6, in first round of National tennis singles.

Three Years Ago

Bobby Riggs beat Adrian Quist and Don Budge defeated John Bromwich in opening matches of Davis Cup Challenge Round.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

A Book on the Dodgers

If there happens to be a man in Brooklyn unfamiliar with the Dodgers (and we doubt it), he can put himself up to date by reading the recent publication of Clinton Hoard and Charles Dexter, "The Dodgers of 1941," or "Today and Yesterday in Brooklyn Baseball." This 63-page book, in magazine form, tells the complete story of the men who have built the Ebbets Field outfit into the people's baseball choice from one ocean to the other.

One chapter, headed "Tornado In Flatbush," recalls how Larry MacPhail tore the old Dodgers apart and "built the new streamlined team." But of more interest to the average Dodger rooter are the sketches of the players.

Pitching Stars

On page 10 starts the story of "Five Aces," who happen to be Whit Wyatt, Kirby Higbe, Fred Fitzsimmons, Hugh Casey and Curt Davis. Wyatt plays the leading role in this little drama, which seems only fitting, since he has been Leo Durocher's ace in every crucial series. The best pitch of each man is described in detail, with pictures. It ends with: "It takes more than a thrower to make a good pitcher, as the Dodgers' five aces prove."

"Power Plus" is the chapter that takes care of the hitters. Pete Reiser, Billy Herman, Dixie Walker, Dolph Camilli, Joe Medwick and Cookie Lavagetto take turns marching to the center of the stage. Manager Durocher takes his bow in "Pepperpot Leo." Among other things this yarn brings back Waite Hoyt's famous remark when he and Durocher were teammates on the Yankees. "He's a minor leaguer in spats," was Hoyt's description of the cocky youngster.

Uncle Robbie

"Success Story in Flatbush" tells the tale of how Charles H. Ebbets, father of Brooklyn baseball, went from scorecard boy to millionaire, and how he eventually teamed with the McKeevers. Wilburt Robinson's colorful career as Dodger skipper is recalled in the chapter, "Everybody's Uncle." Uncle Robbie and "Ma" Robinson will always remain close to the Brooklyn fan. With due respect for Bill McKechnie, Joe McCarthy and other present-day managers, Robbie was one of the greatest handlers of pitchers baseball has known.

"They Shall Be Remembered" brings back fond memories to the more experienced Dodger fan. There was Dazzy Vance, Nap Rucker, Wee Willie Keeler and Zach Wheat; Rube Marquard, Burleigh Grimes and Sherrod Smith; Babe Herman, Ivy Olson, Jake Daubert and Bill Dahlen. The list is long and capable.

All-Star Nines

One of the better-known New York critics, who has been following the Dodgers for a number of years, picks two Brooklyn all-star nines. The first, headed "The Modern All-Stars," includes the following: Jake Daubert, first base; Billy Herman, second; Cookie Lavagetto, third; Ivy Olson, shortstop; Zach Wheat, Pete Reiser and Babe Herman around the outfield; Otto Miller and Al Lopez behind the bat, and Vance, Grimes and Sherrod Smith on the mound.

"The All-Time Team" includes: Daubert, Billy Herman, Wheat, Miller, Vance and Grimes, but in addition has Lave Cross at third base, Bill Dahlen at short, Jimmy Sheckard and Willie Keeler in the outfield, Jim McGuire and Bill Bergen catching, and Nap Rucker and Joe McGinnity pitching. It will be noted that only Herman of the present crop is honored and Billy spent his better years at Wrigley Field.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	83	45	.648	
Brooklyn	84	46	.646	
Cincinnati	70	56	.556	12
Pittsburgh	68	59	.535	14½
New York	62	66	.484	21
Chicago	58	74	.439	27
Boston	52	76	.406	31
Philadelphia	36	91	.283	46½

Results Sept. 2

Brooklyn 9, Boston 2.
Chicago 3, Cincinnati 1.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	89	45	.664	
Boston	70	63	.526	18½
Chicago	70	64	.522	19
Cleveland	65	65	.500	22
Detroit	64	69	.481	24½
St. Louis	58	73	.443	29½
Philadelphia	58	73	.443	29½
Washington	53	75	.414	33

Results Sept. 2

No games scheduled.

One Phase of Autumn Program Is Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa — Although October's football weather is still a few weeks away, one phase of Iowa State College's preparatory program is in full swing.

Tractor mowers have completed two top cuts of the heavy grass on Clyde Williams Field. Successive cuttings with lighter power equipment will bring the fast-growing bluegrass and clover mixture to correct football length for the opening Cyclone contest at home.

Iowa State opens its four-game program here on Oct. 4, as the University of Nebraska faces the Cyclones.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 2

International League

Newark 7, Jersey City 3.
Syracuse 4-1, Baltimore 3-10.
Only games.

American Association

Columbus 7, Toledo 6.
St. Paul 5, Minneapolis 3.
Kansas City 10-2, Milwaukee 2-1.
Louisville at Indianapolis, rain.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 4, Hollywood 2.
Sacramento 8, Oakland 3.
San Francisco at Portland, postponed.
Only games.

Texas League

San Antonio 5, Fort Worth 4.
Oklahoma City 5, Beaumont 3.
Tulsa 3, Shreveport 1.
Houston 14, Dallas 9.

Southern Association

Nashville 9-0, Little Rock 6-11.
Atlanta at New Orleans, rain.
Chattanooga at Birmingham, wet grounds.
Only games.

Eastern League

No games, scheduled, playoffs start tonight.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Kirby Higbe, Dodgers—Scored 19th victory with six-hit hurling against Braves.

Charley Root, Cubs—Held Reds to five hits to win pitching duel from Gene Thompson.

College Football Stars Test Pros

Wide World

Trio of Husky Tacklers

These three gridiron heavyweights will play parts in the Eastern College All-Star scheme of things against the New York Giants professional football team tonight at the Polo Grounds in New York. They are members of the tackle squad, left to right: John Kuzman of Fordham, Ted Konetsky of Pittsburgh and Joe Ungerer of Fordham. The latter is slated to start against the pros.

Rifle, Pistol Events Start At Camp Perry

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 3 (AP)—The National rifle and pistol championships got under way today over this Lakeside National Guard encampment range, but the familiar "bang zing" of the service rifle was absent.

Due to the emergency, the nation's armed forces are not participating this year, and only the 22-caliber rifle and the 22, 38 and 45-caliber pistol events are being contested.

The arms-consciousness of the country was reflected, however, in the zooming entry list for the small-bore rifle and pistol engagements, the former attracting almost 100 more than ever before.

A field of 549 was listed for today's 50-yard metallic sight feature, far ahead of the record of 463 set a year ago. So heavy were the entries for all matches that five regular events were erased from the schedule, and this week's entire setup changed to take care of the overflow.

The day's slate called for four 45-caliber pistol matches, three individual events for slow, rapid and timed fire, and a four-man team event. The riflemen, in addition to the 50-yard metallic sights classic, had an any sights race over the same course, and a two-man event at 100 yards.

The United States Treasury team of four led 21 police squads through a surprise target event winding up the annual small arms school yesterday, the cash guardians proving more adept with their left hands than with their right.

The course called for five shots with each hand at bobbing targets spaced from 20 to 75 yards. The Treasurers missed three times with the right hand, but had 20 hits with the left to take the laurels. New York and Kansas City teams tied the 37 to 40 total, but were outranked by the southpaw proficiency of the Treasury squad.

September Marks Finale Of Motorboat Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The month of September, traditionally studded with championship events, will mark the grand finale of the 1941 motorboat regatta schedule, with racing craft of all divisions and classes operating on a Nationwide front. Despite the absence of the President's Cup regatta on the Potomac at Washington, usually each season's final large scale regatta, outboard and inboard drivers from New Jersey to California and from Texas to Michigan will carry on for titular honors, with the National Outboard Championships at Austin, Texas, on Sept. 13-15 looming large on the horizon.

Labor Day started the motors firing for the month's windup.

The American Power Boat Association championships and competition for the famed Lipton Trophy Race for amateurs is scheduled on the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia Sept. 6-7, this regatta also deciding the eastern sectional winners, who will compete in the Nationals at Austin. Also on Sept. 7 the southwestern championships will be staged at Fort Worth, Texas.

Other prominent regattas on the September calendar include the Maryland Yacht Club's Star Spangled Banner regatta at Baltimore on Sept. 13-14; New Orleans Power Boat Association regatta at Lafitte, La., and the inboard and outboard runabout races at Cincinnati, Ohio, both on the 14th. Important September motorboat regatta dates follow:

5-7—Lakeport, California.
6-7—Philadelphia Outboard Regatta Association, Eastern Outboard Championships, A. P. B. A. outboard championships and Sir Thomas Lipton Trophy Race.
7—Southwestern Divisional Outboard Championships, Forth Worth, Texas; Jacksonville, Ill., outboards.
12—Alma, Mich., outboards.
13-14—Maryland Yacht Club, Baltimore, Md., Star Spangled Banner Regatta, outboards, inboards, cruisers.
13-15—National outboard Championships, Austin, Texas.
14—Cincinnati, Ohio, inboard and outboard runabouts; New Orleans Power Boat Association, Lafitte, La.; Montpelier, Ind., outboards.

McKechnie Tries To Find Pirates In Wrong Place

DETROIT, Sept. 3 (AP)—"Forbes Field," said the tall, scholarly looking passenger to the taxi-driver who picked him up at Detroit City airport today.

"Huh?" demanded a startled cabbie who knew every route to Briggs Stadium and could have recited half the Tigers' batting averages.

"Forbes Field," insisted the passenger, this time a bit impatiently. "You know, where the Pirfates play."

"Mister," was the reply, "I don't know nothing about no Forbes Field and no Pirates. Where do you think you are, anyway?"

"Look," said the passenger kindly, as one would explain to a small child. "I'm Bill McKechnie. Maybe you've heard of me; I'm manager of the Cincinnati Reds.

"That's a baseball team. We're going to play your Pittsburgh Pirates today at Forbes Field and I want to go out there right away."

It was the taxi driver's turn to explain. When he had finished a blushing passenger alighted and bought himself a ticket on the next plane from Detroit to Pittsburgh. The traveler said he had bought a Pittsburgh ticket in Chicago earlier in the day, but boarded the wrong plane after turning it in at the airport gate.

Second Deferment

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 3 (AP)—Dr. L. M. Glenn of the district selective service board, announced today that Buddy Lewis, Washington third baseman, had been given a second deferment of the date for his reporting for Army service. The new date is Oct. 10.

The first deferment, granted on Lewis' plea that he was supporting his parents, was until Aug. 11. In both cases the district board overruled Lewis' local board at Belmont, near here.

Nearly Upset Favorite

Wide World

Unknown Star Featured Match

NEW YORK—Doris Hart, Miami, Fla., girl, shown above, provided one of the early thrills in the national singles championships at Forest Hills. Playing against Pauline Betz, the tournament's top-seeded star, Aug. 31, Miss Hart came within a few shots of defeating her more experienced opponent. She went down to defeat 5—7, 6—0, 11—9, only because of her inability to sustain long rallies. Experts called her service perhaps the fastest of any woman amateur today.

U. S. Singles Play Reaches Serious Stage

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 3 (AP)—The National tennis championships, after four warm-up sessions, gets down to serious business today with four quarter-final matches on the stadium courts at Forest Hills.

In the men's division, Defending Champion Don McNeill of Oklahoma City bumps into his real test when he encounters Wayne Sabin of Reno, Nev. Prospects are for a close affair, as McNeill is not playing up to his form of last year, while Sabin has been swatting the ball better than ever after a year of enforced idleness at the behest of the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

The day's other feature brings together Frank Kovacs of San Francisco, second-seeded men's star, and John Kramer of Montbello, Calif., with the somewhat reformed Kovacs a top-heavy favorite. Kovacs, newly-married, is doing considerably less clowning than in past years and playing more tennis.

Women's Division

Half of the women's quarter-finals also were down for decision, with top-seeded Pauline Betz of Los Angeles meeting Barbara Krase of San Francisco, and Helen Bernhard of New York tackling Margaret Osborne of San Francisco. Betz and Bernhard were the favorites. The other four quarter-finals will be played tomorrow, as the tournament committee finds it necessary to spread things pretty thin in order to make the finals come out on Saturday.

This means that Bryan Grant, Jr., of Atlanta, will not be able to go home before tomorrow night, and then only if he manages to lose his quarter-final joust with Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif. It is too bad, for the little veteran was saying the day the tournament began that he was tired of tennis and needed to get home to his insurance business.

Stops Mulloy

He already has lost two fine opportunities to get away, first when he struggled through five sets to beat Pancho Segura of Ecuador two days ago, and again yesterday when he dug up some of the greatest tennis of his long career to knock out Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, a seeded player, by the lopsided count of 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Mulloy, unable to hit Grant's twisting returns back into the court, made 39 errors in the nine games of the first set. Grant on the other hand, scored only 10 placements the entire match.

The other men's quarter-finalists are Bobby Riggs, the tourney favorite, and Frankie Parker, who also will settle their argument tomorrow.

Hope Knowles of Philadelphia, who sprang the only upset in four days of women's competition by defeating Mary Arnold of Los Angeles 4—6, 6—4, 7—5, yesterday, probably has reached a dead end, as her quarter-final rival tomorrow will be Sarah Palfrey Cooke.

Jean Betty Lane Betters World 100-Yard Mark

TORONTO, Sept. 3 (CP)—Jean Betty Lane, Negro sprint flash of Wilberforce University, Indiana, who has beaten the Polish sprint star, Stella Walsh, three times, exceeded the world's record for women in the 100-yard dash at the annual Labor Day track meet at the Canadian National Exhibition here. She covered the distance in 10.5s., three seconds better than the world mark established by Miss Walsh but officials said Miss Lane's mark could hardly be written in the record books because a strong following wind helped her performance.

The Wilberforce star was off with the gun and was never threatened. Nancy Murrell of Toronto and Helen Morrison, Toronto, former Ontario junior sprint champion, were second and third, respectively.

John Borican, famed United States middle-distance runner from Asbury Park, N. J., was a handy winner in his specialty, the 1,000 yards. He finished in 2:30.6, well ahead of James McGilvary, a club mate. Racing from handicap, Borican failed to place in the one-mile handicap, which was won by McGilvray.

Browns Call In Strikeout King

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Hoping to come up with a Sid Hudson, who made a successful jump from class D to the Washington Senators, the St. Louis Browns have purchased Clarence Iott, left-handed strikeout king with Paragould of the Northeast Arkansas League. He will join the Browns immediately.

Iott struck out 30 batters in a 16-inning game early in July and three days later fanned 15 in a nine-inning game. He has won 11 and lost five with Paragould.

The Browns made the deal for Iott through their San Antonio, Texas, farm, which had the 22-year-old lefty out on option with Paragould.

Two San Antonio players, outfielder Pete Kraus and shortstop Bobby Neighbors, were recalled by the Browns. The date they will report was indefinite.

Four to Dodgers

BROOKLYN (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announce the purchase of four players from their minor league farms.

Three from Montreal, shortstop Claude Corbitt, outfielder Jack Graham and catcher Homer Howell, will report at the close of the International League playoffs. Pitcher Jack Krauss of Durham in the Piedmont League will report next week.

Easier for John Q. Public

Syracuse, along with the majority of other Eastern colleges, will use the recommended system of numbering players this fall. This calls for ends in 80 series; tackles 70's; guards 60's; centers, 50's blocking backs 20's; wingbacks 10 to 19; fullback 30's and tailbacks 40's. Another move to make the game easier for John Q. Public.

Sewanee Loses 14

SEWANEE, Tenn., Sept. 3 (AP)—Little Sewanee, which withdrew from the Southeastern Conference last season, has lost 14 of its most likely football prospects to the Army and Navy.

Six candidates were called by draft boards and eight volunteered.

The University of the South—better known as Sewanee—had 320 students last year.

Oddities

Denver in the Western League has a population of 300,000. Norfolk, Neb., in the same loop, has only 15,000.

One night game in Cleveland this year drew 67,500 customers. That was when the Indians were on top. Later in the season a night game drew only 8,365.

The Chicago Bears are world's champions and must dress to look the part. George Halas, the boss, spent $150 on each man this fall.

Johnny Cooney, the veteran outfielder of the Braves, has been in the majors 17 seasons and has hit only two home runs.

Ward vs. Omaha Case Looks Like Pure Misunderstanding

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—It was disturbing to learn that the good citizens of our No. 5 home town, Omaha, surrendered their dignity to their feelings and barked a little at Bud Ward as he was winning the national amateur golf championship.

From all reports the hostility was born in certain remarks Ward made in which he intimated that the Omaha Field Club course rhymed with frowsy, the idea being that even if he did harbor such thoughts he should hide them beneath a veneer of sweetness and light.

Ward is Frank

Unfortunately, the bushy-haired Spokane lad is afflicted with the virtue of frankness, and, like Gene Sarazen, thinks tact is how a carpet is put down. We recall that Sarazen made some disparaging remarks about the course on which the Kansas City open was played about three years ago, and virtually was invited not to return.

It must have been Ward's negative remarks that caused the turning of the gallery, for golf isn't a game tending to promote antagonism. If he had tripped Pat Abbott as he was walking down the fairway or shouted when he was about to putt, there would be some visible cause for his indictment by the gallery.

But Ward was playing the game according to the rules and not taking unfair advantage of anyone. His personality on a course is not outstanding, but he probably figures he is out there to play golf and is not competing in a personality contest which is decided by a running broad grin.

Great Stone Face

We've watched Bud play often, and he's the great stone face. Grimness and determination and concentration are blended in that square-jaw of his. He's out to win, and his expression isn't the kind that touches the hearts of a gallery. However, he's the kind of fellow we'd like to have on our side when the shooting starts.

Off the course he is as likeable a lad as you'd find, and he probably is a little bewildered by the fact he can play his game cleanly, asking no quarter and giving none, and yet be so unpopular. He isn't ordinarily a pop-off. Someone thought of the course, and he gave his opinion. A fellow is entitled to that, and the Omahans were entitled to get a little upset when the opinion went against them. Nobody likes an outsider to come in and tell him his yard needs cleaning up, especially when the yard has just been prettied up for a festival.

Mutual Misunderstanding

It looks like a case of mutual misunderstanding, the Omahans condemning Ward for his frankness, and Ward getting an unfavorable impression because the Omahans obeyed the natural tendency to take umbrage at someone who belittled their baby. Both parties should shake hands and forget it.

In view of what happened, we'd dislike to think of how Ward would have been treated had he been playing Johnny Goodman of Omaha in the final. He would have needed a convoy.

National Water Ski Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Only a few miles from the Pacific Ocean, but a mile above sea level, 20 water ski experts will test their skill Sept. 7 in a grueling contest of skill and endurance never before attempted.

They will compete for the National Water Ski Championship over a 100-mile course on the calm waters of beautiful, blue, Big Bear Lake in the Sierra Madre Mountains behind the foothill cities of Los Angeles County.

The contest will settle an old question among water skiers—whether a man can stand the strain of being towed two hours behind a 50-mile-an-hour speedboat on a pair of thin spruce planks attached to his feet.

Jack Wetzel, of the Big Bear Yacht Club, which is sponsoring the event, went 57 miles in a recent trial run and said he was sure he could weather another 43. But in the opinion of veteran water skiers, it will be the last 15 or 20 miles that will be the hardest to stay in the race.

One of the pre-race favorites is Price Sloan, nationally known water ski and aquaplane expert, who placed second in the recent Catalina - Hermosa - Manhattan aquaplane race. Sloan will race behind one of the speediest boats on the Pacific Coast, and is certain he can hang on until he crosses the finish line.

The race, which is to be annual event on the Southern California program of all-year sports, will begin at 1 p. m. Accommodations for 25,000 spectators have been arranged by the Big Bear Yacht Club, sponsors.

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New Films in Prospect for Boston—Music and Dance News

'Wild Geese Calling' Coming to Metropolitan

One new program is announced for the first-run film houses in Boston this week. This will be "Wild Geese Calling" and "Ice-Capades," coming Thursday to the screen at the Metropolitan.

At the other first-run houses films now showing are to continue. The Keith Memorial will hold over its current bill of "Citizen Kane" and "Scattergood Meets Broadway" for a second week. The State and Orpheum will continue "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and "Whistling in the Dark." The Paramount and Fenway on Thursday will take over "Aloma of the South Seas" and "The Bride Wore Crutches" now to be seen at the Metropolitan.

Looking a little further ahead, the State and Orpheum anticipate the arrival probably next week of "When Ladies Meet," film version of the play by Rachel Crothers, with a cast that includes Greer Garson, Robert Taylor, Joan Crawford, and Herbert Marshall. The Keith Memorial feature to follow the present program, under present arrangements, will be "Sun Valley Serenade," which makes its debut in New York at the Roxy this week.

'Wild Geese Calling'

Henry Fonda, Joan Bennett, and Warren William head the cast for "Wild Geese Calling," the chief feature on the new program coming to the Metropolitan. The film, which is based on Stewart Edward White's novel of the Northwest, has been brought to the screen under the direction of John Brahm. Mr. Fonda has the role of a lumberjack and Miss Bennett will be seen as a dance hall queen. The climax of the story is reached in Alaska.

The companion feature, "Ice-Capades," is described as a spectacular skating film, featuring Jerry Colonna, James Ellison, Dorothy Lewis, and the Ice-Capades Show Troupe.

As has been announced already, stage shows are to be resumed at the Metropolitan but the date of the first combination of film and stage entertainment is yet to be announced.

Glenn Miller's Orchestra

At the Keith Boston beginning Friday, Glenn Miller and his orchestra will head the stage part of the entertainment. Sybil Bowan, comedienne, and the Stapletons, dancers, will be among the other stage entertainers. The film will be "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," featuring Leon Errol and Mildred Coles.

At South Station

Beginning Friday the program of short features at the South Station Theater will be headed by "Broken Treaties," with Raymond Gram Swing bringing a film recorn of recent events. Other films to be shown will be "XXX Medico," in which a doctor directs an operation by radio, "Dangerous Dollars," "Trouble in Store," "Travel to Tunisia," "Flycasting," an old-time Mack Sennett comedy, two color cartoons, comedy with Henny Youngman and the Radio Rogues, and newsreels.

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday and continuing through Saturday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Hires Wife," with Rosalind Russell and Brian Aherne; and "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," with Mary Martin and Don Ameche.

Warren William, Joan Bennett, and Henry Fonda
In "Wild Geese Calling," opening at the Metropolitan tomorrow.

Herbert Marshall, Greer Garson, Joan Crawford, and Robert Taylor
In the filmed version of Rachel Crothers' play, "When Ladies Meet," coming shortly to the State and Orpheum.

Mark Twain Adventures For Screen

"The Adventures of Mark Twain" is announced as the first of two pictures to be produced by Hal B. Wallis and Jesse L. Lasky for Warner Brothers. Mr. Lasky produced the current success, "Sergeant York," starring Gary Cooper, which is now at the Hollywood Theater in New York. In addition to the Mark Twain film, the Messrs. Lasky and Wallis are going to do a re-make of "A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court." Alan LeMay and Harold M. Sherman have been engaged to write the screen play for "The Adventures of Mark Twain."

Spencer Tracy has been announced as the star for three forthcoming M-G-M pictures as follows: John Steinbeck's "Tortilla Flats"; "This Strange Adventure," an adaptation by Anthony Veiller and William H. Wright of the novel of Clyde Brion Davis; and "The Woman of the Year," in which Mr. Tracy will be co-starred with Katharine Hepburn.

The working title of the new Greta Garbo picture is "Twins." Melvyn Douglas, Roland Young, and Ruth Gordon are in the supporting cast.

Paul Robeson is expected to be in the seventh of "Tales of Manhattan" to be directed by Julien Duvivier, the noted French director now in Hollywood. Boris Morros is also said to be negotiating for the services of a dozen other important stars for appearances in other parts of the picture, which deals in "Grand Hotel" fashion with the romantic, tragic, and humorous experiences of seven actors who wear the same dress suit on consecutive nights. "Tales of Manhattan" will mark Mr. Robeson's first film appearance since "Proud Valley," which was made in England after the war had begun and was shown here briefly last season.

Sterling Holloway will supply the voice of a stork for "Dumbo," Walt Disney's next full-length cartoon.

American Paintings Rehung

The task started last spring of redecorating and rehanging 24 galleries of paintings at The Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York has just been completed with the opening of seven devoted to paintings of the American school. The first gallery contains many portraits of famous Americans of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries by such masters as Copley, Peale, and Stuart.

The two galleries of nineteenth-century American paintings are decorated in a light shade of sage green, an effective background for such favorites as George Caleb Bingham's "Fur Traders Descending the Missouri," Sully's large portrait of "Mother and Son" and his sketch for the famous portrait of "Queen Victoria." A new acquisition is shown in this group, John James Audubon's "Ivory-Billed Woodpeckers," which was purchased by the Museum this year and is the first oil painting by Audubon in the collection.

Sargent's portrait of "Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Phelps Stokes" has been brought from temporary retirement to be hung with his impressive "Madam X." Eastman Johnson's "Family Group," Homer's turbulent seas, and Inness' peaceful landscapes contribute to the variety of subjects.

In another gallery friendly portraits by Cecilia Beaux and Mary Cassatt, and Eakins' earnest "Thinker" appear on a background of a color which might well be described as a warm sun tan.

The largest gallery of the group, approximately 46x40 feet, is devoted to 35 contemporary American canvasses, including George Biddle's "Woman with a Letter," John Pellew's dynamic "Freight," and Dale Nichols's popular "End of the Hunt." The exhibition in this gallery will be changed periodically in order to present in rotation a representative number of the museum's large collection of modern American paintings.

Two rooms are assigned to water colors. The first holds a fine group of Winslow Homer's breezy seascapes of Bermuda, contrasted with his sturdy North Woods subjects. Examples of Sargent's sophisticated brushwork and Eakins' precise technique are included.

In the group of contemporary water colors are Peggy Bacon's sardonic "Great Question," Adolph Dehn's "Spring in Central Park," purchased this year with money from the Fletcher Fund and now exhibited for the first time; one of Reginald Marsh's many fine studies of locomotives, executed in 1929; an unusual work of George Grosz entitled "Pine Trees, Cape Cod" and "Dandelion Seed Balls and Trees," an early painting by Burchfield in an unfamiliar mood.

Bjoerling Forced To Abandon Tour

By the Associated Press

New York

The American-Swedish news exchange reports that Jussi Bjoerling, Swedish operatic tenor, and his accompanist, Harry Ebert, refused transit through Germany, have been forced to cancel a concert tour covering 40 cities in the United States and Cuba which was to begin Sept. 24 and last until the opening of the metropolitan opera, for which Bjoerling was engaged.

© RKO Radio

Ruth Warrick in 'Citizen Kane'
Film continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial

Dance Notes

The ninth and final pair of performances in the International Dance Festival at Jacob's Pillow, near Lee, Mass., will be given on Friday and Saturday afternoons, with Ruth St. Denis, Ted Shawn, Alicia Markov, and Anton Dolin, all taking part.

The program is announced as follows: Ruth St. Denis, "Salomé;" Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin, "The Love Song;" Ted Shawn, "St. Francis;" Miss Markova, "Water Lily;" Miss St. Denis, "A Study of the Madonna;" Mr. Shawn, "Spear Dance — Japonesque;" Mr. Dolin, "Espagnol;" Miss Markova and Mr. Dolin, "Aurora Pas de Deux;" Mr. Shawn, "Osage Pawnee;" Miss St. Denis, "Incense."

The eighteenth series of Students' Dance Recitals at Washington Irving High School, New York, will begin on Oct. 11 with a recital by Carola Goya. Other artists scheduled are: Graff Ballet, Nov. 11; Angna Enters, Nov. 22; Carmalita Maracci and Group, Dec. 20; Martha Graham and Group, Jan. 3; Hanya Holm and Group, Jan. 24; La Meri and a group from the School of Natya, Feb. 7; Tamiris and Group, March 7; Doris Humphrey, Charles Weidman, and Group, April 4; Barton Mumaw and Lisa Parnova, April 18.

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, due in Boston for a five-day engagement beginning Nov. 4, will open a three-weeks New York engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House some time around Oct. 9.

Ballet Theater, not yet seen in Boston, is scheduled to give two ballet nights a week during the season of the New Opera Company, to open at the Forty-fourth Street Theater, New York, Oct. 14, and also to fill an engagement in Mexico City some time in October. Late November is now planned for the beginning of the regular New York season.

The Boston Dance Council will hold its first business meeting of the season at the Baptiste Studio, 14 Newbury St., on Sept. 28, at 4 p. m.

"The Magnificent Ambersons," Orson Welles' new picture, is scheduled to go into production on Sept. 16, with Joseph Cotten the only player so far announced for the cast.

Coming Columbia Releases

With its production program far ahead of schedule, Columbia pictures is in a position to announce approximately six months of release dates. Its schedule for the remaining six months of the 1941-1942 season will be made public early in October. Among the films set by Columbia for definite release until Jan. are.

"Here Comes Mr. Jordan," starring Robert Montgomery, with Claude Rains, Evelyn Keyes and James Gleason in support. Directed by Alexander Hall, this production had a premiere at Radio City Music Hall, Aug. 7 and will be prereleased in a number of key cities in advance of the national release date, Aug. 21.

"Our Wife," a John M. Stahl production starring Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Hussey, and Ellen Drew in a comedy to be released Aug. 28.

"You'll Never Get Rich," starring Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth as a new dancing team. Cole Porter songs and Robert Benchley, in a comedy role. To be released Sept. 25.

"Ladies In Retirement," already one of Hollywood's most-discussed productions, directed by Charles Vidor, with Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward heading an all-star cast. For Sept. 18 release.

"Texas," spectacular and romantic drama with William Holden, Glenn Ford, Claire Trevor heading a large cast. Directed by George Marshall and set for release on Oct. 9.

"The Men In Her Life," starring Loretta Young, in a Gregory Ratoff production, with Conrad Veidt, Dean Jagger, John Shepperd, Otto Kruger and Eugenie Leontovich heading an important cast. To be released Oct. 30.

"You Belong to Me," co-starring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda and featuring Edgar Buchanan in a Wesley Ruggles production. To be released Nov. 20.

"Gloria Is Willing," co-starring Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray in Mitchell Leisen's production. For Dec. 15 release.

"Go West, Young Lady," a musical with a cast headed by Penny Singleton, Glenn Ford, Ann Miller, Charles Rugles and Allen Jenkins. To be released Nov. 27.

"Three Girls About Town," a comedy featuring Joan Blondell, John Howard, Binnie Barnes, Robert Benchley, Janet Blair, and Eric Blore. To be released Oct. 23.

"Harmon of Michigan," starring Tommy Harmon, America's ace football hero, to be released in time for the gridiron season on Sept. 11.

"Tillie the Toiler," featuring Kay Harris, new discovery, as Tillie of the cartoon strips; William Tracy, Ernest Truex, Daphne Pollard, George Watts, Jack Arnold and Marjorie Reynolds. Directed by Sidney Salkow, this comedy was released Aug. 7.

"Bachelors' Babies," presenting "Slapsie" Maxie Rosenbloom in his first Columbia comedy, with Rochelle Hudson, Victor Jory. To be released Nov. 6.

"Two Latins from Manhattan," with Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg and Joan Woodbury. To be released Oct. 2.

"Lone Wolf Doublecross," starring Warren William in the latest of this series of detective adventure films. For Nov. 13 release.

"Honolulu Lou" with Lupe Velez, will be released Dec. 11.

"Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," another in this popular film mystery series, starring Ralph Bellamy, was released Aug. 14.

"Harvard, Here I Come," with "Slapsie" Maxie Rosenbloom. For Dec. 25 release.

"Mystery Ship," with Paul Kelly, Lola Lane, Larry Parks featured. To be released Sept. 4.

"The Blonde from Singapore," featuring Florence Rice, Leif Ericson. To be released Oct. 16.

"Ten Cents a Dance," with Jinx Falkenburg, Buddy Rogers and Bert Gordon, will come to the screen on Dec. 4.

With Tommy Harmon, famous All-American football ace of the University of Michigan as the star, Columbia's "Harmon of Michigan," recently completed, will be ready for national release on Sept. 11. Harmon has Anita Louise as his leading woman, with Forrest Evashevski, one of the country's greatest blockers, who led the interference for Tommy in his many sensation runs while on the Michigan team, playing "himself." Oscar O'Shea is also featured.

Shorts and Trailers

Harry Langdon, famous comedian of the silent films, is to star for Monogram Pictures in a series of comedies the first of which goes into production on Sept. 15.

News comes from England of the completion of a film in which Wilfrid Lawson appears. It is "The Tower of Terror." The story concerns British secret service work in Germany.

Reginald Denny has been chosen by Warner Brothers for an important part in "Captains of the Clouds," a Technicolor film starring James Cagney in which Dennis Morgan and Brenda Marshall are to appear. Michael Curtiz will direct.

World premiere of the new Warner Bros. picture, "International Squadron," will be held Sept. 15 at the Dixon Theater, Dixon, Ill., home town of Ronald Reagan, co-star of the film, and Louella Parsons, film columnist, with the town declaring a holiday in honor of the event.

Little Richard Nichols, seen last in Metro's "Blossoms In The Dust," has been given a role in "Her Honor," the production co-starring Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon.

Lyme Opens Autumn Art Exhibition

Old Lyme, Conn.

The Lyme Art Association has opened its ninth annual autumn exhibition in the galleries on the Post Road in Old Lyme. This show will remain open through Sept. 21 and will conclude the association's 1941 series of exhibitions. Following the custom of former years, this last show of the season confines itself to work by members of the association. There are some 200 pictures, large and small, in all mediums, and several pieces of sculpture.

Although landscape motives predominate, examples of still-life and figure pieces are numerous. Forming a group in the center of the south gallery are three pictures by the late Lucien Abrams.

Among other figure pieces in the south gallery are a "Lady in Black" by Abram Poole; the portrait of "Mrs. Alexander Phillips" by the same artist; a canvas by Ivan Olinsky, more loosely handled and in a higher key than his "Lenore" of the recent show, and a portrait of a man by William Chadwick.

In the north gallery is a Poole canvas of "Miss Polly Harvey," a portrayal of "General Edward Munson, U. S. A.," by Frederic Lester Sexton, and another example of William Chadwick's portraiture. Two figures, Ivan Olinsky's "Hilda" and Tosca's "Paula," also hang in this gallery.

Eugene Higgins forsakes for once the humble, produces "The Man Hunt," a posse with bloodhounds plodding their way down a hill to a river. Pictures with figures indicated in the landscape include Harry Hoffman's "Early Spring," a figure leaning against a doorway in a hillside house. Frank DuMond, who catches on canvas more important things than on the hook, goes fishing in the twilight. A small picture by Sexton, carefully composed and well considered, of a religious subject, and Tosca's "Picnic" complete the figure pieces in the north and south galleries.

Guy Wiggins contributes three deftly painted flower subjects and a snowy "Fifth Avenue." Winfield Scott Clime has a New England road in winter, an out-of-door flower combination of boneset, Joe Pye weed, and goldenrod, and a still-life which in spite of its contrast to his New England landscapes needs no signature to proclaim its authorship.

Notable landscapes of the show are Will Taylor's "About 1770," Will Robinson's "Spring Time in the South," and James Goodwin McManus' "Eight Mile River." Margaret Cooper has added to oxen and New England farmhouses an interesting "Lily Pond." "The Green Moray," by Harry Hoffman, is decorative and brilliant in color. Still-life by Tosca and characteristic landscapes by Gertrude Nason. Bertram Bruestle, Louis Paul Dessar, Charles Ebert, and Charles Vezin complete the display of larger pictures.

In the Goodman Wing hang the wood engravings of Thomas Nason, the miniatures of Lydia Longacre, and water colors, drawings, pastels, and prints by members of the group. The sculptors represented are Bessie Potter Vonnoh and Heinz Warneke.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL ROCKEFELLER CENTER
Held Over Third Week
BETTE DAVIS
in Samuel Goldwyn's
"THE LITTLE FOXES"
From Lillian Hellman's stage success
Directed by William Wyler An RKO Radio Picture
ON THE GREAT STAGE: "Follow the Fleet"—Leonidoff's spectacular song and dance festival with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and Specialties. Symphony Orchestra, directed by Erno Rapee.
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BOSTON (MOVIES)

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NOW! METROPOLITAN
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"ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS"
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Plus "The Bride Wore Crutches"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CAMBRIDGE SUMMER THEATRE
Brattle Hall—TRO 1465
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Evgs. at 8:40—55c to $1.65—Mat. Wed.

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NEW YORK (STAGE)

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"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
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THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40, $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
Moves to Royale Thea., W. 45 St.—Sept. 9

"A Perfect Comedy"
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LIFE WITH FATHER
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MARGALO GILLMORE
EMPIRE THEA., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40—Air Conditioned

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON PAUL LUKAS MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
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Mat. Today Eve. $1.10 to $3.30 Wed. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75. Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75 inc. tax.
WORLD'S GREATEST ENTERTAINER
AL JOLSON IN HIS NEW MUSICAL
"HOLD ON TO YOUR HATS"

PLYMOUTH • OPENS SEPT. 9
MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS TOM'W
A GEORGE S. KAUFMAN production
"MR. BIG"
A New Comedy
by ARTHUR SHEEKMAN & MARGARET SHANE
Produced and Staged by GEO. S. KAUFMAN
MYSTERY! COMEDY! THRILLS and LAUGHS!
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mats. Thurs.-Sat. $2.20-55c.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—"Hold On To Your Hats," by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks, and Eddie Davis. Starring Al Jolson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Bachelor Daddy." Baby Sandy and Edward Everett Horton. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. "Shepherd of the Hills." Betty Field and John Wayne. 3:20, 6:20, 8:20.

Fenway—"Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:15. "Passage From Hong Kong." Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 1:40, 5, 8:10.

Keith-Memorial—"Scattergood Meets Broadway." Guy Kibbee. 9:45 a. m., 1:17, 4:46, 8:15. "Citizen Kane." Orson Welles. 11:05 a. m., 2:34, 6:03, 9:32.

Kenmore—"Argentine Nights." Andrews Sisters and the Ritz Bros. 1:20, 4:45, 8:05. "Drums Along the Mohawk." Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 2:45, 6:15, 9:30.

Metropolitan—"The Bride Wore Crutches." Lynne Roberts and Ted North. 10:10 a. m., 12:35, 3:15, 5:55, 8:35. "Aloma of the South Seas." Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:25, 7:05, 9:45.

Modern—"Barnacle Bill." Wallace Beery. 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. "Bad Men of Missouri." Dennis Morgan. 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

Orpheum—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:20, 9:55. "Whistling in the Dark." Red Skelton. 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8.

Paramount—"Dive Bomber." Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Passage from Hong Kong." Lucile Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

R. K. O. Boston—"Private Nurse." Brenda Joyce and Jane Darwell. 10:45 a. m., 1:45, 4:45, 7:40, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:15, 3:15, 6:10, 9:10.

Scollay—"Barnacle Bill." Wallace Beery. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "Bad Men of Missouri." Dennis Morgan. 10:25 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"Travels—Canadian South West Victoria and a State Reception in India." "Roller Skating." "Skinnay Ennis and Orchestra." "Hubby Cooks for the Boys." latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50. "Whistling in the Dark." Red Skelton. 1:20, 4:55, 8:20.

Telepix—"The Red Army." "Raymond Gram Swing." "Information Please?" "The Bowery." "Diving Thrills." "Comedy." Cartoon and 30-minute news digest.

Trans-Lux—"Hurricane Smith." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "The Lion Has Wings." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45.

Tremont—"Breakfast for Two." Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20. "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Uptown—"Underground." Philip Doran, Jeffrey Lynn. 1:25, 4:45, 8:20. "Tom, Dick and Harry." Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. 3:15, 6:35, 10:05.

Films in Boston

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bride Came C. O. D." Better Davis. "Shepherd of the Hills." John Wayne. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Moon Over Miami." Don Ameche and Bette Grable. "The Round Up." Richard Dix. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Las Vegas Nights." Phil Regan. "Dead Men Tell." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Reluctant Dragon." "I'll Wait for You." Marsha Hunt and R. Sterling. 1:30 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Pygmalion." Leslie Howard. 4:15, 7:55. "Philadelphia Story," Katherine Hepburn. 2:15, 5:55, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Nurse's Secret." Lee Patrick. 2, 5:03, 8:06. "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. 3:31, 6:39, 9:27.

Cleveland Circle: "Kiss the Boys Good-Bye." Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Underground." Jeffrey Lynn and Philip Dorn. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "Under Fiesta Stars." Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 2 and 8.

University: "The Letter." Bette Davis. 2:55, 6:10, 9:40. "Florian." Robert Young and Helen Gilbert. 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Under Age." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "San Antonio Rose." Jane Frazee and Merry Macs. "The Gang's All Here." 2. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Shining Victory." James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:54, 7:54. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:20, 9:20.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Moon Over Miami." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "I'll Wait for You." V. Weidler and Bob Sterling. 1:45, and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 2:59, 7, 9:44. "Too Many Blondes." 1:50, 8:35.

Park: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Laddie," Tim Holt and Joan Carroll.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. "A Very Young Lady." 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor. "The Reluctant Dragon." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "One Night in Lisbon." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:30, 6:15. "Ellery Queen's Penthouse Mystery." 4:05, 9:50.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "That Night in Rio." C. Miranda, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Navy Spy." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granda: "Three Sons o' Guns." Wayne Morris. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Mystic: "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. 1:55, 8:25. "In the Navy." Abbott and Costello. 3:25, 6:50, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Martha Scott and W. Gargan. "Poison Pen." 1:45 and 7:30.

Orpheum: "That Hamilton Woman." Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier. "Meet Boston Blackie." Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

Strand: "Lady from Louisiana." John Wayne and Ona Munson. 1:55, 7:50. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 3:25, 9:15.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Shining Victory." James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:30, 4:40, 7:51. "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Dons Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:02, 6:21, 9:33.

MEDFORD—Fellway: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford and Melvyn Douglas. "Broadway Limited." Marjorie Woodworth. 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "She Knew All the Answers." Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:35, 8:35. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Big Store," with the Marx Bros. "Affectionately Yours." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Manpower." Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 3:20, 9:20. "Three Sons o' Guns." 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Newnham: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Singapore Woman." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Billy the Kid." "Shining Victory." James Stephenson. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "My Life with Caroline." Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn and Kaaren Verne.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. "Three Sons o' Guns."

Strand: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Her First Beau." Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper.

REVERE—Boulevard: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. "Emergency Landing." Carol Hughes. 2 and 8.

Revere: "They Met in Bombay." Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Emergency Landing." Carol Hughes. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Lady in Question." Rita Hayworth and Brian Aherne. "Rookies on Parade." Bob Crosby and Marie Wilson. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Out of the Fog." Ida Lupino and John Garfield. 2 and 8.

Central: "That Uncertain Feeling." Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. "Tight Shoes." J. Howard and B. Crawford. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Lady From Cheyenne." Loretta Young and Robert Preston. "Horror Island." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "21½ Hours Leave." James Ellison. "Sweethearts of the Navy." E. Linden and C. Parker. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Million Dollar Baby." Jeffrey Lynn and Priscilla Lane. "King of the Zombies." 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "They Dare Not Love." George Brent. 2. Continuous from 5:30.

OUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "A Woman's Face." Joan Crawford. "Sis Hopkins." Judy Canova. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Bachelor Daddy," with Baby Sandy. 2:10, 8:10. "Man Hunt." Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. 3:28, 9:28.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye." Mary Martin and Don Ameche. "Shining Hour." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "One Night in Lisbon." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Cowboy and the Blonde." 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Robin Hood." Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. "Girls Under 21." Paul Kelly. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. "Rage in Heaven." Robert Montgomery. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Affectionately Yours." Merle Oberon, Rita Hayworth, and Dennis Morgan. "Murder Among Friends." John Hubbard. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Bride Came C. O. D." Bette Davis. "Nurse's Secret." Lee Patrick. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby. "Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." Warren William and Jean Muir. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "One Night in Lisbon." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 4:02, 8:04. "There's Magic in Music." Allan Jones and Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 6:30, 9:01.

Commerce and Finance • **Senators Decry Tax Bill as Bearing Too Heavily on Wage Earner** • Business and Industry

Business Declared Inept In Presenting Its Case

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the subjects of chief interest to business men today appears to be broad subject of public relations. There is a general feeling that for one reason or another business is rapidly losing political power, and there is a belated effort to discover why.

The gradual encroachment of government bureaus on private business in recent years seems to be in process of rapid extension under the defense program, but while businessmen recognize the defense need for government interference in their business through priorities, raw material scheduling, price ceilings and so on, there is a feeling that this slow-motion revolution is not due solely to the defense program, to "the inevitable trend of the times," to the "modern need for economic planning," or to "the abuses of business." The feeling is that it is in large part due simply to business ineptitude in public relations. The feeling is that business hasn't been so much wrong as just dumb and inarticulate.

This feeling is reflected in sporadic movements here to "unite Wall Street," or to "find out what is wrong with Wall Street," while through American industry there appears to be a greater willingness than ever before to listen to new ideas about public relations, institutional advertising and the creation of public good will in modern ways.

Two years ago this correspondent had occasion to relate the singular ineptitude of American top businessmen in stating their case to the public. Commissioned by The Christian Science Monitor to obtain a dozen interviews with top names in industry and commerce on the subject "What has your business done for social welfare and national progress?" he encountered so much difficulty in getting satisfactory interviews that he devoted the twelfth and final article of the series (The Christian Science Monitor, May 3, 1940) to a story of the difficulties of getting the interviews. Some wouldn't talk, others couldn't, and still others were afraid to say anything of interest, or could not get out of the rut of criticising the New Deal, or did not actually realize that they had a good case to present.

Business Seen Inarticulate

An example of the same inarticulateness can be found in the recent years' history of increasing SEC powers over the Stock Exchange. The original Pecora investigation saw each branch of Wall Street "telling on the other." After the SEC was set up, it proceeded to use questionable statistical inferences in report after report. In the Segregation Report of 1936 it pursued a tortuous course of flimsy logic to attack the floor trader. In 1936 and 1937 it worked up statistics from which it faultily concluded that member trading "accentuated the trends."

In the fall of 1937 Chairman William Douglas in his famous "casino speech," accused the Exchange of being a casino, and by the reckless inferences from trading figures collected by SEC statisticians during the crash of 1937 implied that short-selling in a half-dozen leading issues had pulled out the plug that let the whole market price level run down the drain.

The Stock Exchange had in its possession at that very time an arsenal of statistics which could have upset these conclusions and some of which could have shown diametrically the opposite of the SEC inferences. None were ever released to the press Since the principals involved are now all out of the picture it can now be related that this correspondent once asked the economist of the Exchange why its Bulletin, which then consisted almost entirely of statistics, with a large chart on the front page, never featured any statistics of interest. The answer was that the only statistics which would have been of interest would have supported arguments favorable either to the Exchange or to the SEC. The Exchange Administration would not permit such use of figures favorable to the SEC's position, for obvious reasons; but neither, on the other hand, would it countenance the featuring of statistics which would have supported its own case, for fear of antagonizing the SEC..

Life Insurance Ineptness

Life insurance seems to be another institution which has suffered from the same inability to present its case properly. Most of the life insurance executives grilled by the TNEC made a poor showing and apparently knew neither how to make good copy for the newspapers nor to keep on the good side of the TNEC inquisitors. The industry was divided as Wall Street has been divided from the outset of federal regulation; some members wanted to fight and others to compromise.

Some of the companies put out a "Statement" in August 1940 and a pamphlet of "Comments" in the Spring of 1941 on the TNEC investigation, but the good arguments therein were buried in technicalities and verbiage, and when Monograph number 28 actually appeared lambasting the companies for nearly everything under the sun, with few exceptions the companies pulled in their necks in the politically suicidal hope that the blizzard would blow over.

Right now a first-class talking point is available for the life companies' public relations but they are doing nothing about it. TNEC Monograph number 37 contained 100 pages on the thesis that private savings are a danger to the national economy and a brake on the flow of money and goods. The argument was aimed right at the life insurance companies, which in the 'thirties were the channel for most of the country's private savings. Within three months, however, Washington philosophy had swung clear round the compass and the Treasury had embarked on a campaign to encourage the American public to save all it could.

Savings Coming Into Favor

If the savings argument at first ran against the insurance companies it now runs heavily in their favor. Yet the grapevine reports from Washington now say that it is Leon Henderson, one of the former leading lights of the TNEC, who has hit on the idea that savings can be encouraged by encouraging people to buy life insurance. The idea doesn't seem to have occurred to the life companies at all, though by a slight change of wording and idiom they could easily convert their time-worn talk about their investment in government bonds to a good word about how they contribute to national savings.

Perhaps the whole thing started with the classical economists, who, taking the hopes of the English businessmen of the early nineteenth century at face value, talked about the capitalist system as a "profit system" instead of a "profit-and-loss" system. Rationalizing the hopes rather than the experiences of industrial adventure capital, and therefore ignoring or wholly underestimating the importance of depreciation and obsolescence losses, they gave the impression that private enterprise was getting away with something. The Socialists, from Fourier and Rodbertus to Marx, were quick to take up and capitalize the implications.

Many industries are coming to a belated realization of the importance of public relations, which today is a matter of as varied strategy and technique as is modern mechanized battle. The investment bankers have set up a substantial public relations organization. The current issue of the Edison Electric Institute Bulletin carries a lively and hard-hitting piece called "Plain Talk on Public Relations."

The Ford Symphony Hour has a new voice talking a new kind of message, and the Bell Telephone weekly hook-up has an interesting plug about the company's contribution to the defense program and about its linemen and operators. By and large American business seems to have waked up and the word seems to have gone down the line that it must talk fast or it will be overwhelmed by the wave of the future managerial revolution.

Department Store Sales Up 40 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Aug. 23 were 29 per cent higher than in the corresponding week last year.

In the week ended Aug. 16 sales were 40 per cent more than a year ago, and in the four weeks ended Aug. 23 they averaged 35 per cent more than in the similar period last year.

By Federal Reserve districts percentage increases last week over a year ago were:

Boston 34, New York 29, Philadelphia 39, Cleveland 38, Richmond 36, Atlanta 28, Chicago 21, St. Louis 30, Kansas City 26, Dallas 30, and San Francisco 29. No figure was available for the Minneapolis district.

Business Failures Fewer

NEW YORK (AP)—Industrial and commercial failures totaled 200 for the week ended Aug. 22, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported. The previous week's total was 227, and the total a year earlier was 229. The failures were well under the year's average so far—249 a week—but were well above the low of 184 in the week ended July 10.

New Reorganization Plan Proposed for Denver & Rio

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new plan for reorganization of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company has been proposed by an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner.

The original plan of the Commission was rejected by the Federal District Court at Denver and returned to the ICC for further proceedings.

Under the plan proposed by Examiner M. S. Jameson the Denver and Salt Lake Railway Company would be consolidated with the Denver and Rio Grande Western only in the event the holders of at least 66⅔ per cent of the Denver and Salt Lake income bonds, voluntarily accepted an extension of the maturity date of the bonds, and a modification of interest on the bonds to provide for 4 per cent fixed interest and 2 per cent contingent interest.

The plan proposes a capitalization of $169,185,052 for the reorganized Denver and Rio Grande Western. This capitalization is on the basis of a consolidation of all the affiliated companies, including the Denver and Salt Lake.

A. T. & T. Cable Trains Push Across U. S.

Top: Cable-laying train heading west across Nebraska, planting twin telephone cables which will extend underground from Omaha to Sacramento. Center left: The telephone cable-laying train can negotiate rough country, but it can't climb straight up, so this powerful earth mover goes ahead cutting a path. Center right: With two new reels of cable in their mountings, the crew threads the cable through the plow preparatory to "plowing it in." Lower: Transcontinental cable link. All-cable telephone service is envisaged in the "plowing in" of 1,600 miles of twin cables across the Continental Divide.

Transcontinental Twin Cable Already One-Fourth Completed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cable laying trains of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. have already laid between 500 and 600 miles of new buried transcontinental twin cable.

The trains are averaging 40 miles a month and have completed a quarter of the distance between Omaha, Nebraska, and Sacramento, California, and are ahead of schedule. While the speed of one of these trains naturally depends on the character of the ground, one train under particularly favorable conditions travelled 17 miles in one week.

24-Hour-a-Day Job

In order to meet the needs of national defense and mounting business requirements, plans have been worked out so that the "plowing in" of this cable could be carried on 24 hours a day if necessary. This is made possible by equipping the tractor trains with floodlights which enable them to work at night, as well as in daytime.

There are at present three cable trains engaged in burying this cable. These trains are scattered over the eastern section of the route between Omaha and Denver. One is now operating near North Platte, Nebraska. Another is operating in western Nebraska near the Wyoming border. A third train started at the Nebraska-Wyoming border, passed through Cheyenne and is now working north of Denver.

For the most part, the cables are buried with a coverage of earth of about 30 inches, except where variations in the soil or character of the route made it necessary or desirable to vary this depth. In some of the section between Cheyenne and Denver it was considered desirable to bury the cable with a coverage of 36 inches which necessitates the use of large plows which cut very deep furrows.

Test Cable

Gas pressure is maintained inside the new type cables while they are being laid. The gas pressure is measured after the cable has been placed to make sure that no sheath opening has occurred during the plowing-in operations. Thus the crew is certain that the cable is in good condition after the cable has been buried.

After the cable has been plowed in, other gangs follow along to splice the wires together at the ends of the cable lengths. The cable is for the most part manufacturer in 3000-foot lengths so that in general splices will be required at 3000-foot intervals.

After the cables have been spliced, tests are made to be sure that the cables have been spliced properly and that the insulation of the conductors and the cross-talk between the conductors is within the proper tlimits. The final adjustment to reduce cross-talk is done by means of adjusting small balancing coils in the repeater stations. After these coils have been adjusted the repeater equipment is connected to the cable conductors and overall line-up tests are made.

Repeater Stations

To date the Long Lines Department has completed about 30 repeater station buildings between Omaha and Laramie and Denver and Cheyenne. Most of these buildings are one story, concrete and brick, 20 by 40 feet in size. The first buildings constructed, those betwen Omaha and Grand Island, are slightly smaller and square in shape.

The work of providing and installing the repeaters and balancing equipment in these buildings is being handled for the Long Lines by the Western Electric Company. This work, now under way in over 20 of the completed buildings in this area, began at the end of April and should be completed and the equipment tested by the fall, when the Plant Department starts placing the through circuits in service.

Additional Facilities

No construction has been started on the section of the cable west of Laramie but plans call for building over 25 more repeater stations to Wendover, Utah, and counting those to be built by the Pacific Company, there should be from 90 to 100 buildings in all when the job is completed.

The new cable will supplement several existing "open wire" transcontinental lines, and according to present plans, from 50 to 70 telephone circuits will be put in service over the completed sections between Laramie and Omaha, by some time in December.

When the rest of the cable is completed in December of 1942, there will be about 100 circuits in the cable all the way from Omaha to Sacramento, plus about 20 or more to take care of traffic between the east and Denver. This will represent an increase of about 50 per cent over the present number of transcontinental circuits.

Eventually Long Lines expects to have some 600 telephone channels working through the cable, or about triple the present number of transcontinental circuits, as well as several radio network circuits. A few of the telephone channels in the cable are being provided for telgraph purposes. For each telephone channel so used, up to 18 telegraph or teletypewriter circuits can be made available.

Ground Currents

One of the problems encountered in laying the buried cable is due to conditions caused by the corrosive nature of the soil in certain sections. This has necessitated a special protective covering over the cable, known as "thermoplastic," composed of rubber asphalt and inert filler. The dielectric strength of this covering is also useful in protecting the cable from lightning. The thermoplastic is applied outside the steel tape that is wrapped around the cable for protection against gophers.

At present about 70 per cent of Long Lines message circuit mileage is in cable and approximately one-half of this is underground. The Long Lines cable network at the end of 1940 amounted to a total of about 18,000 sheath miles.

$800,000,000 Defense Work Sublet in N. Y. Area

NEW YORK (AP)—W. O. Crabtree, district manager of the defense contract service of the Office of Production Management, reported that manufacturers in the New York area with defense contracts had sublet $800,000,000 of their government work to smaller shops.

He estimated that prime contracts for this area totaled about $4,000,000,000 and said it was hoped to double the percentage of defense contracts being farmed out to several hundred small concerns. He said 600 to 700 small manufacturers listed their facilities each week through his office.

Northrop Backlog High

HAWTHORNE, Calif. (AP)—Additional orders during August brought the total backlog for Northrop Aircraft, Inc., to $65,000,000, General Manager Lamotte T. Cohu said.

Tax Bill Runs Into Criticism; Debate Starts

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Terming the new revenue bill "a vicious assault on the rank-and-file taxpayer," Senator Robert La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, called on the Senate today to reject it and then work out legislation "based upon the sound principle of ability to pay."

Senator La Follette criticized the bill in a minority Finance Committee Report coincident with issuance of a majority report which estimated that the bill would yield $3,679,800,000 annually, or $463,000,000 more than similar legislation approved by the House. The Senate arranged to start debate on the bill today.

Called Hodge-Podge

Senator Bennett Clark (D) of Missouri, a member of the finance group, and other members also expressed disfavor, Senator Clark calling the measure "a hodge-podge hit-or-miss piece of legislation."

Both Senator Clark and Senator La Follette spoke harshly of a committee amendment lowering income tax exemptions from $2,000 to $1,500 for married persons and from $800 to $750 for single individuals. The majority committee report today said the lowered exemptions would require 4,911,000 additional persons to file income tax returns, and would increase the number of actual income taxpayers by 2,256,000.

In his report, Senator La Follette said the pending bill "is inadequate, inequitable and in my opinion indefensible."

"It conforms to no standards of justice or fairness," he continued. "It 'soaks' the poor while confirming, protecting and entrenching the corporate wealth and power engendered by the defense program.

"It levies the major share of the costs of 'all-out' defense on those who have the least property to protect and those who have the least ability to pay.

"The bill is a hodge-podge of inconsistencies, with no underlying principle of taxation whatsoever, except that like many previous tax bills it 'plucks the goose that squawks the least.' Unfortunately the small individual taxpayer who will dig deep into his pockets to pay these bills has not made himself heard."

Senator La Follette said that the "proposed patchwork" would not solve Federal fiscal problems. "It is my firm conviction," he added, "that the pending bill, which makes an intolerable tax structure infinitely worse, should be rejected, and a thoroughgoing revision of the tax structure based upon the sound principle of ability to pay should be immediately undertaken."

Amendment Opposed

Senator Tom Connolly (D) of Texas filed a minority report in opposition to a committee-approved amendment forbidding husbands and wives in the eight community property states—Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada and Washington—from dividing income and thereby securing lower totals on their tax bills.

Although the Treasury has estimated that such a provision would raise an additional $50,000,000, Senator Connally said it would yield only $15,000,000 and might cause indefinite delay in enactment of the revenue measure.

The amendment, Senator Connally declared, "is unfair, unwise and illegal. Senators and Representatives from those (community property) states have no alternative except to fight it to the last ditch."

Senator Connally said a fight over the proposal might cost the Treasury more money than it would gain, because delay in enacting the new revenue bill is preventing the collection of various excise taxes estimated to yield more than $2,000,000 daily. These levies are to go into effect at once when the bill becomes law.

Criticism of the new tax measure also came from Senators Josiah Bailey (D) of North Carolina and David Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, but, like Senator Clark, they said they would vote for it in the absence of something better.

Senator Bailey called the legislation "the worst tax bill in history" and saw its burdens falling on more than 50,000,000 persons. "It cuts exemptions to the bone, and then cuts into the bone," he asserted.

Bill Seen Unfair

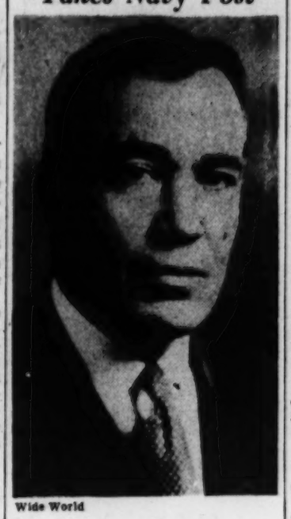
Senator Walsh found these "defects"—the measure would yield insufficient revenue, would afford no protection against inflation, would not prevent excess profits resulting from government contracts and would impose new burdens before possible economies in government spending were affected.

Although agreeing with Treasury experts that the bulk of additional revenue yielded by lower exemptions could come from persons already paying taxes, Senator Clark added:

"While I always have favored broadening the tax base and while I believe everyone should contribute something to the Government, it is unfair just arbitrarily to increase taxes on the lowest income groups without at the same time atempting to revamp scientifically the excess profits, corporation and other taxes."

The reduced exemptions would bring under the income tax structure single individuals earning $14.90 a week and married persons with a $29.30 weekly income.

Takes Navy Post



Wide World

Artemus L. Gates

Nominated by President Roosevelt to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics. Mr. Gates is a noted World War flier and is President of the New York Trust Co. The Navy post had been vacant for several years.

Underwriters Make Ready to Bid For Am. Telephone Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Three underwriting firms were reported to be forming investment groups to make offers for a $95,000,000 issue of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. bonds expected to be offered soon for competitive bidding.

They were Morgan, Stanley & Co., Mellon Securities Corp. together with Halsey, Stuart & Co., and Salomon Bros. & Hutzler and Associates.

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. have subscribed to about 95 per cent of the $34,000,000 in convertible bonds recently offered them.

It was stated subcriptions an hand totaled roughly $222,000,000. The money received for the bonds will be used to finance the Company's huge construction program.

Some time in the near future the company is expected to make its competitive bidding call to obtain funds to refinance $94,306,000 of 5½ per cent debentures which have been called for redemption on Nov. 1.

Cherne Reports OPM Lists 40 Industries FacingRetrenchment

NEW YORK (AP)—Leo M. Cherne, Executive Secretary of the Research Institute of America, Inc., said the Office of Production Management was understood to have prepared a secret list of more than 40 industries embracing thousands of business concerns which faced retrenchment or shutdown as a result of "raw material starvation."

Editor of the Institute's biweekly business and legislation report, Mr. Cherne told the institute's 100 district managers at the opening of a four-day meeting that this "starvation" under the priorities system would make "priorities unemployment almost as dramatic before the end of this year as the breadlines of 1933."

Despite Veto, Smith for New 'Freezing' Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Expressing displeasure over President Roosevelt's veto of legislation to freeze Government stocks of cotton and wheat, Chairman Smith (D-S. C.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee said that he would attempt to attach the measure to any price-fixing legislation coming before the Senate.

"We have lost one round, but the battle is not over," Senator Smith told reporters. "This is the first year in many that farmers have had a chance to make a little money. A good many of us up here don't want to see that chance spoiled. We have the smallest cotton crop in recent years."

Held as Collateral

The legislation forbade the Government to dispose of the cotton or wheat stocks until authorized by Congress. Advocates said that placing these stocks on the market would depress prices. About 6,000,000 bales of cotton and 3,000,000,000 bushels of wheat are held by the Government as collateral for loans made to farmers in recent years.

In his veto message, President Roosevelt said that the legislation was "contrary to sound Government policy and the long-time interests of both farmers and consumers."

Price-fixing legislation is expected to be one of the major issues before Congress after the House concludes its current vacation on Sept. 15.

Other farm-minded lawmakers, most of whom are opposed to writing price maximums on farm products into the price-fixing legislation, indicated they would support Senator Smith's attempt to revise the freezing measure.

To Continue Fight

Senator Arthur Capper (R-Kan.) said he was opposed to any rigid attempt to put "ceilings" on farm prices unless the Government coupled this with a mimimum fair price.

Because the House approved the freezing bill by a narrow margin, farm leaders there said there was no chance to muster the two-thirds margin necessary to override the veto. Senator Smith said, however, that he was going to force a vote on the veto.

Meanwhile, Miss Harriet Elliott, associate administrator of the Office of Price Administration, expressed the view that the price control bill which has been under study by a House committee represented "the best plan offered to date to protect us from inflation, and the dire consequences of inflation."

Writing in the Democratic Digest, Miss Elliott added that the United States would lose "the very heart and core of the life we are defending if we allow our defense effort to bring on inflation."

U. S. Orders Cannon Shells

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department awarded the following contracts for cannon shells of an unspecified size: the Yoder Company, Cleveland, Ohio, $486,400. Samuel P. Townsend, Lawnmower Company, Bloomfield, N. J., $359,000. American Manufacturing Company of Texas, Fort Worth, Texas, $455,000.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.)	450,000
Previous day's sales	520,630
1941 volume to date	92,934,409
1940 volume to date	141,886,445

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—A trickle of selling in the leaders brought a mild retreat in the stock market today.

After a hesitant start prices steadied briefly and then settled into fractionally lower ground. Resistant exceptions near the final hour included a few coppers, rails, merchandizing shares and specialties. Steels were heavy from the beginning and aircrafts wavered in the late dealings. Transfers were at the rate of about 450,000 shares.

Action of the list was disappointing to speculative contingents who had counted on some expansion of the late summer rally after Labor Day. Tapering of buying interest was attributed by brokers to the determination of many market followers to wait on adoption of the tax bill, now up for Senate debate, and results of the move for United States-Japanese "understanding" on Far-Eastern affairs.

A bit on the soft side most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Douglas, Westinghouse, American Telephone, and Standard Oil (N. J.). Supported occasionally were Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, Allied Chemical and N. Y. Shipbuilding.

A shade improved in an uneven curb were Creole Petroleum, Glen Alden Coal and St. Regis Paper. Off a little were Niagara Hudson Power and Republic Aviation.

Bonds Irregular

Bond prices turned irregular today after a morning of steady to slightly higher prices.

The major part of the later transactions were at values minor fractions under the previous close.

U. S. Governments, which seemed to set the pace for domestic issues, lost part of their forenoon power but ranged around 2-32 of a point or so above yesterday's finish.

The improved position was related to the purchase of more than $1,000,000,000 of tax-anticipation notes last month by corporations and individuals. Some sources suggested this indicated the Treasury would not be in the market for new funds during September.

Among the more active corporates on the rising side were International Mercantile Marine 6s, Abitibi Power 5s, Standard Oil (N. J.) 3s, Shell Union 2½s, Northern Pacific 4s, and Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58.

Foreign government dollar loans generally advanced, the gainers including obligations of Mexico, Belgium, New South Wales, Denmark, Cuba and Argentina.

Wheat Prices Rise Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 (AP)—Wheat prices scored gains ranging from 1 to more than 2 cents a bushel today as the market absorbed fresh buying inspired partly by a Bureau of Agricultural Economics forecast of higher prices because of the government loan program.

Contracts providing for delivery in December and May led the advance, the latter soaring to $1.23, highest any future has been since 1937. At this price May delivery wheat was about 7 cents above the government loan rate for No. 2 grades here.

September contracts, on which delivery is now being made, still are priced slightly below the loan rate and, with spot wheat about a cent lower, traders said higher prices fo rnearby delivery grain were necessary in order to attract larger sales of producers.

Anaconda Net Rises To $2.63 Per Share

NEW YORK (AP) — Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and subsidiaries reported net earnings of $22,844,060 for the first half of 1941, equal to $2.63 a capital share, compared with $17,549,546 or $2.02 a share in the corresponding 1940 period.

In addition, the company's statement said, the equity in the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries not consolidated and therefore not included in the income account amounted to $705,539.

For the first half of 1941 the company set aside $17,265,000 as provision for U. S. and foreign income taxes, including a provision of $6,900,000 for excess profits taxes.

C. E. Carlton 50 Years With E. H. Rollins & Sons

On September 1, Mr. Charles E. Carlton of the Boston office of E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc., observed the 50th anniversary of his association with the business.

A parchment engraving in color, signed by Burton A. Howe, Chairman of the Board, Warren H. Snow, President, and the members of the board of directors of the company was presented to Mr. Carlton. This was in the form of a testimonial recording their "appreciation of his long and faithful service and of those qualities of courtesy, fairness, sincerity and understanding which have endeared him to all those who have been associated with him over this long term."

This association began in Concord, New Hampshire; a year later the office was moved to Boston and Mr. Carlton's career for years paralleled the organization's growth and on December 8, 1908, he was designated Cashier, a position he held until November 11, 1912, when he was made Assistant Treasurer. On January 19, 1916, Mr. Carlton became Treasurer and held that position during the war years and post war era.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55½	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	55½	55½	55½	Sep 2
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	49½	49½	49½	A'g 29
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	13	7	7	7	Sep 2
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23	23	23	Sep 2
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Sep 2
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 26
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	12	⅝	½	½	Sep 2
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅝
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	5	21⅜	21	21⅜	Sep 2
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	8	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ½
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	1	8	8	8	Sep 2
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	7	166½	164½	164½	+ ½
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	13	13	13	
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	18	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ½
8½	5¼	Allied Stores	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	Sep 2
84	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	84	84	84	Sep 2
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	14	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ½
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	8	19⅜	18¾	18¾	— ⅝
1⅜	1	Am Leather	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 28
18	10	Amal Leath pf	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	A'g 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	57½	57½	57½	— ½
19	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	1	19	18¾	18¾	— ½
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	9	44½	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	6½	6¼	6¼	A'g 29
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	35	34¾	34¾	Sep 2
3	1	Am Cable & R	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	6	83	82	83	+ ¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178	178	178	—1½
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	6	32⅛	31¾	32	— ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	73¾	73¾	73¾	+ ¾
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	A'g 26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	4	110	109¾	110	Sep 2
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ½
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	Sep 2
19½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	12	19	18½	18½	— ¼
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1½	1½	1½	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	5	¾	¾	¾	Sep 2
19½	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	2	17½	17	17½	A'g 29
23⅞	14¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	8	22½	22⅜	22½	Sep 2
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 25
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	11	37	36⅝	37	
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	11	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	33½	33	33½	A'g 29
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	6	48⅞	48½	48⅞	+ ⅞
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	17	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ¼
25¾	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	25	27½	26	27½	+2
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	1	3½	3½	3½	
13¼	9¾	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 2
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	46½	46	46	A'g 27
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
95¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	7	94⅛	93½	93½	— ¼
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	6	12½	12½	12½	
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4¾	4½	4⅝	
21½	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	11	21½	21⅛	21½	
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	21	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
36¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	4	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	8	31¾	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.45g)	25	6½	6⅜	6½	
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	19	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	A'g 30
10¼	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 28
45⅜	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	14	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	153½	153½	153½	A'g 29
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	2	43	43	43	Sep 2
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	3	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ¼
11½	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	4	11	11	11	— ¼
20⅝	13	Am Sug R (½g)	2	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	92¾	92½	92¾	+ ¼
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	18	17½	18	+ ½
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	7	156¼	156⅛	156¼	— ⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	8	70	69¼	69¼	— ½
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	9	71¾	71¼	71¼	— ½
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	154	154	154	—1½
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	Am Viscose ½g	31	26¾	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
116¾	114⅛	Am Viscos pf (5)	2	115½	115½	115½	Sep 2
7¼		Am Water Wks	23	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	A'g 20
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	16	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
80	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	9	80⅞	80	80	+ ⅛
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	18	6	5¾	5¾	— ¼
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	55½	55½	55½	A'g 27
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	41	28⅞	28½	28⅝	+ ¼
16	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	4	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	Sep 2
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Sep 2
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 26
32	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
112	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	112	112	112	A'g 22
5½		Armour Ill	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	
63	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	6	68¼	67	67	—1
70	60	Arm Ill pf	1	67	67	67	A'g 5
34⅜	23	Armstrong 1¼g	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Arnold C (⅜g)	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	A'g 29
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	5	5	5	Sep 2
10⅛	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
87½	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	A'g 18
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	100	100	100	A'g 29
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	23	23	23	A'g 30
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	9	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	63⅜	63	63	— ⅞
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	3	25⅜	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	9	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅞
42½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	3	42	41	42	+1
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	7	22	21⅞	22	— ⅛
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	A'g 27
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49¼	49	49	A'g 29
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	72	72	72	Sep 2
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 29
2⅞	1¾	Austin Nichols	9	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	A'g 26
4¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	223	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	12	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
5⅝	3⅝	Balt & Ohio	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	
8⅞	4⅞	Balt & Ohio pf	6	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	3	10	9⅞	10	
9⅞	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 30
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	17	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	10	21¼	20¾	21	+ ⅜
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	A'g 29
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27	27	27	A'g 27
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	117½	117½	117½	Sep 2
8½	7¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
40	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	9	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	13¾	Benef Ind (.85g)	8	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	54	54	54	A'g 28
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	3	30¾	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
89½	67½	Beth Steel (4½g)	7	70	69¼	69¼	— ¾
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	31	31	31	+ ¾
25⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	4	23½	23½	23½	— ⅜
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¾
22	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	91	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	— ⅜
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	3	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ¼
23⅝	17⅞	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23	22½	23	Sep 2
20⅝	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	6	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	7	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ½
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	31	31	31	A'g 25
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport B ¾g	3	10¾	10½	10½	
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
41	30	Briggs&St(2¼g)	1	30	30	30	A'g 25
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	41½	41	41½	Sep 2
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 27
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6½	6½	6½	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
34¼	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	A'g 18
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅜
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
8⅛	5½	Budd Wheel 45g	1	7	7	7	
34¼	23¼	Bullard (1½g)	3	26	25¾	26	+ ⅛
33¾	27¼	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	32⅞	32¾	32¾	— ¼
20⅞	15¾	Burling (.95g)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
56½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	A'g 13
9⅜	7⅝	Burr Add (.45g)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	22	22	22	A'g 29
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 2
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Sep 2
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	6	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
		C					
22⅞	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	3	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	Sep 2
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	2	51½	51	51½	A'g 12
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	
7⅛	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	3	12½	12	12	— ¼
16¼	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	5	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ¼
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	16	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M2(1½g	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	28	28	28	A'g 27
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
82	43	Cuse (JI) Co(3e)	4	79⅜	78¾	79⅜	Sep 2
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	47½	47½	47½	— ⅞
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	13	26⅝	26½	26	
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	18	18	18	
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 15
13⅛	4¼	Cent Violetta S	20	13⅛	12½	13⅛	+ ⅜
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	3	33	32¾	32¾	Sep 2
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	17	17	17	Sep 2
22½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	22½	22½	22½	Sep 2
18	12¼	Checker Cab	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	16	38½	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100½	100½	100½	A'g 20
3⅞	2¼	Ches Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Sep 2
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	10	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
3	1½	Chi Great West	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅜
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	8	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 2
19½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	6	18	18	18	— ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	A'g 28
¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Sep 2
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9⅛	9	9	A'g 8
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
3	1½	Childs Co	3	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
72¼	55	Chrysler (4½g)	21	58¾	58½	58½	— ⅛
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.90g)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
3⅞	2¼	City Stores	2	3½	3½	3½	
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	3	38½	38½	38½	
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	2	28½	28⅛	28½	Sep 2
41½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	5	40½	40¼	40½	— ¼
38½	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	6	39½	39	39	+ ½
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	2	96	96	96	+ ½
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	5	61½	61½	61½	A'g 26
15¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	14	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
104	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	A'g 26
20¼	18⅝	Collins & A 2¾g	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Sep 2
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
21	14¾	Col Br B (1.35g)	5	15⅜	15	15	A'g [illegible]
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	37	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
82¼	71	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	— ¾
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	8	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28½	28	28	A'g 29
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	80	80	80	
31	21⅞	Coml Credit (3)	8	24½	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	A'g 15
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	9	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ¼
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 2
11⅞	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	9	11	10⅞	11	
⅜	⅛	Com'th & South	15	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
65⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	5	61½	61	61	— ½
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	14	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 29
18¾	14	Congoleum (1)	7	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
46⅝	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	42	45¾	44¼	44⅞	— ⅞
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅝
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	21	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Ed (1.60)	23	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	99½	99	99½	+ ⅜
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
11	7¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	A'g 29
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	9	6	5⅞	6	
3⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	5	6¼	6	6	— ¼
30	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28½	28½	28½	A'g 28
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102	102	102	Sep 2
16½	12½	Container (¾g)	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
5¼	4⅜	Cont Bak (new)	9	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
107	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	105⅜	105½	105½	
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1½g)	8	36½	36⅛	36⅛	— ¾
9⅞	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	6	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
45¾	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	45¼	45	45⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	42	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
26¾	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	10	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	20	20	20	A'g 15
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S (.60g)	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	A'g 27
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	5	52½	52¼	52½	+ ¼
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 29
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	8	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	18	18	18	Sep 2
9	4⅝	Crosley Corp	2	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
27⅝	19⅝	Crown C&S(½g)	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
45½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	43	43	43	Sep 2
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (1g)	6	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	9	41¾	41¼	41¼	— ¾
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	1	88⅜	88⅛	88⅛	
8	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	25	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
68	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	4	14½	14¼	14⅛	— ⅜
25	19⅛	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Sep 2
1⅞	⅞	Curtis Publish	4	1	1	1	+ ⅛
45	26½	Curtis P pf(¾k)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
34¾	23½	Curtis P p pf (3)	1	25	23½	23½	Sep 2
9¾	7½	Curtiss-W (½e)	206	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A (2g)	12	27¾	27½	27½	
20	15	Cutler-H (1.10g)	2	19	19	19	
		D					
4⅞	3	Davega Str(.30g)	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
17¾	14⅜	Davega S pf(1¼)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jul 28
8¾	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 29
26¾	18⅞	Deere & Co (½g)	20	26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
30⅛	27	Deere pf (1.40)	7	29⅞	29½	29⅞	
18⅞	14⅝	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
14	9	Del & Hudson	6	12	11⅞	12	— ¼
6¾	2½	Del Lack & West	8	6	5⅞	6	
¼	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 21
23¼	19¾	Detroit Ed (.45g)	14	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	21½	Dia-Match(1½g)	2	25	25	25	+ ⅛
41	34¾	Dia Mat pf (1½)	8	38¼	38	38	—1½
10⅛	6⅞	Diam T Mot(½g)	3	8¾	8½	8½	A'g 29
18¼	12⅝	Dist C-S (h2.22)	7	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
86	68½	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	75	75	75	A'g 29
9	7	Dix-Vortex (½g)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 26
23⅞	17	Doehler D C ½g	7	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
17	14½	Dome Mines(h2)	11	16¼	16	16⅛	— ⅛
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	13	74⅞	74½	74½	— ⅜
141¾	120	Dow Chem (3)	6	131	131	131	
23⅛	17½	Dresser Mfg (1g)	1	19	19	19	— ⅜
6⅜	4	Dunhill Int	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 30
10¾	6½	Duplan S (.30g)	1	8	8	8	A'g 25
164¾	138	du Pont de N 5¼g	15	156½	156⅜	156½	
160½	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	12	126½	126⅜	126½	
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	12	30½	29¾	30⅜	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅞	East Roll Mill	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
142	120¼	East Kodak (6)	7	140¾	139¾	140¾	
36⅞	29	Eaton Mfg (2¼g)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
17¾	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
⅞	⅛	El & Mus Ind	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 2
33⅞	25¼	Elec A-L (1½g)	9	28⅜	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.40g)	16	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ¼
4⅜	1⅛	El Power & Lt	6	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
24⅜	23½	El P&L 6 pf .90k	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	A'g 26
37¼	27½	ElP&L $7pf 1.05k	5	33⅜	33	33⅜	— ⅜
34⅜	28	El Stor Bat (2)	2	34¼	34⅛	34¼	Sep 2
33	26⅛	El Paso NG(2.40)	2	30	30	30	Sep 2
47⅛	39½	Endi-John (3)	3	45½	45⅛	45½	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	Eng Pub Service	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
80¼	65	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	75½	75½	75½	A'g 29
83½	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	79	79	79	A'g 29
½	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
2	½	Erie RR	9	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
10	7¾	Erie RR wi	5	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
2	⅞	Erie 1 pf	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅝	5½	Erie RR ct wi	34	6	5⅞	6	
2	½	Erie 2 pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
37⅛	32	Erie RR pf A wi	5	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Eureka V Clean	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8¾	5⅝	Evans Products	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
30¾	23⅛	Ex-Cell-O 1.95g	1	27	27	27	
⅜	⅛	Exchange Buffet	3	½	½	½	A'g 29
		F					
45½	34	Fairb Mor (1½g)	5	40½	40½	40½	+ ¼
24⅞	16½	Fajardo (1½g)	3	21½	21	21	Sep 2
13⅜	10	Fed Lt & Tr (1a)	1	10	10	10	A'g 13
26¾	21½	Fed M & S (3g)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	A'g 28
14⅝	10⅞	Fed Mogul (¾g)	1	11½	11½	11½	A'g 26
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	21	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
¾	⅜	Fed Wat Serv A	1	½	½	½	A'g 30
25⅜	18⅝	Fed D Str (1.40a)	5	25	25	25	
97½	90½	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	91	91	91	— ⅛
14⅜	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep 2
45	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	8	44½	44⅜	44½	
18½	15¼	Firestone (¾g)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¾
105	101¼	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	102	102	102	A'g 29
42½	31⅞	First N Str (2½)	4	39	38⅞	39	
16⅛	12½	Flintkote (¾g)	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	Sep 2
37⅞	26	Florence St (1g)	2	26½	26	26	— ¼
25¼	21¾	Florsheim A (2)	2	22	22	22	Jul 25
7	3⅞	Follansbee Steel	2	6	5¾	5¾	A'g 28
31	21	Follansbee Stl pf	1	27½	27½	27½	A'g 27
32	24	Food Mch(.70g)	2	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
20¼	13	Foster Wheeler	3	16⅞	16½	16½	— ½
5⅝	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	2	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
41	32½	Freeport S (2)	1	40½	40½	40½	
23¼	20½	Fruehauf (1.40)	2	22	22	22	A'g 30
		G					
2½	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	1¼	Gair (Robert)	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	7½	Gair pf (1.20)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8	6	Gar Wood pf(½)	1	7	7	7	A'g 18
12½	10⅛	Gaylord C (½a)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Sep 2
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	6	53⅝	53	53⅝	Jul 1
5½	4	Gen Am I (.15e)	5	5	5	5	
102⅝	101	Gen A In pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun17
55¾	46¾	Gen Am Tr (1½g	2	51½	51⅜	51½	+ ½
7¼	5⅝	Gen Bak (.30g)	9	6	6	6	
5⅛	3¼	Gen Bronze	1	4½	4½	4½	
6⅛	3¼	Gen Cable	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
16	10½	Gen Cable A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 2
98½	73½	Gen Cbl pf(5¼k)	4	95½	95	95	
20⅝	17⅞	Gen Cigar (1)	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ¾
35⅛	28⅛	Gen Elec (.70g)	38	32⅜	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
40	33⅝	Gen Foods (2)	4	39⅜	39⅛	39⅜	+ ¼
117¼	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	4	116½	116	116½	A'g 20
¾	⅛	Gen G & E A	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
86½	78½	Gen Mills (4)	1	85½	85½	85½	A'g 30
48½	36⅝	Gen Mot (2¾g)	35	39½	39⅜	39½	+ ⅛
127½	123⅝	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	126½	126½	126½	— ½
4⅜	3⅛	Gen Outd Adver	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 2
48	40	Gen Out Ad A 6k	1	41	41	41	A'g 29
7½	5⅞	Gen P Ink (.60)	7	7	7	7	Sep 2
½	¼	Gen Pub Serv	11	¼	¼	¼	
16⅛	11⅛	Gen Ry Sig(½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Sep 2
⅝	⅛	Gen Real & Util	7	½	½	½	Sep 2
23⅜	16¼	Gen Real & U pf	1	22	22	22	
29⅛	20¼	Gen Refrct(.90g)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
11½	9½	Gen Shoe (.65g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Sep 2
24	17¾	Gen Tel (1.60)	4	22¼	22⅛	22¼	A'g 26
16¼	11	Gen Theat (¾g)	9	14⅜	14	14	— ½
22	18⅛	Gen Time I (1g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Sep 2
14⅛	10	Gen T&R (½g)	4	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¾
3⅞	2⅛	Gillette Saf .15g	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
47	34½	Gillette S pf (5)	1	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅜
8⅞	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	10	8½	8⅜	8½	
73	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	71½	71½	71½	— ⅜
17⅜	12¾	Glidden Co (½g)	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
46	40¼	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	A'g 29
2¼	1¼	Gobel (Adolf)	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 30
2½	2⅛	Goebel Br (.20a)	9	2½	2½	2½	
20	11½	Goodrich (¾g)	5	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
70⅜	58¼	Goodrich pf (5)	2	69	68½	69	Sep 2
20⅝	16	Goodyear (1a)	4	19½	19½	19½	
90	79½	Good T&Rpf (5)	3	86⅝	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅛
2½	1	Goth Silk Hos'y	3	2	2	2	
1⅛	⅜	Graham-Paige	26	1	1	1	
6⅜	4⅛	Granby M (.45g)	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	Sep 2
13¾	10	Grand Un w ct	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	A'g 26
13⅞	9⅞	Grand Un x ct	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
12¾	9	Granite C S(¼e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	A'g 29
36½	28¼	Grant(WT)(1.40)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	A'g 29
25⅛	23	Grant pf (1)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	A'g 20
18¼	13⅛	Gt N I ct (1¾e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
28½	22	Gt Nor pf (1½g)	18	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
28	19⅞	Gt W Sugar (2)	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
36¾	29½	Green (H) (2a)	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ½
14⅜	9¾	Greyhound (1)	11	14¼	14	14⅛	
11⅝	10⅞	Greyh'd pf (.55)	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	A'g 30
17⅞	12¾	Grum Air (1¼e)	9	17⅜	17	17	— ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Guantan Sugar	5	2½	2½	2½	
4¼	1½	Gulf Mob & Oh	16	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	
21⅜	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	4	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ½
		H					
22	28	Hack Wat (1½)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
16⅜	11¾	Hall Print (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
15	12½	Hamil W (¾g)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
25¼	17	Harb-Wa (1½g)	2	20	19⅞	20	
6⅜	4½	Hat Corp (.80e)	2	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
3½	1⅞	Hayes Mfg	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
95	76	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	93½	93½	93½	+2½
8⅛	6	Hecker P (.60)	6	7⅝	7½	7½	— ½
96	70	Helme GW (5a)	1	72	72	72	Sep 2
16⅜	10¾	Hercules M (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	
80¼	66	Hercu P (1.80g)	1	73	73	73	—1
56¾	48½	Hershey Ch (3)	1	51	51	51	A'g 4
115	99½	Hersh cv pf (4a)	3	110	108¼	110	+3
16	14¼	Hinde & D (½g)	2	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅝
18⅞	15⅞	Hires C E (1.20)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 28
30¾	23	Holland F (2)	6	24½	24	24	— ¼
9½	6½	Hollander (¾g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep 2
16⅞	9	Holly Sug (½g)	4	16	16	16	+ ⅝
52⅜	42½	Homestake (4½)	4	47½	46⅝	47½	Sep 2
39	32¼	Hou-Her A (2½)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	A'g 29
13¾	10	Houd-Her B ¾g	10	12	11⅞	12	
64	48	Household (4a)	2	50¼	50	50	+1½
111	100	Household pf(5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 30
5	3½	Houston Oil	4	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
37½	26½	Howe Sound (3)	3	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅜
⅝	¼	Hudson & Man	1	½	½	½	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Hudson & M pf	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 30
20¾	15¾	Hudson B (h1g)	17	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¾	Hudson Motor	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
¾	⅛	Hupp Motor	4	½	½	½	
		I					
10¼	6⅛	Illinois Central	2	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
24	13	Ill Central pf	1	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅞
9½	5	Indian Refin	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 30
21¼	18	Ind P&L (1.60)	1	18½	18½	18½	
29⅞	20¾	Indust Ray 1½g	2	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
111½	93¼	Inger-Rand 4½g	2	107	107	107	+ ½
90½	69¼	Inland Steel (4)	2	81	81	81	
13¼	9⅛	Inspir Cop (¾g)	1	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
7	6	Insuran ct (.10g)	12	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
25½	19½	Interch Cp (1.60)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
5⅜	3½	Intercon R(.40e)	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	A'g 30
11¼	7	Interlake I (¼g)	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Int Agricultural	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
49	30½	Int Agr pr pf	1	40½	40½	40½	A'g 27
167½	140	Int Bus Ma (6a)	6	157	157	157	—1
57	43½	Int Harv (1.60)	2	54⅞	54¾	54¾	+ ½
170	150	Int Harv pf (7)	1	164	164	164	— ½
2⅛	1	Int Hydro El A	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6½	Int Mer Marine	7	7¾	7½	7¾	
4	3	Int Mining (.15g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
28½	23⅞	Int Nick Can (2)	21	28⅛	28	28¼	
131	125	Int Nick pf (7)	2	129	129	129	A'g 22
19⅛	10⅞	Int Paper & P	95	18⅛	17⅜	17¾	— ⅜
73⅞	57½	Int P & P pf (5)	9	69	68½	68¾	— ¼
2⅜	1⅝	Int Ry Cen Am	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
46½	38¼	Int Salt (2)	1	46½	46½	46½	A'g 30
31¾	26	Int Shoe (1½)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
43¾	25¼	Int Silver (2g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 2
102½	95	Int Silver pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	A'g 20
3	1⅞	Int Tel & Tel	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3⅛	1⅞	Int T & T for ct	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Sep 2
12½	5¼	Interst Dept .70g	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
8⅞	7	Intertype (.40g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 21
33¾	27¼	Island Creek(1g)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	A'g 25
		J—K					
14	9¾	Jarvis WB (¾g)	6	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
44	32	Jewel Tea (2.40)	3	38	37½	37½	— ¾
69½	54½	Johns-Man 2¼g	3	68⅜	68¼	68¼	— ⅛
27½	24¾	Jones&L Stl .60g	6	25	24½	24½	— ½
67	60¾	Jones&LStl pfA5	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	Sep 2
86¾	80	Jones&LStl pfB5	1	80	80	80	+ ¾
12⅝	8¼	KalamS&F(.45g)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Sep 2
6	3¾	Kan City South	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	15¾	Kan C S pf (1e)	2	20	19½	19½	Sep 2
14¾	12	Kaufmann (.80)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	A'g 13
9	7	Kayser (¼g)	1	8½	8½	8½	A'g 14
18	13	Kelsey-HW A 2k	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
8½	5½	Kelsey-HW B	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
39¾	31	Kennecott (2g)	21	38⅜	37½	37½	— ¾
14⅜	12	Keyst S&W ¾g	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
38	25½	Kimberly-C (1)	6	30	30	30	A'g 28
3⅜	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	5	3⅛	3	3	A'g 11
26⅛	22	Kresge SS (1.20a)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	3	5	4¾	5	+1
28⅜	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	5	28	28	28	— ¼
29⅞	24	Kroger Groc (2)	5	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
		L					
13⅝	11¾	Lambert (1½)	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
13	7	Lane Bry (¾g)	1	12	12	12	A'g 19
27¾	21⅞	Lee R&T (1½g)	1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
25¼	19¼	Lehigh P C (1½)	4	25	24¾	25	+ ¾
2⅛	1⅛	Lehigh Val Coal	1	2	2	2	
14¾	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	14	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ¾
5½	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	14	5¼	5¼	5¼	
24	19⅞	Lehman (1a)	3	23⅜	23¼	23¼	Sep 2
14	11⅜	Lehn & F (1.05g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Sep 2
24¾	21	Lerner Strs (2)	5	25½	25	25½	+ ¾
45⅜	26½	Lib-O-F G(1½g)	15	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	+ ¾
7⅛	5	Lib McN&L .35g	52	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
39	33⅛	Life Savers 1.60a	1	34	34	34	A'g 27
96½	78⅛	Lig & Myers (4a)	4	85½	85½	85½	Sep 2
98	80	Lig & My B (4a)	4	86	86	86	+ ½
189	174	Lig & My pf (7)	2	178	178	178	+ ¾
21	18½	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	19	19	19	A'g 22
30	20⅞	Lima Locomo	6	25	25	25	
37¼	29	Link Belt (2)	5	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	A'g 28
13⅞	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12⅛	
16⅝	13	Liquid Carb (1a)	4	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
29¾	19½	Lockheed (1½e)	21	29⅜	29	29	— ½
37⅛	28	Loews Inc (2)	18	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
110	105	Loew's pf (6½)	2	108¼	108¼	108¼	A'g 28
45½	35	Lone Star C (3)	2	44½	44½	44½	
3½	2½	Long-Bell Lb A	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Sep 2
17⅛	13¾	Loose-Wil (¾g)	1	16½	16½	16½	A'g 29
19⅜	15⅛	Lorillard (1.20)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
73¾	60	Louis & N (5¼g)	1	68	68	68	A'g 30
21⅞	17½	Lou G&EA(1½)	3	21⅞	21¾	21¾	
		M—N					
31⅜	25	Mac A & F (2a)	1	26½	26½	26½	Sep 2
33⅜	23⅝	Mack Trcks (1g)	4	30¾	30⅝	30¾	
28¾	22¾	Macy (RH) 1½g	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
14⅞	11	Mad Sq G (.85g)	1	14	14	14	A'g 29
31	23½	Magma Cop ½g	1	30½	30½	30½	A'g 21
4⅛	1½	Manati Sugar	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
7¾	5¾	Mandel Br (¼g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
16	12⅝	Manh Shirt (1)	1	15	15	15	A'g 25
1⅜	¾	Maracaibo Oil	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Marine M (.30g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
17	13½	Marshall F (.80)	14	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
30¾	23	Martin GL(1½g)	8	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
12¼	7	Martin-Parry	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
28½	19	Masonite (1a)	2	26½	26	26½	+ ½
30½	24⅛	Math Alk (1½)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
56½	45	May Dept Str(3)	3	55	54½	55	Sep 2
2⅞	2⅛	Maytag Co (.15e)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 29
28	20	Maytag pf (3)	1	20½	20½	20½	A'g 28
14⅛	11⅞	McCall Cp (1.40)	1	12	12	12	Sep 2
15⅞	12⅝	McCrory St (1)	7	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	Sep 2
107¼	103⅝	McCrory pfww 5	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	A'g 19
25½	18⅛	McGraw El (2)	2	18¾	18½	18¾	Sep 2
9⅛	7⅛	McGraw-H(.45g)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
36½	31	McIntyre h2.22a	2	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
15⅛	12⅞	McKess & Rob	5	13⅝	13½	13½	
31¾	24	McKess & R pf	13	31⅜	30¾	31⅜	Jul 14
7¾	6	McLellan (.40g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	7	Mead Corp (¼g)	2	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	Sep 2
71	65	M pf B ww(5½)	1	70	70	70	A'g 28
35⅛	27¼	Melville S (2)	1	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Mengel Co	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
30¾	14	Merch & Miners	2	24⅛	23½	23½	—1
37	27½	Mesta M (2¼g)	1	33½	33½	33½	
9⅝	6⅛	Miami Cop(.45e)	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
17⅞	13	Mid Cont (.40g)	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
38½	26¼	Midland S (1g)	2	28⅜	28	28	+ ½
45⅛	37¾	Minn-Hon (2a)	4	43¼	42⅞	43	— ¼
4¼	2½	Minn-Moline	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
79⅞	56	Minn-M pf(6½e)	1	75	75	75	Sep 2
14⅝	9⅜	Mission C (¼e)	4	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
⅞	⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3⅛	1½	Mo-Kan Tex pf	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17¾	13⅜	Mohawk C(1½g)	2	17	17	17	Sep 2
92¾	77	Monsanto (1½g)	1	92	92	92	Sep 2
39½	31½	Montg Ward (2g)	20	35¾	35¼	35⅜	
43½	38¼	Morrell (J) (2)	1	43	43	43	
12	6⅞	Motor Prod (1e)	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
17¾	14¼	Motor Wh (1.60)	1	14½	14½	14½	
24⅛	18¾	Mueller Br (¾g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	Sep 2
4⅜	2¾	Mullins Mfg B	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 2
13⅞	9⅜	Munsingw (½g)	1	12	12	12	Sep 2
72¾	61⅞	Murphy(GC)(4)	1	72½	72½	72½	+ ¼
8¼	4⅞	Murray Cp (¼e)	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
51⅛	43¼	Myers Bros 2¼g	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Nash-Kelvin ¼g	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
23⅜	16	Nat Acme (1g)	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
7¼	4⅞	Nat A Fib (.60)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
9	7	Nat Auto pf(.60)	2	7⅝	7½	7½	
10⅞	7¼	Nat Aviat (¼g)	6	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	15⅛	Nat Bisc (1.60)	18	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
175½	160⅞	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	173	173	173	A'g 29
13¼	10	Nat Bd & I (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	A'g 29
88¼	79¾	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	1	80	80	80	A'g 22
17½	14¼	Nat B&S (.60a)	2	16½	16½	16½	Sep 2
9¾	6¾	Nat Can	2	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
14⅜	11⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
11	8¾	Nat Cly (.60g)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
15¼	12⅝	Nat Dairy (.80)	16	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ¼
7⅞	4⅞	Nat Dept Stores	5	8	7⅞	7⅞	
10⅛	7½	Nat D Str pf (.60)	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	
24¼	17	Nat Dist (2)	19	24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
19	12	Nat En & S (⅝g)	1	19	19	19	
8⅜	5⅜	Nat Gyps (.40e)	11	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
19	14½	Nat Lead (½)	4	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
176	168½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	175½	175½	175½	A'g 21
24	16⅝	Nat M&S (1g)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
32½	26	Nat Oil (1.45g)	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Nat P & L (.60)	11	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
68½	49	Nat Steel (3)	3	54⅝	54¼	54¼	— ¼
7⅝	4¼	Nat Supply	1	7	7	7	— ¼
67¼	41	N S 5½ pf (5½k)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ¼
15½	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	5	15⅜	15⅜	15¼	+ ⅛
5	3	Nat Tea	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	9	Natomas Co (1)	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
9⅞	8	Nehi Corp (.60)	1	9	9	9	
17	13	Neisner Bro (1a)	1	15⅛	15⅛	14⅛	+ ⅞
45⅛	38	Newberry (2.40)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	Sep 2
31¾	22¼	Newmont (1½g)	1	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	5⅜	Newport I (¼g)	3	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
27¾	20¾	Newpt NS(1.40g)	22	25¾	25	25¼	+ ⅜
116	106⅛	Newp N S pf (5)	1	111	111	111	— ½
45	31⅛	NY Air Br(1½g)	2	39½	39	39	— ½
15¼	11⅜	NY Central RR	29	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18¾	11¾	NY Chi & St L	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	A'g 30
47¼	25	NY Chi&StL pf	3	45½	45	45	
24¼	15½	NYC Omnibus(2	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅜
7½	4¼	NY Dock	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	A'g 28
16½	8	NY Dock pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Sep 2
¼	⅛	NY NH & H	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅜	⅛	NY NH & H pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Sep 2
¼	⅛	NY Ont & West	22	¼	¼	¼	Jul 15
33⅛	24½	NY Shipbldg(1g)	54	33	31⅞	32⅝	+1⅛
32¾	23¾	Noblitt-Spk 1½g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
215	188	Norf&West(10a)	1	205¼	205¼	205¼	+2¾
17⅜	12½	No Am Av (¾g)	14	16⅛	15⅞	16	
17⅜	12	No Am Co(1.26f)	14	13	13	13	
58¾	50½	No Am 6 pf (3)	3	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	+ ½
57½	50⅜	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	Sep 2
8¼	5¾	Northern Pacific	26	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
113⅛	110	Nor St Pw pf(5)	3	112	112	112	A'g 5
11⅛	7½	Northwest Airl	7	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Norwalk T & R	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 30
13¾	10¾	Norwich Ph .70g	3	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
		O					
10	6¾	Ohio Oil (¼g)	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
23⅛	13¾	Oliver F (½g)	7	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
10	4¾	Omnibus (.30g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Sep 2
5¾	3	Oppenheim(.40g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
17¾	14½	Otis Elevat(.60g)	15	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
10⅝	6½	Otis Steel	4	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
60¼	40¼	Otis Stl 1 pf 8¼k	5	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
26¼	16	Out M&M (1.40g)	3	20	20	20	Sep 2
50¾	38¾	Owen-Ill G 1½g	5	49	48⅞	49	—1⅛
		P—Q					
11⅜	7¼	Pac-Am Fish	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11¼	9½	Pac Fin Cp 1.20a	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 29
28⅞	22¼	Pac G & E (2)	11	25½	25	25½	+ ½
40	32½	Pac Lighting (3)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
19¾	11	Pac Mills	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Sep 2
4⅜	3	Pac Tin C (½g)	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9¾	5½	Pac West Oil	2	8	8	8	Sep 2
3⅜	2½	Packard Motor	10	3	2⅞	3	
17¾	10	Pan-Am Airway	32	17½	16⅝	17	
10½	7¼	Pan-AmPet(¼e)	1	9½	9½	9½	A'g 28
1⅞	¾	Panhandle P&R	6	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 29
37½	27	Paraffine (1g)	1	31	31	31	A'g 22
15½	10	Param Pic (.40g)	148	15¾	15¼	15¼	— ¼
112	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	2	111¾	111½	111½	
13⅞	9⅞	Param 2 pf (.60)	26	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	
17	14¾	Park & Tilford	1	17	17	17	A'g 15
1⅝	1	Park UCM (.10g)	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30⅝	25¼	Parke D (1.20g)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	Sep 2
20⅜	17	Parker Rust (1a)	6	18½	18½	18½	
1	½	Parmelee Trans	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 22
14¼	7½	Pathe Film(.30e)	27	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ⅛
10¼	6⅝	Patino M (1.10g)	6	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
73	43¼	Pen & Ford (3)	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+2
87½	74¾	Penney(JC) (3)	4	88⅛	87½	88⅛	+1
3¾	1⅜	Penn Coal & C	1	3½	3½	3½	A'g 28
3⅛	2	Penn Dix Cem	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
52¾	34½	Penn D pfA 1½k	2	51	50	51	Sep 2
17¼	12	Penn Gl Sand(1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	A'g 20
25¼	22	Penn RR (1g)	29	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
25	21	Peoples D (1.20g)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	A'g 30
51⅝	36⅝	People GL&C 5g	1	51	51	51	Sep 2
2⅜	1⅝	Peoria & East	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
30¼	22	Pepsi-Cola (1g)	19	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
11½	7	Pere Marquette	2	9⅝	9	9	
24½	21	Pet Milk (1)	4	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
7⅜	5½	Petrol Cp (.20a)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
7⅞	6	Pfeiffer (1)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
35⅞	25⅝	Phelps D (1g)	15	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
47	40½	Phila 6% pf (3)	1	45¼	45	45¼	Sep 2
12½	8½	Philco (¾g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	A'g 29
89	72⅜	Philip Mor (3a)	8	89	89	89	Sep 2
110⅛	105	Philip Mor pf 4¼	2	110⅛	109⅞	110⅛	Jul 30
9	4¾	Phillips-Jones	2	8	8	8	
46	35¾	Phillips Pet (2)	15	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ¼
3½	2¼	Phoenix Hos'ry	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 30
23½	15	Pillsbury (1)	9	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅞	Pittsburgh Coal	1	6	6	6	A'g 29
46½	30	Pittsburgh C pf	1	40	40	40	A'g 30
8¾	5¾	Pitt C & I (¼e)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15	9¾	Pitt Forg (½g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	A'g 27
7⅛	4¾	Pitts S & B(.30g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	Pitt Steel	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Sep 2
1⅜	⅜	Pittston Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
17	14¼	Plym Oil (.60g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
21	16	Pond Crk (¾g)	1	17½	17½	17½	A'g 25
8⅜	5½	Poor & Co B	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Sep 2
12½	4½	Postal Tel pf	3	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	Sep 2
13⅛	9⅛	Pressed Stl Car	16	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	9½	Press Stl 1pf ½k	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅜
40⅜	32½	Press Stl 2pf 2½g	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅜
60¼	50⅛	Proct & G (2a)	3	59⅞	59½	59½	
29½	21	Pub Svc NJ 1.65g	8	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
137	121	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	121	121	121	A'g 29
123½	108	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	110	110	110	Sep 2
110	97½	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	1	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅜
117¼	114⅛	P S El&G pf (5)	1	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 22
29¼	22½	Pullman (1a)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
10⅜	7	Pure Oil (¼e)	8	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
104½	94	Pure O 6% pf (6)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	A'g 27
95¼	83¾	Pure O 5% pf (5)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	
12⅜	9⅞	Purity Bak (¾g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 2
12¾	8¼	Quaker Oil .55g	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 15
		R					
4⅞	3½	Radio Corp(.20g)	17	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
62½	48¾	Radio cv pf(3½)	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ¼
3¾	2½	Radio-Keith-Or	3	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
53¾	38½	R-K-O pf (2k)	1	54	54	54	+ ¼
21¼	17⅞	Raybest-M 1½g	1	20	20	20	Sep 2
18½	11	Rayonier (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 29
29⅜	23¼	Rayonier pf (2)	1	28	28	28	A'g 23
18½	12⅜	Reading Co (1)	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	
27⅜	23¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	27½	27½	27½	A'g 28
24	21	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Sep 2
2½	1⅛	Real Silk Hos'ry	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 2
9½	6⅝	Reliable Strs(½)	1	9	9	9	+ ½
12½	9½	Reliance (.45g)	2	12½	12¼	12¼	A'g 29
10¼	7⅛	Reming R (.80a)	2	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
67½	57¼	Rem pf ww(4½)	2	62½	62½	62½	Sep 2
2	¾	Reo Motors ct	5	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
22¾	16¾	Repub Stl (1½g)	24	20½	20¼	20⅜	
97	82½	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	A'g 29
11	7⅞	Rev Cop & Brass	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
24	17	Rev Cop&BrasA	5	23½	22⅞	23½	Sep 2
15⅜	10	ReynoldsM(.30e)	4	15	14	14	— ⅛
10⅝	6½	Reynolds Spr ¼g	2	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅜
34⅛	28⅛	Rey Tob B (2)	7	32½	32¼	32¼	— ¼
12⅛	7⅛	Richfield O (½e)	13	10⅜	10½	10½	+ ⅛
9⅞	6	Ritter Dent (¼g)	1	9	9	9	A'g 29
5⅜	4½	Roan Ant (.14g)	3	4½	4½	4½	A'g 26
19	14¾	Ruberoid (½g)	1	19	19	19	A'g 29
14¾	9¾	Rustless (.45g)	3	14	14	14	+ ⅛
1	⅛	Rutland RR pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
		S					
45⅜	35	Safeway Str (3)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
39⅜	28⅜	St Joseph Ld 1½g	4	35½	34⅜	34⅜	—1⅛
⅛	⅛	St L-San Fran	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
¼	⅛	St L-San Fran pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Sep 2
21½	12⅜	Savage Arms ¾g	23	19⅝	19⅜	19½	+ ¼
17⅜	8½	Schenley (½g)	14	16¾	16¼	16½	— ⅛
88	79	Schenley pf(5½)	1	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+1⅛
38½	31¼	Scott Pap (1.80)	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ¼
¼	⅛	Seaboard Air L	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
¾	⅜	Seaboard A L pf	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A'g 29
17	12½	Seaboard Oil (1)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	A'g 29
3⅜	1⅝	Seagrave Corp	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
78¾	67⅛	Sears Roebk(3a)	8	73⅜	73½	73⅜	
10⅞	7⅛	Servel Inc (1)	8	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
14⅜	10¼	Sharon Stl (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 28
5⅜	3¼	Sharp & D(.20g)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
57½	51½	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	58	58	58	+ ½
6¼	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
15⅜	10½	Shell Un O (.40g)	1	14¼	14	14¼	Sep 2
5	3⅛	Silver King .20g	1	4	4	4	
21⅜	16½	Simmons (½g)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Simms Petrol	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 7
28½	23⅝	Simonds Stl 1.90g	2	26½	25¾	26½	+ ½
33	18⅞	Skelly Oil (½g)	1	32½	32½	32½	
25⅜	14⅞	Smith (AO) (½e)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ¼
14½	9	Smith & Cor ¾g	2	13½	13½	13½	— ¾
17⅛	13⅜	Snider Pack (1)	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	8¼	Socony V (½g)	25	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
2⅛	1⅜	So A G&P (.20g)	10	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
21	13	So P R Sug(.65g)	6	18½	18	18¼	— ¼
19⅝	13	So Greyh L(1½)	2	18½	18	18	Sep 2
28⅜	22½	So Cal Ed (1½a)	2	23⅜	23	23	
13⅛	10⅛	Sou Nat Gas (1)	10	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	8	Southern Pacific	38	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
19⅛	11¼	Southern Ry	10	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
32	19½	Southern Ry pf	8	31⅛	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
24	23¼	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	24	24	24	A'g 22
2	1	Sparks Withing	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6½	3	Spear & Co	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
22	17¾	Spen Kel (1.60)	2	22	22	22	A'g 29
39⅜	29	Sperry Corp(1g)	12	37⅛	37¼	37¼	
38⅜	27½	Spicer Mfg(2¼g)	1	38	38	38	A'g 27
6⅞	5	Spiegel Inc(.45g)	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
40¼	31¼	Square D (1g)	1	40	40	40	
6⅜	5½	Stand B (.40a)	25	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
113½	108	Stand B pf (4½)	1	112	112	112	A'g 28
1¼	⅜	Stand Gas & El	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 29
4⅜	2¼	Stand Gas $4 pf	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
21¼	10½	Std Gas $6 pr pf	2	15	15	15	— ¼
22¾	12½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
24⅜	17⅞	Stand O Cal 1a	9	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
34¼	25½	Stand O Ind (1a)	6	32⅞	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
45⅜	33	Stand O NJ (1a)	17	43⅜	42¼	42¼	—1½
48¼	34¼	Stand O Oh 1½a	18	41⅞	40⅞	41⅛	+ ⅛
40	34	Starrett (2½g)	1	37	37	37	A'g 28
66	52	Sterling P (3.80)	3	62¼	62	62	— ¾
8¾	6⅜	Stewart-W (¼g)	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	Sep 2
5½	3½	Stokeley Bros	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	5½	Stone & W (½e)	3	7⅜	7½	7½	
8⅝	4⅝	Studebaker Cp	15	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
60½	50	Sun Oil (1a)	2	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	Sunshine M (1)	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
21	15	Superheater (1)	4	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Superior O(.10e)	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
18¼	11½	Superior Steel	1	17	17	17	Sep 2
23¼	18⅛	Sutherland(1.20)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Sep 2
5½	4	Sweets Co of Am	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 29
25	19¾	Swift&Co (1.20a)	7	24½	24¼	24¼	— ½
23¾	17⅜	Swift Intl (2)	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	5½	Syming ww(¾g)	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7	5	Syming xw(¾g)	3	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
		T					
5½	3⅜	Talcott (.40g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅝	Telautogr (.10g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 30
9⅝	7⅜	Tenn Corp (¾g)	3	9⅜	9¼	9¼	Sep 2
14	8⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	2	11½	11¼	11¼	—1⅛
44¾	34½	Texas Corp (2)	22	43	41⅞	41⅞	—1⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Texas Gulf(.10g)	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
38½	31½	Texas Gulf S (2)	3	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
7⅜	5¼	Tex P C&O (.40)	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
10⅛	5½	Thatch Mfg	2	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
40½	32	That cv pf (3.60)	1	38½	38½	38½	A'g 14
3⅛	2½	The Fair	4	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ¾
5½	4	Thermoid (.20g)	3	5	5	5	
4⅛	2½	Third Av Ry	1	3	3	3	A'g 26
6	3½	Thompson (JR)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	A'g 19
34	25¾	Thompson(1¾g)	6	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅜
1¼	⅝	Thompson-Star	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 29
18	11½	Thompson-S pf	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 28
11¼	9⅜	Tide Wat A(.60a)	4	10½	10¼	10¼	
99¾	95¼	Tide W pf (4½)	2	97½	97¼	97½	+ ¾
34⅞	27½	Tim-Det A (3g)	10	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
51¼	39	Timken R (2g)	3	47	46¾	46¾	— ¼
5¼	4¼	Transamer (½)	4	4½	4½	4½	
17¼	9⅛	Trans & West A	7	13¼	12½	13¼	+ ¾
10⅞	6⅞	Trans & Wil ¾g	4	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	Sep 2
2	1	Tri-Cont Corp	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅜	4	Truax-Traer ⅜g	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
11¼	9½	Truscon Steel	1	11	11	11	A'g 23
9⅛	5	Twenty C-Fox	48	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
22¾	16½	Twe C-Fpf (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
1¾	1	Twin City Rap T	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅜	Twin C'ch(.70e)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
		U					
37½	30	Underwood 1¼g	1	36	36	36	— ¼
12¾	9¾	Union B&P(½g)	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
79⅝	60	Union Car (3g)	7	79⅜	78½	79	— ½
110	108½	Union E M 4½ pf	1	110	110	110	Sep 2
15¾	12¾	Union O C (1)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
85⅞	75½	Union Pac (6)	7	81½	80½	80½	—1⅛
85¼	80	Union Pac pf (4)	2	82½	81	82½	—1½
13½	11	Union Prem (1)	5	12	12	12	A'g 28
31	25⅜	Union T C (2)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	A'g 28
17⅛	9⅞	United Air Lines	48	12½	12	12¼	+ ⅜
44⅞	34¼	Unit Airc (2g)	9	41¾	41	41½	+ ¾
14⅜	11⅜	United Bis (¾g)	4	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
51½	40⅞	United Carb (3)	3	51½	51½	51½	
20½	16½	Unit-C F (1.20)	2	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅞
1½	½	United Corp	6	⅝	½	½	
30¾	18¾	Unit Corp pf	12	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
5¼	2⅞	United Drug	22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3¼	1½	United Dy'wood	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 2
5⅜	3	United Elec Coal	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
42	33⅞	United E & F (2)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¾
73½	60	United Fruit (4)	8	72¼	72	72¼	
10½	6¾	United Gas (.80)	18	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
117	105	United G pf (5)	1	106	106	106	A'g 29
13⅜	8⅛	Unit M&M (¼g)	4	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	
4⅛	2⅝	United Paperbd	6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 29
4	2⅝	US & For Sec	7	3½	3½	3½	Sep 2
91	84	US & For pf (6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 28
13½	8½	US Freight (¾g)	11	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
69¼	55	US Gypsum (2)	5	58⅞	58¾	58⅞	+ ¼
9⅛	4⅞	US Hoffman M	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
33½	20	US Indust A (1a)	11	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	3	US Leather	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 29
9⅛	5⅜	US Leather A	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
92	54½	US Lea ppf 10¼k	2	92	91	92	A'g 27
31⅞	26⅛	US Pipe & F (2)	5	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
34⅛	29¼	US Play Cd (2a)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	A'g 20
25½	18⅝	US Plywood 1.20	19	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
2⅛	1½	US Real & Imp	2	2	2	2	Sep 2
26	17⅞	US Rubber (½g)	17	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
98	80¼	US Rub 1pf (8)	6	96½	96½	96½	— ½
65⅛	55⅛	US Smelt (3g)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	Sep 2
76½	69⅜	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	74	74	74	A'g 18
70¾	49⅜	US Steel (3g)	20	58¼	57¾	58	— ¼
130	115½	US Steel pf (7)	6	120⅜	120¼	120¼	— ¼
33⅜	22¾	US Tob (1.28)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
1⅝	1	United Stockyd	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1¼	⅝	UnitedStores A	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 2
57	44½	Unit St pf(7½e)	1	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	A'g 27
16⅜	12	Univ-Cycl (.45g)	1	14	14	14	A'g 7
59¾	48	Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	57	57	57	A'g 14
		V—W					
¾	⅛	Vadsco Sales	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 2
15	12	Van Nor M T ¾g	3	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
28	20¾	VanRaalte(1½g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
34⅛	23	Vanadium (½g)	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
45	39½	Vick Chem (2a)	3	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅜
26½	20	Vic C Works .60g	2	26	26	26	Sep 2
2½	1½	Va-Caro Chem	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 29
28⅜	19⅛	Va-C Ch 6% pf	9	26	26	26	
42	37¼	Virginia Ry(2½)	5	37¾	37½	37¾	A'g 27
33½	31⅛	Vir Ry pf (1½)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
9⅞	6	Waldorf Sys (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Sep 2
22¼	17½	Walgreen (1.60)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
150⅜	97	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	101	101	101	A'g 25
32⅜	25½	Walker (H) (h4)	4	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
14⅛	12¾	Walker pf h1)	1	14	14	14	A'g 22
6⅛	4	Walworth Co	9	5	5	5	
5¼	3½	Ward Baking A	1	4	4	4	— ¼
1⅛	⅜	Ward Baking B	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	A'g 30
21½	13⅛	Ward Baking pf	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
5⅝	2¾	Warner Bros Pic	57	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
1½	½	Warren Bros	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
33⅜	25	Warren Fdy (2)	1	34	34	34	+ ⅜
24	18⅛	Wash G Lt (1½)	1	21	21	21	A'g 29
16½	14	Waukesha M(1a)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep 2
20¼	15⅛	Wayne P (1½g)	12	17	16	16¾	+ ½
4¼	2⅜	Webster Eisen	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 29
25½	16⅝	Wess O&S(2¼g)	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
74½	65⅛	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	70	70	70	A'g 25
20⅛	15½	W Va P&P 1.80g	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
105⅛	104½	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Jun 6
29⅞	23½	West Auto (2)	4	28	28	28	
4⅜	2¾	West Maryland	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
9	6	West Mary 2pf	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 21
1⅛	⅛	West Pacific pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
29⅜	18⅛	West Union (1g)	28	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
24⅛	17⅜	Westing Air ¾g	9	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
105	86	West E&M (3g)	11	89⅜	89	89⅛	— ⅜
34½	27½	West El I (1½g)	1	31	31	31	A'g 27
36½	27¼	Westvaco (1.40)	1	32½	32½	32½	
38⅛	28⅞	Westvac pf(1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
30⅜	21¼	Wheel Stl (¾g)	5	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
76	64	Wheel pr pf (5)	1	70	70	70	A'g 30
15⅛	10¼	White Dent .80g	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 25
17⅜	12½	White Mot (½g)	6	16	16	16	— ⅛
8¼	4	White R'ck(.10g)	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅝	4	White Sew Ma	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Sep 2
54½	41	White Sew M pf	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	Jul 31
26½	20½	White pr pf (2)	2	24	24	24	A'g 26
2⅜	1⅝	Wilcox Oil	4	2⅛	2	2	A'g 30
2⅜	1⅛	Willys-Overland	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Willys-Over pf	5	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Wilson & Co	15	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
76⅜	65½	Wilson $6pf 7½k	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ¼
33½	25⅛	Woodward I ½g	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
34½	26⅛	Woolw'rth(1.60g)	17	30	29¾	29¾	+ ¼
25⅜	16⅛	Worth P & M	2	23⅝	23	23	— ¼
75⅜	58	WPM cv prpf 4½	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	Sep 2
73½	54¼	WPM p pf(4½)	2	70½	69⅜	69⅜	A'g 25
70	62⅞	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	68	68	68	A'g 28
		Y—Z					
22½	17⅛	Yale & T (.60)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
17¾	11⅜	Yel T & C (¾g)	17	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
12¼	9⅛	Young S&W (1g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
42½	30⅛	Young S&T (2g)	6	38¾	38¼	38⅜	
95	83	Yng Sh&T pf 5½	1	95	95	95	A'g 5
18⅜	13¼	Youngs S D 1½g	7	16	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	10¾	Zenith Rad (1g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 29
2⅜	1⅜	Zonite Products	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	

RIGHTS Expire

[illegible]	A	S N Gas	Sep. 15	82	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants. ‡1940 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations • **Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market** • Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Calif. Group Drafts 8-Point Tax Program

By Nate White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

While the United States Government maps its opposition to paying California sales taxes on defense materials, California business, well-organized and vocal, has developed an eight-point program setting forth what it thinks should be the outlines of Federal taxation.

In seeking a final settlement in California on the controversial issue of state taxes on goods purchased by Federal agencies, it appears likely that the Federal Government will become a party to the Tidewater-Associated Oil Company's suit in Sacramento County Superior Court to recover gasoline taxes paid on Government work.

Meanwhile the California State Chamber of Commerce, through Sidney M. Ehrman of San Francisco, Chairman of the Chamber's Statewide Tax Committee, submitted to the Finance Committee of the United States Senate eight fundamentals of taxation businessmen in California were said to approve.

Non-Defence Tax Opposed

In the Chamber's tax program, there is no indication that California businessmen disapprove of new taxes to meet the costs of national armament. However, strong disapproval of taxation to pay for non-armament activities of the Federal Government which appear superfluous and unnecessary at this time was voiced. No specific Federal activity was mentioned.

"The Federal Government has called upon all citizens to bear an unprecedented tax burden as their patriotic duty toward the national defense effort," Mr. Ehrman said. "I am of the opinion that Congress and the Administration should set the equally patriotic example of drastically reducing the expenditures of all agencies not absolutely essential to defense and of eliminating functions now made obsolete with the passing of depression emergency."

The Chamber's eight-point program includes:

1. Sharp retrenchment by Federal non-defense departments and agencies.
2. Broadening of Federal tax base, in the interest of unifying the defense effort, on equitable lines.
3. Application of excess profits tax to true excess profits.
4. Retention of alternate methods of computing excess profits.
5. Consideration of desirability of computing excess profits in terms of percentages of such excess over normal rather than in dollar amount.
6. More uniformity in allowing deductions for operating expenses in computing net taxable income of taxpayers.
7. Annual declarations of value for capital stock tax to replace the system of making such declaration only once in three years.
8. Rejection of any attempt to reinstate clauses requiring filing of joint income tax returns by husband and wife.

Would Avoid Hardships

Touching on the provisions of the plan dealing with excess profits taxes, the Chamber emphasized that hardships on certain businesses should be avoided, especially where they came under exceptions in the tax outline. For this reason, alternate methods of computing excess profits should be retained, according to the Californians.

"Although the alternate earnings method is under attack, Mr. Ehrman declared, "it is surely not the desire or intention of Congress to penalize certain businesses."

Meanwhile, California's assessed valuation on tangible property reached an all-time high of $7,355,500,000 for the 1941-42 tax year. This means an increase of $9,000,000 in revenue of local governments without increased tax rates. The assessed valuation is $217,000,000 more than that for the past fiscal year. San Francisco accounted for an increase of $7,072,211, Los Angeles of $105,194,414.

Corporate Earnings Show Further Gain

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the past week showing profits per common share included:

	1941	1940
June 30 Half		
Am Smelting and Ref	$2.29	$2.12
Anaconda Copper	2.63	2.02
Kennecott Copper	2.20	2.29
Lerner Stores	1.86	1.14*
Richfield Oil	.46	.52
Sperry Corp.	2.03	1.52
June 30 Year		
Duquesne Light	4.22	4.14
McCrory Stores	2.21	2.06
July 31 Quarters		
Crown Zellerbach	.70	.69
July 31 Seven Months		
Northern Pacific	.64	...

*July 31 half.

Brokers' Loans Increase $8,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York city totaled $325,000,000.

The week ended Aug. 27 and the total represented an increase of $8,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $259,000,000.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2s 50-48 Mch	103.20	103.20	103.20
1 2½s 53-49	107.26	107.26	107.26
6 2¾s 54-51	109.31	109.29	109.29
55 2⅞s 60-55	111.8	111.8	111.8
75 2½s 58-56	104.18	104.16	104.16
5 2¾s 63-58	110.18	110.18	110.18
New York City Bond			
42 3s 80	106	105⅞	105⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	57	56½	56½
32 Alleghany cv 5s 44	92⅞	92¼	92⅞
8 Alleghany cv 5s 49	78	78	78
12 Alleghany 5s 50 st	66	65	65
3 Allegh Val 4s 42	101	101	101
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¾	108½	108½
12 Am&For Pow 5s 2030	62½	62¼	62½
47 Am IGChem 5½s 49	103	102½	102⅝
7 Am Int 5½s 49	103	102½	103
3 Am T&T 5½s 43	100¾	100¾	100¾
6 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108⅞	108¾	108¾
38 Am T&T 3s 56 wi	112¼	112⅛	112⅛
3 Ann Arbor 4s 95	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106½	106½	106½
7 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅛	106	106⅛
18 AT&SF 4s 95	110	109¾	109¾
25 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
3 AT&SF 4½s 48	194¼	104¼	104¼
15 AC Line 1st 4s 52	79½	79¼	79½
5 A C Line clt 4s 52	68½	68¼	68¼
6 AC Line 4½s 64	63	62½	62½
20 A C Line 5s 45	91	90⅞	97
3 Atl&Dan 2d 4s 48	32	31⅞	32
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	99½	99½	99½
6 B&O 1st mtg 48 st	62	62	62
12 B&O 95 st A	34	34	34
5 B&O 95 st C	38	37½	37½
5 B&O 2000 st D	34	33½	33½
25 B&O 96 st F	34	33¾	33¾
43 B&O cv 60 st	43	32	31⅞
17 B&O 4s 48	60½	60	60
6 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	51	50	50
7 B&O S W 50 st	43¼	43	43
1 B&O T C 4s 59	49	49	49
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	49	49	49
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	110	110	110
10 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106	106	106
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	105½	105½	105½
8 Bost&Me 4½s 70	34⅜	34	34⅜
1 Bost&Me 4s 60	71¾	71¾	71¾
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109¾	109⅝	109¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s47	109¼	108¾	109¼
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	110	110	110
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94½	94½	94½
2 Buf R&P 57 st	40	40	40
8 Bush Term 5s 55	53¼	53	53
6 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	76½	76½	76½
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	105	105	105
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	102½	102½	102½
1 Can Pac 4½s 46	91½	91½	91½
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	80¼	80¼	80¼
22 Can Pac 4s perp	65⅜	65	65⅜
16 Celanese 3s 55	100½	100¼	100½
8 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
6 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4	4	4
43 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16⅛	15¾	16
18 Cen Pac 5s 60	53⅞	53½	53½
5 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70½	70¼	70¼
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
4 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	87	86⅞	86
2 ChpP&F (38) 4¾s 50	104½	104½	104½
7 C&O 4½s 92	132½	132⅜	132⅜
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 Chi & Alton 3s 49	17¼	17	17
7 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	78⅞	78¼	78¼
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	70½	70⅜	70⅜
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78⅞	78⅛	78⅞
8 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94½	94½	94½
7 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	89⅞	89½	89⅞
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	66¼	66¼	66¼
2 Chi I & L 5s 66	10¼	10	10
48 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	11⅞	11⅛	11¼
7 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅞	2¾	2¾
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41	41	41
223 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40¼	40	40
10 Chi&NW 6½s 36	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18½	18½	18½
10 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	29¾	29¾	29¾
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	19½	19⅜	19⅜
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	19½	19½	19½
3 Chi&NW 4s 87	29¾	29¼	29¾
2 Chi Ry 5s 27	46½	46½	46½
5 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
25 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14	13¾	13¾
1 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	53	53	53
1 CSL&NO 5s 51	71	71	71
3 CTHte&SE rfg 5s 60	68¼	68¼	68¼
5 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	53¼	53¼	53¼
30 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108½	108½
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	103	103	103
3 Ch & W Ind 4¼s 62	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
9 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95	95	95
3 Childs Co 5s 43	50¼	50¼	50¼
7 Choc Okl&G 5s '52	21⅞	21¾	21¾
21 CCC&StL 4½s 77	54	53⅞	53⅞
3 CCC&StL2CWM 4s 91	53¼	53	53
4 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	80	80	80
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 78	74	74	74
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	66⅛	66	66
26 Col&So 4½s 80	23⅛	23	23
2 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
11 ComlMack inc 69 ww	57½	57	57
6 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
6 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Con Edis 3¼s 46	105	104⅞	105
3 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108¼	107⅞	107⅞
5 CubaNoRy 5½s 42 rct	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
5 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	23½	22⅞	23½
38 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56¼	54⅞	54¾
9 D & R G 4s 36	16	15¾	16
6 D & R G West 5s 78	16⅛	16	16
26 Det Ed 4s 65	111½	111½	111½
5 Det Ed 3s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Dow Chem 2¼s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
18 Erie rfg 5s 67	30¾	30⅝	30⅝
3 Erie rfg 5s 75	30¾	30½	30½
5 Erie gen lien 4s 96	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
4 Erie cv 4s 53 A	54	53¾	54
12 Erie 4s 95 wi	84⅜	84½	84½
1 Erie Gen 6s 57	118½	118½	118½
17 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	51½	51¼	51¼
11 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98½	98⅜	98½
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9	9	9
1 Francis Sug 6s 56	62	62	62
20 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94	93½	93½
4 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105¼	104¾	105¼
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Gt Nor 5s 73	999	99	99
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	88	88	88
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96¼	96¼	96¼
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	80¾	80⅝	80⅝
12 G Bay & W deb B	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
12 Hock V 4½s 99	132	132	132
1 Housatonic 5s 37	62½	62½	62½
10 Hudson Coal 5s62A	39⅞	39¼	39⅞
4 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	123¾	123¾	123¾
30 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44½	44⅜	44½
10 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	12	11¾	11¾
26 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	43	43	43
17 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	43	42⅝	42⅝
15 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45	44¼	44¾
6 Ill Cen 5s 55	52	51¾	52
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	46⅛	45⅝	45⅝
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
2 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	101	101	101
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18¼	18¼	18¼
6 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	17½	17½	17½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17½	17½	17½
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	34	33¾	34
48 Int Mer2Mar 6s 41	91	90	90⅝
3 Int Paper 6s 55	105	104½	104½
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Iint T&T 4½s 52	42¾	42¾	42¾
32 Int T&T 5s 55	46	45¾	45¾
1 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	99	99	99
1 Kanaw & Mich 4s 90	89	89	89
45 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	47	46½	47
1 KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
4 K C South 5s 50	71½	71½	71½
1 Kresge Found 3s 50	104¼	104¼	104¼
28 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84	83¼	83¼
7 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	83¼	82½	83¼
9 Lac Gas 5s 42	98	97¾	98
11 Lac Gas 5s 39	99¾	99½	99¾
2 Lautaro Nit inc 75	30½	30½	30½
2 Leh & NY 4s 45	49	49	49
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78	78	78
1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	50	50	50
3 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	51	51	51
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37	37	37
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33¾	33¼	33¾
37 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¼	31¾	32
5 Leh Val Term 5s 51	56	56	56
4 Liggett & M 5s 51	126	125¾	126
2 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	101½	101½	101½
1 Long Isl 4s 49	96½	96	96
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	96½	96½	96½
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	53	52½	52½
2 Manati Sug 4s 57	42¾	42⅝	42⅝
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Mil & Nor 1st 4½s 39	65	65	65
4 M&SL cn 5s 34 ct	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
8 M&StL 4s 49	2¾	2¾	2¾
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	12¾	12¾	12¾
129 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	12¾	12	12
12 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	27¼	27	27
7 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
18 M-K-T 4½s 78	23½	23¼	23¼
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34	34	34
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1	1	1
5 Mo Pac 5s 65A	27¾	27¾	27¾
2 Mo Pac 4s 65A	27¼	27¼	27¼
13 Mo Pac 5s 77F	28	27¾	27¾
4 Mo Pac 5s 78G	29	29	29
17 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28	28	28
29 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2⅝	2½	2⅝
18 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	107	107	107
2 Mor&Essex 5s 55	42¾	42¾	42¾
2 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
8 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	42	42	42½
8 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 N Eng RR 5s 45	58½	58½	58½
5 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝
5 NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 N Orl Term 4s 53	75	74¾	74¾
10 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	42	41⅞	42
15 NO Tex&M 4½s 56 ct	39	38⅜	38⅜
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59⅝	59¼	59¼
17 NYC 4½ 2013A	54⅜	54⅛	54½
2 NYC cn 4s 98	57⅝	57¼	57¼
5 NYC 3¾s 46	92⅞	92⅝	92⅝
2 NYC cv 3¼s 52	58	58	58
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	56½	56½	56½
1 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99½	99½	99½
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	73⅝	73½	73½
13 NYChi&StL 4½s 79	62¼	62	62
30 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 N Y Connect 3½s 65	101½	101½	101½
4 NY Dock cv 5s 47	73½	73½	73½
4 NY Edis 3½s 65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 NY G El H&P 4s 49	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
10 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	53¾	53½	53½
17 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
5 NYNH&H 4½s 67	28¼	28¼	28¼
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
3 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7	7	7
1 NY O&W gen 4s 55	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110½	110½	110½
2 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	104	103½	103½
1 Nor Am Co 4s 59	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	104½	104½	104½
30 Nor Pac 6s 2047	63¾	63¼	63¼
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	54½	54½	54½
6 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¾	49⅝	49¾
26 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¼	71¾	72¼
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	42	42
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	83	83	83
24 Pac Gas & El 4s 64	111⅜	111⅛	111⅛
16 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	87½	87½	87½
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	55¼	55¼	55¼
5 Pen Co 4s 52 E	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Pen Oh&Det 4½s 81B	105	105	105
10 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	108	108	108
3 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	110	110	110
30 Pen RR gen 5s 68	111½	111½	111½
5 Pen RR gen 4¾s 65	105½	105½	105½
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	93¼	93	93¼
13 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	103	103	103
2 Pen RR 4s 48 st	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
2 Pen RR 3¼s 52	88¼	88	88
20 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
11 PhReadC&Icv 6s 49	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	105	105	105
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	100	100	100
34 Pitts&WVa4½s58A	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝
17 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	65⅝	65⅛	65½
48 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	65⅝	65	65
2 Pitt Young & A 4s 48	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	88	88	88
5 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Purity Bak 5s 48	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 Readg 4½s 97 A	82½	82⅛	82⅛
24 Republic Steel 5½s 54	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
10 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¾	104½	104¾
5 Rever Cop&B 3¼s 60	100½	100½	100½
5 Rio Gr West 1st4s 39	45½	45½	45½
3 Roch G & E 3½s 67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	13½	13½	13½
6 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1 StLPeo&NW5s 48	40½	40½	40½
2 StLPub Svc 5s 59	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
1 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	48	48	48
18 St L S F 5s 50 B	15½	15¼	15⅜
2 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
99 St L S F 4½s 78	15¾	15⅜	15⅜
68 StLSF 4½s 78ct st	15	14¾	14¾
66 St L S F 4s 50 A	14⅞	14	14
32 St L S F 4s 50A ct	14	14	14
1 St L SW 1st 4s 89	75½	75½	75½
6 StPaul UnDep 5s 72	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	95	95	95
14 Seab AL cn 6s 45	8¾	8¾	8¾
22 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
15 Sea AL 4s 50 st	14⅞	14½	14½
60 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	6	6	6
70 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
9 SeaAllFla 6s 35 B ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
17 Shell Un 2¾s 61	100	100	100
80 Shell Un 2½s 54	98½	98¼	98½
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
18 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¼	51¾	51¾
53 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51⅝	51¼	51½
18 So Pac 4½s 69	51⅞	51½	51½
7 So Pac rfg 4s 55	65	64⅝	64⅝
13 So Pac clt 4s 49	48⅜	48	48
31 So Pac 3¾s 46	69¾	69⅜	69½
28 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52¾	52⅜	52⅜
1 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	81	81	81
5 South Ry 6½s 56	85¾	85½	85½
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	80¾	80¾	80¾
8 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¾	90⅜	90¾
13 South Ry gen 4s 56	61½	61¼	61⅜
12 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105⅜	105½	105⅜
10 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109	108½	109
2 Superior Oil 3¼s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 T RRAStL 4s 53	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	106¾	106½	106¾
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	107	106¾	107
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77 B	64½	64¼	64½
3 Tex&Pac 5s 79 C	64½	64	64
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	65	65	65
1 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	102½	102½	102½
7 Third Ave aj 5s 60	16⅛	15¾	15¾
2 Third Ave 4s 60	53⅝	53⅛	53⅜
14 Toronto H&Buf 4s 46	100⅜	100	100
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111½	111½	111½
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	98¾	98¾	98¾
8 Unit Drug 5s 53	88½	88¼	88¼
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
4 Utah P&L 5s 44	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Va & SW cn 5s 58	73⅝	73½	73⅝
105 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	20⅛	19¾	19¾
32 Wabash 1st 5s 39	70½	70¼	70½
8 Wabash 2d 5s 39	28⅜	28¼	28¼
58 Wabash 5s 80 D	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛
46 Wabash 5s 76 B	19½	19⅜	19⅛
10 Wabash 4½s 78 C	18¼	18¼	18¼
10 WabashTol&Chi 4s 41	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Walwrth 6s 55	98½	98½	98½
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	96½	96½	96½
67 Warren Bros 6s 41	76¼	75¼	75⅝
12 West Shore 4s 2361	49½	49	49½
6 Westn Md 5½s 77 A	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
2 Westn Md 4s 52	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	28	28	28
7 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	27⅞	27¾	27⅞
6 Western Un 5s 51	88⅛	87⅝	87⅝
9 Western Un 5s 60	85⅞	85⅜	85⅜
2 Western Un 4½s 50	84¾	84¾	84¾
12 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	94¾	94⅝	94¾
1 Wilson & Co 4s 55	106	106	106
3 Wis Cen 4s 49	40¾	40¾	40¾
10 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	12½	12½	12½
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36 ct	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
7 Young S&T 3¼s 60	102	101¾	102

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Antwerp 5s 58	20	20	20
3 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	67	66¾	66¾
4 Argentine 4s 72 App	67	67	67
1 Belgium 7s 55	73¼	72½	73½
13 Brazil 8s 41	23	22¾	23
4 Brazil 6½s 26-57	18⅞	18¾	18¾
2 Buen A 4¾s Apr '76	54¼	54¼	54¼
6 Canada 5s '52	102¼	101⅞	102¼
1 Canada 4s '60	101	101	101
1 Canada 3s '68	89	89	89
6 Canada 3s '67	89	88¾	89
3 Canada 2½s '45	96¾	96¾	96¾
4 Chile 6s '60 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Chile 6s '62 asd	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2 Chile 6s '63	15½	15½	15½
2 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	42	42	42
19 Colomb 3s '70	34	33⅝	33⅝
1 Cuba 5½s '45	95½	95½	95½
13 Cuba 4½s '77	68	67¾	67¾
1 Czecho 8s '52	19¾	19¾	19¾
43 Denmark 6s '42	59½	56	59½
3 Den 6s '42 wd	63	62⅞	63
15 Den 4½s '62 wd	52⅞	52⅝	52¾
2 Dom 5½s '42	59	59	59
1 Ger Govt 5½s 65	7½	7½	7½
6 Ger Govt 5½s 65 unst	6	6	6
2 Ger Govt 7s 49	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
2 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Haiti 6s 52	61	61	61
2 Japan 6½s 54	58	58	58
1 Japan 5½s 65	45	45	45
4 Japan 5½s 65 wd	46	45	45½
9 Mex 6s asd 33	7	6⅞	7
8 Mex 5s asd 45	7¼	6⅞	7¼
2 Mex 4s 04 asd id	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
127 Mex 10 asd 45	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
36 Mex Ill 4½s 43 asd	7	6½	7
1 N Sou Wales 5s 57	74	74	74
2 Orient Dev 6s 53	36½	36½	36½
4 Orient Dev 6s 53 wd	38	38	38
14 Panama 3¼s 94A st	59⅝	59¼	59⅝
3 Peru 1st 6s 60	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
12 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	8⅝	8¼	8¼
3 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	11	11	11
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	68¾	68¾	68¾
7 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	37½	36½	36½
13 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53 wd	37⅞	36½	36½
27 Urug aj3¾s4s4½s79	52⅝	52½	52½

Total today, 4,494,000; previous day, 4,898,800; week ago, 8,439,150; year ago, 6,153,700; two years ago, 83,234,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,437,201,275; year ago, 1,034,634,475; two years ago, 1,238,269,525.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Sept. 3

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2345	.2345	‡
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2390	.2390	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2370	.2370	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2355x	.2355	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2531	.2531	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8938	.8938	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Grumman Aircraft Gains

Grumman Aircraft Engineering Co. reported for the six months ended June 30 indicated net profit of $747,218 before provision for federal income and excess profits taxes against $329,711 before federal taxes in the 1940 period. Unfilled orders June 30 amounted to $74,500,000 against $8,982,802 a year earlier.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8⅛	9⅜
American Hardware Co	23¾	26¼
American Manufacturing	24½	26½
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
Amberican Wringer Co	5½	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	23	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73	..
Appleton Company	25	27½
Appleton Company 7 pf	105	109
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	4
Arlington Mills	40¾	43¾
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24	26
Automobile Banking Corp A	2½	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15¼	17½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	27¾	29¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	111	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7¼	8⅜
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	65	70
*Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	101½	..
Boston Wharf Company	13¾	16¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28	31
Botany Worsted Mills pf	4	4¾
Brinks Inc	78	..
Campbell A S Co Inc	4⅜	5½
Central Railway Signal A	38½	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	36¾	39¾
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13¼	15¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26	29
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	106	..
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26½	29¾
*Draper Corporation	71	76
Dwight Manufacturing Co	13½	15½
Eastern Corporation	5½	6½
Eastern Corporation pf	16¼	18¼
Exolon Co	11½	14½
Family Loan Society Inc	15	17
Family Loan Society pf A	24	27
Franklin Process	31	34
Fruit of the Loom	9	10½
General Fire Extinguisher	15¼	17¼
General Machinery	28¼	31¼
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	12½	14½
Goodall Worsted Company	18	22
Graton & Knight Co	8¼	9⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	72	77
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	25	28
Great Northern Paper Co	39¼	41½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	60	65
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	18	..
Harrington & Richardson	4¾	5⅝
Heywood-Wakefield Co	8¾	10¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	12¼	14½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	19	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	25	27¼
Hooker Electro Chem	20¼	22¼
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	39½	42½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	45½	47½
Keith George E Co	9	11
Kendall Company	9¼	11¼
Kennedy's Inc pf	16¾	18¾
King-Seeley Corp	7¾	9
Landers Frary & Clark	21	24
Lawrence Portland Cement	16½	18½
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	24¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Ludlow Mfg Associates	105	110
Marthon Paper Mills	32¼	34½
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	53½	56½
Merck & Co	31	33½
Merrimack Manufacturing	25	28
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	83	88
Mid-West Refineries Co	2.90	3.40
Millers Falls Company	9	10¼
Missouri-Kansas Pip eLine	6⅞	7¼
Nashawena Mills	12½	14½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	65	70
Nashua Manufacturing Co	9½	11½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	50½	55½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	11½	13½
National Chemical & Mfg	7½	9½
National Shirt Shops	4¾	5¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	40	43
Newmarket Manufac Co	41	45
Nicholson File Company	33	36
Nonquitt Mills	28	31
Ohio Finance	14¾	16¾
Parker Alliance	13¼	15¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	102	107
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	14	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5pf	50½	..
Quisset Mill	32	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	4½	5½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	16⅛	18⅛
Do pf A	19½	21½
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	40	44
Sanford Mills	25½	29½
Submarine Signal Co	28½	31½
Tampax Inc	3¾	4⅜
Triumph Explosive Inc	3½	4⅛
Union Premier Food Strs pf	42	45
*United Elastic Corp	8⅜	9⅜
U S Envelope Company	46	51
Do 7pf	106	111
Valley Mould & Iron Corp	39¼	42¼
WJR Radio Station Detroit	26	29
Waltham Watch Co 6pf	19	..
Do 7pf	90	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	14	16
Warner & Swasey Co	20½	22½
Western Real Estate Trustees	32	..
West Point Manufacturing	35¼	38¼

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	44½	47
Merchants National (12)	390	420
†New England Trust	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	67	72
National Shawmut (1)	22¾	24¾
Pilgrim Trust (8)	220	240
Second National (4)	138	148
†State Street Trust (8)	303	318
United States Trust (.80)	10¾	12¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	13	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	49	54

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	37½	39½
Continental Illinois (4)	88⅛	91½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	128½	132½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	56	58
Aetna Life (1.20a)	29½	31
American Equitable (1)	21	22½
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	13¾	15¾
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	48	50
American Reserve (1e)	13¾	15¼
American Surety (2½)	50½	52½
Automobile (1a)	38	40
Baltimore American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Boston (16a)	632	652
Carolina (1.30a)	30¼	32¼
City of New York (1.30)	23¾	25¼
Connecticut General Life (.80)	27¼	28¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	32¼	34¼
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	128	132
Fireman's Nwk (.40)	9¾	11¼
Franklin Fire (1a)	31	33
General Reinsurance (½g)	43½	45
Georgia Home (1a)	26	28½
Glens Falls (1.60)	43¾	45¾
Globe & Republic (½)	10¼	11¾
Globe & Rutgers	9	11
Great American Insurance (1a)	29	30½
Hanover (1.20)	29¼	30¾
Hartford Fire (2)	89½	92½
Home Fire Sec	1½	2⅝
Home Insurance (1.20a)	32¼	34¼
Homestead (1)	19¼	20¾
Knickerbocker (½)	9¾	10¾
Lincoln Fire	1	2
Maryland Casualty	3½	4½
Mass Bond (3½)	63	65½
National Fire (2)	65	67
National Liberty (.20a)	7¾	8¾
New Amsterdam Cas (.90)	19½	20¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46¾	48¾
New York Fire (.80)	16¼	17¾
North River (1)	26	27½
Northeast Insurance	5¼	6¼
Phoenix (2a)	92	96
Prov Wash (1a)	37¾	39¾
Rep Insurance Texas (1.20)	27¾	29¼
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	25¾	27¼
Rhode Island Insurance	3⅜	4¾
St Paul Fire (8)	263	273
Springfield (4½a)	130½	133½
Standard Accident	52½	55½
Sun Life (15)	200	240
Travelers (16)	415	425
US Fid & G (1)	25¼	26¾
US Fire (2)	52¾	54¾
Westchester (1.20a)	37¼	39¼

a—also extra or extras; g—declared or paid so far this year; e—paid last year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.44	2.67
Amerex Hold	13.375	14.875
Am Business Shrs	2.76	3.03
Axe Houghton Fd	10.80	11.61
Boston Fund	13.81	14.85
British Type Inv	.11	.21
Broad St Inv	21.44	23.18
Bullock Fund	12.52	13.73
Can Inv Fund	2.65	3.30
Christiana Sec	2570.00	2770.00
Century Shrs Tr	26.12	28.08
Commodity Corp	10.44	11.42
Consol Inv Tr	27.25	30.25
Dividend Shrs	1.09	1.20
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	17.74	18.85
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.69	11.35
Equitable Inv Corp	25.05	26.94
Equity Corp $3 pf	19.00	19.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.06	17.28
Fund Investors Inc	15.99	17.52
Gen Capital	27.19	29.24
Gen Investors Tr	4.40	4.75
Incorp Investors Tr	14.42	15.51
Inst Sec Bank Group	.87	.96
Inst Sec Insurance	1.26	1.38

†Keystone Custodian Funds

Bid	Asked		
B-1	31.43	S-1	24.94
B-2	25.72	S-2	13.19
B-3	16.17	S-3	9.92
B-4	8.04	S-4	3.77
K-1	16.05	K-2	15.20

	Bid	Asked
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	32.00	32.00
‡Loomis Sayles Mutual	77.60	77.60
Maryland Fund	2.98	3.85
Mass Invest Tr	18.26	19.63
Mass Inv 2d Fd	8.56	9.20
Mutual Invest	8.79	9.60
Nation Wide Voting	1.09	1.21
New England Fund	11.19	12.06
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.50	17.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.37	.42
Putnam Fund	12.34	13.20
Quarterly Income Shrs	4.25	5.15
Railway & Light Sec	7.00	8.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	101.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.36	3.76
Scudder S & C	79.69	81.29
Spencer Trask Fund	13.22	14.02
Stand Util Inc	.19	.22
State Street Invest	82.75	84.75
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.45	.50
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.81
Wellington Fund	13.98	15.37
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	4.75	5.50
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.47	...
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.24	...
Diversified Tr C	3.25	...
Diversified Tr D	4.95	5.60
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.40	3.85
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.30	5.09
Nation Wide Sec	3.30	...
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	38.625	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.97	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.42	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.38	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.95	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.16	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.125	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.50	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	.50	1.00
First Boston Corp	13.125	14.625
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.10	.30

*Ex-dividends. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held three years.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	103¼	105
Blackstone V G & E	4	1965	109	—
Cen Maine Power	3½	1966	108½	110
Florida Pub Ser	4	1956	104	105½
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	105¼	107
Idaho Power	3¾	1967	109	110½
Keystone Public Ser	5	1978	104	106
Mississippi River Pr	5	1947	105	—
Narragansett El	3½	1968	110	111½
N Y State El & G	3¾	1964	111	112½
North Boston Ltg	3½	1947	104	105½
P S of N H ser D	3¼	1960	104½	—
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105	—
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105	—
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	103	—
Wisconsin Gas & El	3½	1966	108	110
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	108	109½

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	106¾	109¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	90	93
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	91½	95½
Blackstone V G & E 6 pf	113	..
Buffalo Niagara 6.4 pf	17	19
*Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	84	87
Derby Gas & Elec 7 pf	65½	69
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	106¾	109¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	40½	43½
Interstate Natural Gas	20¼	23¼
Jamaica Water Supply	27	29
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf	105	109
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	103	107
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	101¼	104½
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	100½	103½
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111½	114½
New Rochelle Wat pf	9½	12½
No States Power Del 5 pf	111½	114½
No States Power Del 6 pf	63	67
No States Power Del 7 pf	69	73
Ohio Power 4½ pf	111½	114½
Ohio Pub Ser 6 pf	108	111
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	113½	116½
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	84½	88½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	105½	108½
Public Service Okla 5 pf	104	107
Public Electric Lt pf	83	87
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	95¾	99½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	104	107
San Diego Gas & Electric	14½	15⅜
Savannah Elec & Power 6 pf	98	100
Sierra Pacific Power Co	20	22
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114	..
Tampa Electric Co	20¼	21¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	100	104
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	101	105
Washington Ry & Elec units	14¾	15⅞

*Ex-dividend.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	21	23¼
Do 6 pf	112	..
Do 7 pf	140	144
Beverly Gas & Electric	51½	55½
Brockton Gas Light	4¾	5¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	99	103
Do 7 pf	109	113
Central Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	103	..
Conn Light & Power	42	44½
Cumb County Power & Lt 6 pf	112½	..
Eastern Utilities Asso	22	24
Do conv	2½	3¼
Fall River Gas Works	18½	23½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38¼	42¼
Green Mountain Power pf	67	71
Hartford Electric Light	56½	59½
Haverhill Electric	37½	41½
Haverhill Gas Light	9½	11½
Holyoke Water Power	14¼	16¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	38	42
Lowell Electric Light	44	48
Lynn Gas & Electric	77	82
Mass Power & Light pf	14⅛	16⅞
Mass Utilities Asso pf	26¾	29¼
Narragansett Elec pf	55¾	58¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	15½	18
N E Power Assn 6 pf	33½	36½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	70¼	74½
Do $6 pr ln	66	70
Do $7 pf	9½	11
Do $6 pf	8¾	10¼
Newport Electric	25¼	27¼
Providence Gas	7¾	8⅞
*Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106½	110½
R I Pub Serv pf	30	32½
Rockland Light & Power	9⅛	10⅜
Springfield Gas Light	12⅞	14⅞
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	107	..
Western Mass Companies	24¾	27¼

*Ex-dividend.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16½	18
Bank of New York (14)	336	344
Bankers Trust (2)	53¼	55¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	68¾	73¾
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	98	101
Chase National (1.40)	30¼	32¼
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	44½	46½
Commercial (8)	177	183
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	12½	14
Corn Exchange Bk & T (3)	42¼	43¼
Empire Trust (3)	46	49
First National (100)	1450	1490
Guaranty Trust (12)	284	289
Irving Trust (.60)	11½	12½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	38¾	40¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¼	53¼
National City (1)	26½	28
New York Trust (5)	97½	100½
Public (1½)	30	32
Title G & T	3⅛	4½

(a) Also extra or extras.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	104½	107½
Liberty Aircraft	7⅞	9⅜
Piper Aircraft	6¼	7¾
Pollak Manufacturing Co	8¾	10
Solar Aircraft	3	3¾
Taylorcraft	1⅞	2⅞
Taylorcraft pf	7¼	9

Philippine Railway Net

NEW YORK—The Philippine Railway Company reports net operating revenues from all divisions for the 12 months ended June 30, 1941, after all charges including maintenance, of $133,082, as compared with $134,322 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1940. Gross revenues for the period ended June 30, 1941, aggregated $556,708, an increase of $25,750 over the $530,958 reported for the previous 12 months.

Silesian-American Corp.

NEW YORK—Silesian-American Corporation has filed new applications with the Treasury Department in connection with the proposed retirement of its remaining bonds outstanding in the hands of the public. Stockholders of Silesian Holding Company have filed new applications in connection with the proposed disposition of their holdings in the Silesian-American Corporation.

Canadian Steel Output Gains

OTTAWA—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported July production of steel ingots and castings moved up to 197,316 tons from the July, 1940 output of 168,577 tons. Output of steel castings in July this year amounted to 9,147 tons. During the first seven months of this year 1,345,741 tons of steel were produced against 1,127,823 in the same period of 1940.

Retail Advertising Up

CHICAGO—Retail newspaper advertising in 83 major cities totaled 18,712,724 lines during the week ended Aug. 23, compared with 17,598,403 lines during the corresponding week of last year, according to Advertising Age. This is an increase of 6.3 per cent.

Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change	—.47	+.10	—.05
Previous close	128.31	30.17	18.80
1941 high	133.59	30.88	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

*Preliminary.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
300	Aero Sup B (.30g)	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
100	Air Assoc (½)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100	Air Investors	1½	1½	1½
50	Allied Prod (1a)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
50	Allied Prod A (1¾)	21¾	21¾	21¾
50	Allum Co Am (3g)	114¼	114¼	114¼
100	Alum Ltd (h6g)	72½	72½	72½
200	Am Beverage	½	½	½
100	Am Cit P&LB	1-16	1-16	1-16
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
700	Am Exp Lines (1g)	21¾	21½	21½
200	Am Gas & El (1.60a)	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
200	AmG&ELpf(4¾)	108	108	108
25	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	29¼	29¼	29¼
50	Am Hard Rub (2½e)	24½	24½	24½
100	Am Laun Mch (.80a)	23¼	23	23
400	Am Light & T (1.20)	13⅜	13¼	13¼
900	Am Republics (.10g)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
300	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Writing Pap	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Ang-Wupp (.05e)	1	1	1
300	Ark Nat Gas	1½	1½	1½
300	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅝	1½	1½
100	Atl Cst Fish	3½	3½	3½
1400	Atlas Corp war	1-16	⅜	⅜
300	Auburn Cen Mfg	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Automat Prod	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Auto V Mach (¼g)	3½	3½	3½
200	Baldwin Loco war	5½	5½	5½
300	Barium Sta Stl	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Barl & Seel A (1.20)	9	9	9
200	Basic Refract (.60g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Beaunit Mills (½g)	8	8	8
2000	Beech Airc	11⅛	10¾	10¾
3700	Bell Airc	19¼	18¾	19
10	Bell Tel Can (h8)	111	111	111
100	Bellanca Airc	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Birds S Fdy (½g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
200	Bliss (E W)	17	16⅞	17
100	Blue Ridge	1-16	1-16	1-16
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	37	37	37
200	Braz Tr L&P	5½	5½	5½
1000	Brewst Aero (.30g)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
100	Bridgpt Mach	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
100	Brill A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
150	Brill pf	61¾	60	60
50	Brown Co pf	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	BrownF⅝WA (1½g)	10	10	10
1000	Brown-F Dist	3½	3½	3½
500	Brown Rubber	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	17¼	17¼	17¼
400	Burry Biscuit	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Calamba Sug (1.60)	11	11	11
100	Callite Tung (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Can Col Airw	3⅜	3	3⅜
100	CanIndAlcA (h.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Carrier Corp	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Casco Prod	6⅜	6¼	6¼
10000	Catalin Am (.10g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
25	Gen P&L pf (7)	115½	115½	115½
1600	Cessna Airc (.70g)	11½	11⅛	11¼
25	Charis (.60)	5½	5½	5½
100	Chesebrough (4a)	97½	97½	97½
50	Chi Flex Shaft (6)	58¾	58¾	58¾
50	Childs pf	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Cities Service	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cit Svc pf (3k)	70	70	70
100	Cleve Tract	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1100	Colo Fuel & I war	2½	2⅜	2½
50	Colts P F Arms (2a)	74¼	74¼	74¼
2500	Colum O & G	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Comwlth & So war	1-32	1-32	1-32
50	Comm P Svc (1½g)	20¼	20¼	20¼
600	Comm Wat Svc	1-16	1-16	1-16
400	Con nTel & El	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100	Cons Biscuit (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	58¾	58⅝	58¾
300	Cons Gas Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Cons Ret Strs (.20e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Cons Stl Corp	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
100	Cont Roll & Stl	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Cooper-Bess	9¼	9¼	9¼
450	Copper Range (.30e)	6¼	6⅛	6¼
300	Corroon & Rey	1½	1½	1½
100	Cosden Petro pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
100	Creole Pet (½a)	18	18	18
200	Crowley Milner	1½	1½	½
8700	Cuban Atl Sug (½e)	11½	11¼	11⅜
200	Decca Records (.60a)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
100	Dennison Mfg A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Det2Gask & Mfg (1)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Det G&M pf (1.20)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	DivcoTwinTrk (1g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Duro-Test	1-16	1-16	1-16
200	Eagle Pich Ld (.30g)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
600	East Gas & F	2	1⅞	1⅞
50	East G&F 6 pf (2¼k)	37	37	37
100	East Sta pf A	15¾	15¾	15¾
500	El Bond & Sh	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
800	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	60	60	60
300	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	55⅝	55½	55½
400	Electrographic (1)	11¼	11	11
400	Emerson Elec (.10e)	5¼	5⅛	4¼
25	Emp G&F 7% pf	117½	117½	117½
40	Emp G&F 6% pf	112¼	112	112
50	EquityCorp$3pf (¾k)	19½	19⅜	19½
100	Esquire Inc (.30g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
50	Eureka Pipe L (2a)	21¼	21¼	21¼
1700	Fairchild Av (½g)	11⅛	10¾	11⅛
600	Fairchild En&Air	3	3	3
200	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Fansteel Met	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	108¼	108	108¼
100	Ford M Can A (h1)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
500	Ford M Fran	½	½	½
100	Ford Mot Ltd	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Forx (P) Brew (1a)	26	26	26
500	Frank Cou Dis	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Fuller (G A) (5e)	61½	61½	61½
300	Gen Share	⅜	⅜	⅜
110	Gen Share pf (6d)	54	52¾	52¾
100	Gilbert (AC)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
900	Glen Ald Coal (.90g)	13⅞	13½	13⅞
400	Gray Mrf	4¼	4	4¼
50	Gt Nor Pau (2)	40	40	40
200	Gulf Oil (1)	36½	35¾	35¾
100	Harvard Brew (.05g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Hazeltine (3)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
200	Hearn D Strs	3½	3⅜	3⅜
50	Hearn D Stpf (2¼k)	31	31	31
200	Hecla Min (.70g)	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	18½	18¼	18½
50	Hormel & Co (2)	32	32	32
10	Horn & Hard pf	111	111	111
200	Humble Oil (1⅜g)	62¼	62½	62½
100	Huyler's	1-16	1-16	1-16
100	Huyler's pf	6	5⅞	6
200	Hygrade Fd	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Hygrade Sylv (1g)	40	40	40
600	Ill Iowa Pow	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	4	3⅞	3⅞
600	Ill Iowa Pw pf (2k)	30¾	30⅜	30½
100	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Ind Pipe L (.30e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
150	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	80¾	80¾	80¾
300	Int Cig Mch (1.74g)	15½	15¼	15¼
300	Int Pap&Pow war	2¼	2¼	2¼
600	Int Petrol (h1)	9⅞	9¾	9¾
100	Int Prod (¼g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
800	Int Vitamin (.30)	5¾	5¾	5¾
150	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	17⅜	17	17⅜
200	Irving Air Ch (1)	11½	11½	11½
200	Jacobs (F L)	2	2	2
30	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	104	103½	104
100	Klein (DE) (1)	14½	14½	14½
100	Lake Shore M (1.20g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1300	Lehigh C&N (¼g)	5⅝	5¼	5¼
100	Line Material (½e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	14⅛	14	14
100	Lone Star Gas (.40g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Louis L&E (.30g)	5	5	5
200	Marion St Shov	4	4	4
50	Master Elec (1.80g)	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	McCord Rad B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	McWill Dredg	9½	9⅜	9½
1000	Merritt-C & S	7¼	7	7¼
100	Memph N Gas (.30g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Mead John (3a)	129	129	129
300	Merritt-C & S war	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Mich Sug pf (.60k)	7	6⅞	7
100	Mid St P A vac (.37g)	4	4	4
300	Mid St P B vtc (.05g)	⅝	⅝	⅝
25	Midvale (5½g)	135	135	135
200	Midwest Oil (.90)	7⅞	7¾	7⅞
100	Midw Pip&S (.90g)	15¼	15¼	15¼
25	Minn Min&M (1.80g)	52½	52½	52½
200	Mock J Voeh (⅜g)	7	7	7
600	Molybdenum (¼g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50	Montg Ward A (7)	167	166	167
50	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	21½	21½	21½
10	Mount St T&T (7)	130¼	130¼	130¼
200	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Mur Oh Mfg (.60g)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Mt City Cop (.10g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	Nat City Lin pf (3)	42	42	42
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	16½	16½	16½
150	N J Zinc (2½g)	6 9	68¾	69
100	NY Merchand (.60a)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200	NY Shipbd fd sh (1g)	28¼	27⅞	28¼
30	NY Wat Svc pf	37½	37½	37½
500	Niag Hud Pw (.15e	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5	68	68	68
100	Niles-Bem-P	52¼	52¼	52¼
700	Nor Am Lt & Pow	5-64	5-64	5-64
100	Nor Sta Pw A	5	5	5
50	Ohio Oil pf (6	112¾	112¾	112¾
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
20	Pac Ltg (5)	105¾	105¾	105¾
3400	Pantepec Oil Ven	4¼	4⅛	4¼
400	Pennroad (.20e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
600	Pa-Cent Airl	11	11	11
50	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	106¼	106¼	106¼
25	Pa Salt (6g)	183	183	183
50	PaWat ⅝ Pow (4)	50¼	50¼	50¼
100	Pharis T&R	3½	3½	3½
100	Phoenix Sec	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Phoen Sec pf (¾k)	47⅛	46¾	47¼
200	Pitts Pl Gl (3g)	81⅛	80⅛	80⅛
100	Pleas V Wine (.20g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Plough Inc (.60)	8	8	8
400	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	P S Ind $7 pr pf	133⅝	133½	133⅝
300	P S Ind $6 pf	70⅞	70	70½
25	Pug SP&L$5pf(3¾k)	107¼	107¼	107¼
20	Quaker Oats (4)	74	74	74
20	Quaker Oats pf (6)	152	152	152
100	RKO opt war	¼	¼	¼
100	Raytheon Mfg	3½	3½	3½
100	Reliance E&E (⅝g)	15	15½	15½
300	Republic Avia	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
100	Root Pet	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Russeks F Ave	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Ryan Aero	4¾	4¾	4¾
700	Ryan Cons Pet (.10e)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2200	St Regis Pap	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
350	St Regis Pap pf	109	108½	109
700	Salt Dome Oil	2⅜	2	2⅜
180	Sanford Mills	26	25½	26
100	Schiff Co (1)	15	15	15
10	Scran-SBW pf	70	70	70
600	Segal Lock & H	¾	⅝	¾
800	Seiberling Rub	5⅝	5½	5⅝
200	Selected Indus	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Selected Ind cv	2½	2½	2½
1900	Shat-Denn (⅛g)	3⅜	3	3
50	Sherwin-Wms (3a)	82¾	82¾	82¾
100	Singer Ltd	2¼	2¼	2¼
400	Solar Airc (.15e)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Sonotone (.15g)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	So Penn Oil (1½a)	40	40	40
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	30	30	30
200	Stand Cap&S	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	St Oil Ky (1)	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
25	St Oil Ohio pf	110¼	110¼	110¼
500	Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	†Stein Br Strs (30e)	5½	5½	5½
500	†Stroock & Co.	16¾	16¾	16¾
300	Sulivan Mach	14½	14½	14½
40	†Sunray Oil (.05g)	2¼	2⅛	2¼
200	Superior Oil Cal	37½	37¼	37¼
500	Taggart	3	2⅞	3
500	Technicolor (½g)	9¾	9⅝	9¾
50	Thew Shovel (1¼g)	16½	16½	16½
100	Tob Prod Exp (40e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Transwest Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
18	Unit Airc Pr	10⅛	9¾	10⅛
500	Unit Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Unit Gas pf (6¾k)	116¼	116¼	116¼
100	Unit Gas war	1-32	1-32	1-32
300	Unit Lt & Pow A	¼	¼	¼
300	Unit Lt & P pf	23	23¼	23⅝
300	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	61¼	61	61¼
100	Unit Specialts (.60a)	10½	10½	10½
50	U S & I Sec pf (2½k)	57½	57½	57½
100	U S Foil B	6¼	6¼	6¼
6000	U S Lines pf	5¾	5¾	5¾
1½00	U S Radiator	1	1½	1½
200	U S Rub Recl	3	3	3
100	U S Strs 1 pf	11	11	11
200	Unit Wall Pap (.10g)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Univ Corp vtc	9¼	9⅛	9¼
300	Univ Pict	24¾	24½	24¾
200	Ut-Idaho Sug (.15g)	2½	2½	2½
200	Util&Ind pf	1¾	1⅝	1¾
300	Utility Equit	⅜	⅜	⅜
900	Venezuel Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	Virg Pub Svs pf	93	93	93
100	Vogt Mfg (.60g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1900	Vutee Airc	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Waco Airc	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Wellington Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400	West VaC&C	4⅝	4½	4½
50	West Grocer	6½	6½	6½
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Wolverine T (.45g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Wright Harg (h.40a)	3	3	3

Total stock sales today (estimated), 105,000 shares; year ago, 100,540 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:50 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:50
1 Am G&E 2¾s 50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
13 Am P&L 6s 2016	107	106⅞	106⅞
5 Ark P&L 5s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
20 As Elec 4½s 53	49⅞	49	49½
9 As G & E 5s 68	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
3 As G & E 4½s 49	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
5 As T&T 5½s 55 A	68⅞	68¼	68¼
6 Baldw L 6s 50	116¾	115½	115½
1 Birm El 4½s 68	102¾	102¾	102¾
26 Boston Ed 2¾s 70 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
11 Can Nor P 5s 53	82¾	82½	82¾
4 Cen St El 5½s 54	16	16	16
1 Cen St El 5s 48	17	17	17
1 Chi Ry 5s 27 rct	45½	45½	45½
3 Cin St Ry 5½s 52	97¾	97	97¾
3 Cin St Ry 6s 55 B	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
8 Cities Ser 5s 69	89¾	89⅛	89¾
19 Cities Ser 5s 58	89⅜	88⅞	89⅜
129 Cities Ser 5s 50	89¾	89	89½
3 Cit S P & L 5½s 49	97¾	97½	97¾
22 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	98	97½	97½
2 Commun P&L 5s 57	103½	103½	103½
5 Con G&L Ba 3¼s 71	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Con GEL Ba 2¾s 76	105	106	106
2 Con G Balt 4½s 54	123	123	123
16 Cont G&E 5s 58 A	97¾	97⅜	97⅜
167 East G&F 4s 56 A	90½	90	90
22 Elec P&L 5s 2030	93⅜	93	93¼
5 Fed Water 5½s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Fla P&L 5s 54	103½	103½	103½
11 Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69	82	81½	82
1 Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	88¼	88¼	88¼
6 Idaho Pow 3¾s '67	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
8 Ill Pow&L 5s '56 C	105⅝	105⅛	105⅛
3 Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	102	101¾	101¾
3 Ind Svc 5s '50	81½	81½	81½
4 Ind Svc 5s '63 A	79	79	79
3 Inters Pow 6s '52	36¾	36¾	36¾
38 Inters Pow 5s '57	77¾	77	77
10 Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	108⅝	108½	108½
3 Midland Val 5s 43	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
2 Minn P&L 4½s 78	104½	104½	104½
2 Mo Pub Svc 5s 50	103½	103½	103½
4 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	97¼	97¼	97¼
48 N Eng G&E 5s '50	64¼	63	64¼
6 N Eng G&E 5s '48	64	62¾	64
53 N Eng G&E 5s '47	64¾	63	64
6 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
10 N Eng Pow 5s '48	93	92¾	92⅞
1 N Eng Po wCo 3¼s'61	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 No Bos Lt P 3½s '47	105	105	105
1 Nor Ind P S 3¾s '69	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Pac P&L 5s 55	100	100	100
1 Pen El 4s 71 F	106	106	106
3 Pen El 5s 62 H	108⅝	108¼	108¼
6 Phila El P 5½s 72	113½	113½	113½
7 Portland G&C 5s 50 st	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Potomc Ed 5s 56 E	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Pub Sv Colo 4s 49	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Pub Sv Colo 3½s 64	109	109	109
2 Pug Sd P&L 5s 50C	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Scullin Stl 3s 51	83	82¾	83
8 Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	88⅛	87⅞	88⅛
5 Shaw W&P 4½s 70D	88	88	88
1 Sher Wyo 6s 47	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
9 So Cal Ed 3s 65	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 So Ind Ry 4s 51	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜
3 So'wes P&L 6s 2022A	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
6 Stand G&E 6s 51	86	85½	85½
7 Stand G&E 6s 57	85¾	85½	85½
2 Stand G&E 6s '66	85¾	85½	85½
7 Stand P&L 6s '57	85⅞	85⅛	85¼
4 Tex El S 5s '60	106½	106¼	106¼
2 Tex P&L 5s '56	108⅛	108	108
1 Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	99	99	99
4 Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	62⅞	62¼	62⅞
1 Ulen&Co 6s '50 4th st	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Unit L&P 6½s '74	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1 Unit L&P 6s '75	99¼	99¼	99¼
3 Unit L&P 5½s '59	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
37 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	100⅞	100¾	100¾
4 Utah P&L 4½s '44	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Virg P S 5½s '46 A	102½	102	102
1 Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	103	103	103

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:50
2 Cauca Val 7s 48	9⅞	9½	9⅞
43 Russia 6½s 1919	1¾	1½	1¾
124 Russ 5½s 1921	1¾	1½	1¾

Total bonds sales today, estimated, $1,200,000. Year ago $1,151,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Nat Dept Strs pf	60c		Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Extra				
Abbott Lab	10c		Sep. 30	Sep. 11
Brown & Sharpe	$3		Sep. 10	Aug. 30
Delta Elec	5c		Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Fox (P) Brew Co	25c		Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Frankenmuth Bwg	2½c		Sep. 15	Sep. 8
Goebel Bwg	5c		Sep. 30	Sep. 8
Kysor Heater Co	10c		Sep. 15	Sep. 2
Progress Laun Co	10c		Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Interim				
Br Am Tobacco	7d		Oct. 6	Sep. 3
Nat Oil Prod	35c		Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Pato Cons Gold D	10c		Sep. 29	Sep. 8
Time Inc	$2		Sep. 10	Sep. 5
Regular				
Ahlberg Bearing Co—Class A	8¾c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Am Cit P&LtA	*68¾c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Bishop Oil	2½c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 2
Br Am Tob pf	2½%	S	Oct. 6	Sep. 3
Br Col Pow A	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Burd Piston Ring	10c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Cambria Iron Co	$1	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Ca Packers	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Cannon Mills	50c		Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Cap Transit Co	25c		Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Chartered Tr Tex	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Crown Zell Corp	25c		Oct. 1	Sep. 13
De Long H&Eye	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Delta Electric	20c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Dixie Ice Cream	12½c	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 25
Economic In Tr	62½c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
Frankenmuth B	2½c	Q	Sep. 25	Sep. 8
Globe-Wer 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Golden State Co	20c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Hoskins Mfg	25c		Sep. 26	Sep. 11
Ind Gen S 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 3
Ind&M El 7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 3
do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 3
Kirkland L G M	5c	S	Oct. 29	Sep. 29
Mapes Cons Mfg	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Marion Res P pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
McLouth Steel	50c		Sep. 15	Sep. 8
Nat Dept Strs pf	30c	S	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Natomas Co	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Northld Greyhnd Lines, Inc. $6.50 pf	$1.62½		Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Northw Bell Telephone Co	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 26
Pa Edison $2.80 pf	70c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Power Corp Ca 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Do pt pf	75c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Prog Laundry Co	20c	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 5
Rochest Tel pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Scranton Elec pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 3
Smith(H)PM pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Tide Water Assoc Oil pf	$1.12½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10

Boston Stocks

Sept. 3

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	*Bos & Albany	91½	91½	91½	91½
6.00d	Bos Edison	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	28½
5.00	Bos Elevated	48	47¾	47¾	48
..	Bos & Me pr pf	9	9	9	8¾
..	Bos & M st A pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
..	Bos & M st C pf	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
..	Copper Range	6⅛	6	6	6¼
..	E Gas & F pf	36¾	36¾	36¾	36⅞
..	E Mass SR pf B	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15¾
2.50	First Nat Stors	39	38⅝	39	38⅝
..	Lamson	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
..	Lamson pf	27½	27½	27½	28
1.60	Torrington	27½	27⅛	27½	27½
1.00a	Un Twist Drill	37½	37½	37½	37½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

Wheat Prices May Increase Another 10c

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that withholding of large quantities of wheat from the market by growers might cause the grain to advance at least 10 cents a bushel above present levels within a few months despite existence of the largest domestic supply on record.

Wheat now is bringing farmers about 45 per cent more than a year ago. Latest reports show a local average market price of 89 cents a bushel compared with 61 cents a year ago.

A Government commodity loan program, the Bureau said, would contribute to the expected advance. Under that program, farmers who co-operated with the AAA wheat production program this year might obtain loans at an average local market rate of 98 cents a bushel.

The Bureau said that although this season's supply had been estimated at 1,340,000,000 bushels, mills and other buyers most likely would have to pay the loan rate or more to get sufficient grain to fill their requirements.

The Bureau estimated that upward of 400,000,000 bushels of this year's 950,000,000-bushel crop would be stored under Government loan. This quantity would be in addition to 185,000,000 bushels from previous crops held by the Government. Farmers themselves normally use 150,000,000 for feed, seed, and food.

This would leave only about 608,000,000 bushels to fill needs of millers, exporters, trade inventory and reserve stocks—which in themselves normally amount to more than 600,000,000 bushels.

Another factor said to be operating for higher prices, the Bureau said, was an indication that wheat seeding for the 1942 crop would be only about 55,000,000 acres compared with 63,500,000 acres for the 1941 crop. The AAA has asked for such a reduction.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sep Wheat				
Chicago	1.14⅞	1.13¼	1.14⅜	1.13¼
Minneapolis	1.11⅞	1.10¼	1.11⅞	1.09½
Kansas City	1.09½	1.08⅛	1.09½	1.07⅜
Winnipeg (Oct)	.73⅜	.72¾	.72⅞	.72¼
Dec Wheat				
Chicago	1.19⅞	1.18⅛	1.19¾	1.17½
Minneapolis	1.14⅞	1.12⅝	1.14⅞	1.12⅞
Kansas City	1.12⅞	1.11⅛	1.12⅞	1.10⅞
Winnipeg	.75⅜	.74⅞	.74½	.73¾
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.23	1.21½	1.22¾	1.20¾
Minneapolis	1.18¼	1.16¼	1.18⅛	1.15½
Kansas City	1.15¼	1.13⅞	1.15¼	1.13⅛
Winnipeg	.79½	.78⅜	.78⅜	.78
Sep Corn				
Chicago	.77½	.77⅛	.77⅛	.77⅛
Kansas City			.70¾	.70⅜
Dec Corn				
Chicago	.8⅛	.81¾	.81⅛	.81⅛
KansasCity			.74⅜	.74⅜
Sep Oats				
Chicago new	.46⅞	.46½	.46¾	.46⅛
Minneapolis	.42⅞	.42½	.42⅞	.42¼
Winnipeg (Oct)	.47⅜	.47¼	.47¼	.46⅞
Rye, Chicago				
Sep new	.71¼	.69⅞	.71¼	.69⅞
Dec	.76⅛	.74⅜	.73¾	.73⅞
May	.81¼	.78½	.81	.77⅞

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	10.30	10.47	10.30	20.47	10.25
Oct.	10.57	10.60	10.55	10.60	10.47
Dec.	10.92	10.97	10.92	10.97	10.87
Jan.	11.15	11.17	11.10	11.15	11.07

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. old	1.65½	1.55¼	1.63¾	1.63¾	1.65
new	1.65	1.65¾	1.62⅞	1.65	1.64⅝
Dec.	1.66	1.67⅞	1.64⅝	1.66⅞	1.66
May	1.72	1.72¼	1.68⅝	1.71⅛	1.69¾

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	95.1	95.1	95.1	95.1	94.9
December	93.5	93.6	93.5	93.5	93.6
March	92.2	92.5	92.2	92.3	92.0
Tops					
October	126.5	127.3	126.5	127.3	127.2
December	125.2	125.3	125.2	125.2	125.3
March	123.2	123.5	123.2	123.3	122.8

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	17.35	17.36	17.20	17.33	17.21
December	17.55	17.56	17.30	17.52	17.39
January	17.59	17.59	17.54	17.55	17.46
March	17.72	17.74	17.54	17.70	17.58
May	17.79	17.84	17.63	17.80	17.66
July	17.72	17.76	17.57	17.74	17.58

Spots 17.91.

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	14.47	14.50	14.47	14.50	14.45
Sept.	14.30	14.33	14.29	14.32	14.30

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	12.95	13.01	12.91	12.93	12.90
December	12.90	13.00	12.83	12.88	12.86

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	7.63	7.63	7.59	7.59	7.62
March	7.73	7.73	7.70	7.71	....

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wld May No4	203½	205	200½	2.00½	2.04

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.05

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*Nov.	35.75	35.90	35.65	35.85	35.85
*Dec.	35.80	35.95	35.70	35.90	35.90
*Jan.	36.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	....

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†Oct.	30.40	30.40	30.25	30.25	30.50
†Nov.	30.50	30.50	30.30	30.50	30.60
†Dec.	30.70	30.70	30.45	30.50	30.75

*S s. †S. s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

San Diego Gas Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—A public offering of 60,375 shares of 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock of San Diego Gas & Electric Co. is being made by Blyth & Co., Inc., at $24.25 a share. Proceeds of the sale will be used to retire bank indebtedness incurred since Dec. 1, 1940.

Developments in Real Estate—In the Community and the Nation

Home Heating Priority Seen In Oil Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—The outlook for fuel oil for heating eastern seaboard homes next winter is that there will be sufficient supplies on hand at least through November and that tankers for carrying home-heating oil will be given some sort of priority status to insure sufficient warm, healthful living conditions in the east, according to oil company spokesmen and Federal officials, today.

Ralpn K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, in testimony before the Senate Commerce Subcommittee investigating the gasoline crisis indicated that the Government would see to it that the necessary number of tankers were made available to bring fuel oil to the east to avert any serious shortage.

Coincidentally, many efforts are now under way to lessen the general oil shortage which, if successful, would aleviate the home-heating oil supply situation commensurately. Rear Admiral Emory E. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, told the Senate Committee that the United States would make use of 26 Axis tankers immobilized in Latin-American waters. He said this would about half solve the eastern gasoline shortage problem.

Use of Tank Cars Urged

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia National Director of Civilian Defense, issued a statement yesterday urging that the thousands of oil tank cars idle along the Nation's rail lines be pressed into service to help relieve the shortage. He indicated that his recommendation was being studied by Mr. Davies.

One oil company executive reported that the home-heating oil situation did not look too bad at present.

"But, of course," he continued, "we can't tell when we might have more tankers taken away from us. Because the Government has full control of the vital transportation angle, it would not be appropriate for us to say definitely whether there will be a shortage or not. But if one should come, it will not develop soon—not in October or November."

The situation, as explained by Mr. Davies to the Senate Subcommittee, was that there was not sufficient tanker tonnage to deliver to the eastern seaboard enough oil of all kinds to fill the three major demands: Gasoline for commercial and pleasure driving, industrial fuel oils for defense and other industries, and fuel oils for home heating. It was held obvious, therefore, that the Government would have to curtail oil consumption at the point least upsetting to national economy and morale—in other words, gasoline for pleasure driving. Present tanker tonnage, it was said, was sufficient to accommodate the other more vital needs.

Oil Situation Analyzed

Had the present trend of use over replenishment been allowed to continue, it would mean, Mr. Davies continued, that gasoline stocks would be about 4,000,000 barrels below normal levels at the close of the year; that industrial fuel oils would be exhausted, and that the stocks of light oils for home-heating would be about 3,000,000 barrels below the level necessary to assure warm homes for the balance of the winter.

The trend might be halted or reversed, oil spokesmen said, by construction of more pipe lines, by increased efficiency in the use of railroad tank cars, or by the release of more tankers for the eastern seaboard run. On the other hand, the trend would be worsened, they said, if the Government requisitioned still more tankers for foreign use.

Oil company spokesmen and Federal petroleum officials urged home owners to use their oil burners with highest efficiency and not to waste oil. They suggested that more extensive use of insulation and double or storm windows and doors would result in warmer houses and smaller oil bills.

For the week ending Aug. 23, stocks of light oils, the greatest fraction of which is for home heating, were placed by the American Petroleum Institute at 14,896,000 barrels, as compared with 15,967,000 barrels in 1940. Thus the present supply of light oils bears favorable comparison with last year's reserve. It was emphasized, however, that heating oil shipments are heaviest in the winter months.

By a Staff Photographer

Real Estate—Vital Spoke in the Wheel of American Progress

The American system of free enterprise is seen at work in this typical American real estate development in Kelwyn Manor in Arlington, Mass., a few miles outside Boston. In three years 200 homes have been built here, bringing $24,000 annually to the town in tax revenues

New Real Estate Page Serves Needs of Nation Grown Small

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thousands of families live in new home communities like the one pictured above. Thousands of others are counting the days until they acquire the down payments on similar homes of their own. Other thousands are content with the conveniences of rented apartments.

Together, these families constitute the backbone of a national economy under which millions of workers are dependent for their livelihood upon the needs of the Nation for shelter ranging from the FHA $3,500 home to the great summer estates of millionaires priced well up in six figures.

Cognizant of these gigantic nationwide needs and the fact that housing in the last five years has developed into a high-pressure business involving millions of dollars in research and energetic enterprise, The Christian Science Monitor today launches this new national page of real estate news and advertising to run every Wednesday. The news will follow nationwide trends in housing, ranging from prefabricated to the development of synthetic materials and the introduction of low-cost building methods promising a revolutionary era ahead in provisions for shelter. The advertising will offer a unique coast-to-coast directory of homes and apartments.

This page is designed to meet these changing needs, to help families transfer residential addresses over long distances, if necessary, as well as locally, and to inform readers of progressive housing trends throughout the entire building field.

U. S. Realtors Study Building Substitutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH, N. C., Sept. 3—A new national committee of the Home Builders Institute of America, a branch of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, will meet in Washington next week to devise a program of priorities, prices and substitute materials that will speed a national home building schedule of at least 625,000 dwelling units a year.

Announcement to this effect was made at the 20th annual convention of the North Carolina Association of Real Estate Boards by Philip W. Kniskern, President of the national association and of the First Mortgage Corporation, of Philadelphia.

Asserting that "needed home building and reconstruction of existing housing must go on in the defense period" as a "great stabilizer for rents for all our population," Mr. Kniskern disclosed that the committee will work in cooperation with government officials and with manufacturers, wherever necessary, in the development of substitute home building materials.

Substitutes being discussed, he said, include greater use of wooden kitchen cabinets, wooden gutters and rainspouts, and use of plastics for hardware.

Just Moderate Ranch for Sale 250,000 Choice N. M. Acres

CIMARRON, N. M. (AP)—They've hung out the "for sale" sign on the 250,000-acre Philmont Ranch—the old Maxwell grant.

Indian Scout Kit Carson lived there once; and Kit's partner, Lucien B. Maxwell, settled there when he won the hand of Don Carlos Beaubien's daughter, Luz. Today it belongs to a wealthy Oklahoma Oil man.

A buyer with the proper bulge to his checkbook can claim title to mountains, foothills and valleys stocked with deer, antelope and buffalo as well as sheep and cattle.

The ranch has its own airport, railroad spur and 200 miles of developed trails; 10 big diversion dams, and 1,300 miles of four-strand barbed wire.

Not Large as Ranches

A hundred hired hands man its 28-room ranch-house with 14 baths, a swimming pool and 15 acres of landscaped grounds; the old Kit Carson home (now affording 10 rooms and four baths); the old Maxwell place; and the camps, lodges and sheds of a rancher's livelihood.

The ranch which sprawls across Mora and Colfax Counties in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains is a homely acreage compared with the biggest southwestern spreads, but it boasts probably the most expensive, most compact and most fully developed plant in the region.

Waite Phillips, the owner, has left to campfire conjecture the reason for his wanting to sell the layout he has developed since 1922. Good days have hit the big ranch market. An agent of Phillips at P. F. McCanna, Inc., saw in the increased tempo of western big ranch sales only an added sign of the desire of many wealthy persons "to get away from it all."

The show places of western ranching offer contentment and peace—plus all the elaborate conveniences of a metropolitan mansion.

Rich Easterners' Invasion

Already, the transfers have involved an area larger than the State of Connecticut. The Palomas Land & Cattle Company broke the ice by selling the 1,000,000-acre Tres Ritos Ranch at Carrizozo, once owned by former Secretary of Interior, Albert B. Fall, and the 2,000,000-acre Mexican Palomas Ranch which spreads out in Chihuahua.

Also sold were the elaborate Vallejo Polo Ranch, once the hobby of a millionaire British cotton operator; the 100,000-acre Hashknife property near Holbrook, Ariz., and others.

The rich easterners' invasion of the ranch country—still alive to the lore of the ancient Spanish dons and northern New Mexico's mountain men—began several years ago. The late Anna Wilmarth Ickes, first wife of the Secretary of Interior, was an early discoverer of the beauties of purple sage, far-reaching mesas and majestic mountains.

Real Estate Sale Up in Manhattan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept 3—The total volume of real estate sales in Manhattan for the first seven months of 1941 was higher than the number of transactions in any comparable period during the past five years and higher in dollar volume than in any like period in the past five years with the exception of 1937, according to figures by the Real Estate Board.

The Board placed the number of real estate sales in the open market during July of this year at 285, the largest for any single month since the board began compiling statistics about seven years ago. The properties had a total value of $12,982,890, well above the open market deals for the same month of 1940, when 209 sales brought $9,468,037.

There were 1,643 transactions in the first seven months of this year, as against 1,593 for 1940 and 1,606 for 1939. The 1,643 sales represented $88,869,429, an advance beyond the $75,529,758 paid in the 1940 period. In 1937, however, $101,897,126 was paid for 1,496 properties.

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Rentals Sales Insurance

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PACIFIC PALISADES, CALIF. — 3-bedroom home; 1½ baths; walled-in garden; gorgeous view ocean and mountains. Must be seen to be appreciated. Sell furnished or unfurnished. 15206 Friends St.

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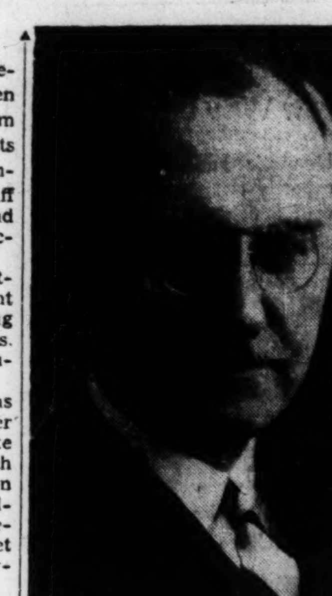
'Layman Lecturer' Dramatizes Chicago Museum Attractions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A brand new species of musuem educator has been discovered by the Field Museum of Natural History—right in its own halls. A title had to be invented for this volunteer staff member and the Museum found one. It calls him the "Layman Lecturer."



Paul G. Dallwig

"Layman Lecturer" at the Field Museum in Chicago.

Paul G. Dallwig is really an attorney. For many years he spent all his working hours amid big legal volumes and in the courts. And then he discovered the museum.

Suddenly he had a hobby. It was to share the museum with other people. How many Chicagoans, like himself, knew nothing of the rich treasures for all to enjoy within the marble walls of the great building beside Lake Michigan. He began thinking about a way to get them interested in his own discovery.

Mr. Dallwig never has been on the stage, never has taught in a classroom, never has studied anthropology, geology, or gemology. But by dint of self-teaching he has made himself an actor, an educator, an anthropolgist, geologist and gemologist. (Proof of his mastery of the last field came to him when the American Gem Society made him an associate member, both national and international.)

Evidence of his success as a teacher is given him when he faces groups of 100 or more people every Sunday afternoon from November to June, all waiting for his dramatic lecture. They arrive ahead of time, for once the quota is filled no additions are made. As for Mr. Dallwig, he arrives promptly, too. He is as regular about keeping his engagement with the museum visitors as if he were paid a big salary. But he doesn't want any pay for what he does here. Some people endow museums; he gives lectures as his contribution.

For two solid hours, with an intermission for refreshments, the layman lecturer holds his group at a peak of attention. It doesn't matter which of his lectures he is giving—"Digging up the Cave Man's Past," or "Nature's 'March of Time' " or "Gems, Jewels, and Junk." Dignified businessmen, retiring homemakers, school teachers, gay young couples all follow with absorbed interest the story their host unfolds. When he gets very dramatic, they burst into applause. Yes, right in the museum! Mr. Dallwig doesn't see any reason why they should maintain a hushed silence. Museums are to be enjoyed, he thinks.

For four years now Mr. Dallwig has been giving these lectures. He has a technique all his own. The secret, he thinks, is dramatization. He acts the story he tells, whether it be on the lecture platform where he draws word pictures or before the glass cases of exhibits.

"My purpose," he says, "is not to amuse but to entertain by presenting accurate scientific facts in an entertaining way so that my audience will remember the factual story."

His presentation seems spontaneous, but an enormous amount of preparation precedes each lecture. First Mr. Dallwig reads books on the subject and rereads them. Then he begins writing his lecture. He writes it and rewrites it and writes it again. He illustrates his scripts for memory purposes. Then he locks his manuscript up in his desk drawer and begins to rehearse it without notes, in the privacy of his office, just as he intends to give it.

It takes him a year or more to prepare a new lecture. But when one is finished it seems extremely simple. He has translated natural science into the language of the layman. "I'm a layman myself," he says.

Police Stop Hijacking In Chicago Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 3—Effective police work backed by businessmen has just about put an end to the crime of hijacking in the Chicago area, reports the Chicago Association of Commerce. It quotes with satisfaction the statement of an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation familiar with the situation here that the special Chicago police detail assigned to handle hijacking, or theft from loaded trucks, under threat of shooting, is "best in the country."

There was plenty of crime of this sort to clean up when police, backed by businessmen, went to work about eight years ago. In the early '30s hijacking was "big business" for the gangsters. Losses to business from truck robberies were estimated by the authorities at from $500,000 to $1,000,000 a year. During the worst years no statistics were kept of this particular category of crime, but in 1934 and '35, when it was made a special classification, there were 71 and 84 cases reported, respectively.

This year so far there have been only two. Last year there were three and the year before one. Quite a change, say the officials, from the early '30s, when conditions were so bad that insurance companies issued an order: "No coverage while in the Chicago area."

Resolute action by both business men and police have brought about the change, it is said. While the special cartage theft detail of the Police Department has been hard at work, a Cartage Theft Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce has done its part in giving support and co-operation.

Special Handling

Hijacking is a crime that needs special handling, it is pointed out. It is committed not by individuals but by gangs. One criminal stops a loaded truck with a gun, commands the driver to get out, and puts his own driver in his place. The driver then takes the truck to another accomplice at an unloading point from which the stolen goods are sold. The truck once emptied, it is abandoned at some spot from which the criminal can make a get-away.

One of the important things that has been done to check such acts is to provide especially policed truck routes. The Association of Commerce committee has published maps showing these patrolled routes and has supplied them to truckers. It has also had copies framed under glass placed in all police stations, and it keeps them up to date. This reduces the area that must be watched and has made it possible for some 18 police officers in five or six cars to keep guard over the truck routes, with the co-operation of other police.

Police radio has greatly helped, too, points out the Association of Commerce. Now that it is possible to inform all motorized police instantly of the commission of a crime of this nature, the hijacker can no longer drive along the highway in secrecy. His chances for arrest are great.

Good Follow-Up Work

But most important of all, in the opinion of some observers, is the expert work of the police in reporting hijacking arrests to the courts and the good follow-up work of the legal authorities. A great many convictions have been obtained. This May a record was reached when out of 24 arrests, 21 convictions were obtained. W. E. Riggs, Chairman of the Association of Commerce Committee, gives particular credit to Officer Michael J. Phelan, in charge of the cartage theft detail of the Chicago Police Department and to his predecessor, Lieut. James B. Kerr who continues to counsel the workers. But there can be no letup in the drive to check crime, points out Mr. Riggs. His committee finds now that with hijacking minimized there is a rise in thefts from trucks parked on the highway. This is not so serious a crime in the eyes of the law as robbery with a gun, but it is a source of serious losses to shippers. So now the police and the businessmen are taking steps to stop this form of theft.

Police have sent out warnings to drivers to take out their ignition keys when they leave their trucks, since an unlocked car is a temptation to thieves. The Association of Commerce Committee devised a way of reminding drivers of this fact. They have had printed for windshield use green stickers, the shape of ignition keys, with this legend: "Driver, You're the key man. You out, keys in, thieves in. You out, keys out, THIEVES OUT. Guard Ignition Keys." Some 4,000 of these have been distributed free.

Vigilance and good police work can reduce larcenies of this type just as it has reduced hijacking, points out Mr. Riggs, but co-operation of drivers and truck operating companies is essential, he adds.

Hill-Climbing Made Easy

San Francisco Aids Hikers

One of the stairways provided for safe ascension of one of the many hills about the city.

San Francisco Stairs Lead To Hilltop Vistas of Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Instead of slipping and sliding on the steep hills, San Francisco has graciously and hospitably provided stairways. These steps are easy to tread either up or down, and besides being a convenience, they offer endless means of interest and enjoyment. One might say that each stairway has its definite and charming individuality.

Approaching the Broadway stairs, one immediately feels the atmosphere of beauty, a sense of the artistic. The benches at the top are often used by artists and students who seek inspiration, peace, and quiet. Often little children, under the watchful eyes of the nurses, are found playing near the steps, no doubt because no automobiles run along this dead-end street. Though these little ones may not yet be conscious of the loveliness beyond the stairs, yet there is a feeling of happiness and joy.

Infinite Variety

Then we stand silently at the top! We look out and beyond the infinite variety of scenes. On a foggy day, the Embarcadero, the Ferry Building, the Bay Ridge, the ships, houses, seem like a far-away dream—almost obscure and unattainable, yet so full of promise and fulfillment.

On a gray day, the thrill of opalescent, iridescent colors! Breathlessly we stand and fill our eyes with its beauty. And on sunny, bright days, the sparkling light on the Bay, the colorful homes, the streets are clearly outlined, and how radiantly the City shines!

Often on a cold, winter's day, the din of an awakening city is like a lovely symphony. Harmonious groups of tones blend and become one. And as we trip down the stairs, each step seems to beat time to the lovely music of the City, and we become a part of it.

On warm, spring mornings, as we trip down, we pause and sniff! What is that delicious, sweet fragrance? We look up! Honeysuckle, hanging over a high wall! We look on, and see ivy, and beyond it red, red geraniums, drooping over the wall, shining with beauty and color. What a day we have before us with so much loveliness all around!

The people we meet on the hill seem to sense each other's joy. The postman, the milkman, each run up and down, as if their tasks were fun! Near the bottom we meet a woman of mature years. She meets our smile and says: "I like climbing this hill, but I take it slowly."

Different Atmosphere

On we go. No time to linger. Taylor Street. Before long we again are at the top of a stairway. How different the atmosphere is, and yet this stairway has great charm and promise also. An air of sophistication! Business, order, accuracy, efficiency seem to pervade. For a moment we pause! Here is a smart oil station, the Huntington, the little park, down California Street the Mark Hopkins, and out and beyond we see large buildings, and farther out lovely hills and delightful outlines.

Business women pass us on the hill, chic and smartly shod, and beautifully poised. Young men, taking two and three steps at a time, full of energy and enthusiasm. Occasionally a dog on a leash tries to run ahead of his master, eager to race down the hill, or climbing up, runs with ease and freedom.

We sense a serious side of the City. We, too, want to become a part of this wide-awake City, forging ahead, progressing, accomplishing the great, the ideal, the true. Happily we get to the bottom of the hill! What fun, what joy to live in San Francisco, and play our way downtown over its delightful stairways. We know that there are many more hills and stairways in San Francisco. We shall investigate then some time!

Shipbuilding Seen as Ahead Of Schedules

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 (AP)—Asserting that the Maritime Commission's construction program "is not behind, it's ahead," Chairman Emory S. Land predicted today that 1,153 new ships of approximately 12,410,000 deadweight tons would be placed in operation between July 1, 1941 and the end of 1943.

These figures, Mr. Land told a press conference, do not include 105 vessels in the Commission's long-range program which were delivered up to Sept. 3, or additional small vessels and crafts for which the Commission is contracting.

Mr. Land issued a formal statement which he called a progress report "in view of the critical importance of ship construction to the national defense program . . . particularly since questions have been raised both in Congress and in the press as to the adequacy of the Commission's building and the speed and lack of speed in producing the new ships."

"Between 130 and 134 new vessels will be completed this year on the basis of current reports from the yards," Mr. Land said.

90 Vessels

If stoppages due to priorities or other factors do not hold back construction, Mr. Land added, 90 vessels totaling 1,000,000 deadweight tons will be delivered the first three months of 1942; 146 vessels of 1,400,000 deadweight tons will be delivered in the second three months of that year; 154 vessels of 1,646,000 deadweight tons will be delivered in the third quarter and 184 vessels of 2,000,000 deadweight tons will be delivered in the fourth quarter.

In the first quarter of 1943, 220 ships averaging 2,270,000 deadweight tons will be placed in operation, he said.

"Thus, in the first quarter of 1942," Mr. Land declared, "American shipbuilding will deliver more new ships than were produced by the United States during any previous year since the first world war with the exception of 1941, and more ships than were delivered in the whole of 1917, when we were at war."

"In the first quarter of 1943, if we are able to carry out the schedule we have set for ourselves," the commission chief continued, "we will deliver more shipping than was produced in the United States in the whole of 1918 when America produced 1,830,000 deadweight tons of ships."

Can Get Along

For the present, and for the rest of this year, Mr. Land said, "the British and ourselves can get along on existing ships and the new ships which are being currently delivered at the rate of three a week, if conditions do not get much worse."

"It is expected, however, that in 1942 our national defense and lend-lease programs will be in full swing, and shipping requirements will be very heavy," he added. "With this in mind, the effort has been made to reach a high level of production during the first quarter of 1942 and to maintain that level until the end of 1943."

The Navy Department also issued a report of progress in its two-ocean fleet construction program, announcing that 213 vessels of all classes had been completed since the first of this year and the keels laid for 436 others.

An additional 249 craft of various categories launched between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1 need only the finishing touches, the Department said, to make them part of the United States fleet.

Vessels completed since Jan. 1 include two battleships, the North Carolina and Washington, nine submarines, 12 destroyers and 42 patrol craft.

Shells by the Million for U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — Uncle Sam has begun receiving "dividends"—artillery shells ready for business—from the $53,000,000 invested in the 22,800-acre munitions loading plant built recently west of Youngstown to be near the vast eastern Ohio steel district.

Without fuss or fanfare or ribbon cutting, the munitions plant's first loading line has begun producing shells and high explosive bombs just as it will produce them as long as the Nation needs the shells and the bombs for defense.

"It's our job to get the shells and bombs out as fast as we can," commented Lieut. Col. R. S. Chavin, commanding officer of the plant which will employ 10,000 persons when it gets into full production, "and that is all we want to do."

The arsenal on which work was started about a year ago and which has employed up to 18,000 workers in construction, is the largest arsenal in the country and is of permanent construction. In the World War, the Gillespie arsenal was one of the largest and Army men said that it could have been set down comfortably in the administration area of the local arsenal—and that administration area is a very small part of the sprawling 35-squaremile tract of what was once valuable eastern Ohio farm land.

The plant's potential production is a carefully guarded secret but Colonel Chavin said that it will turn out a greater tonnage of ammunition than any other arsenal in the country. It will load shells from 75 millimeters to 240 millimeters; aerial bombs ranging from 20 pounds loaded to 2,000 pounds.

Already hundreds of buildings, about 125 miles of high-class railroads, scores of "igloos" for underground storage of the bombs and shells have been constructed, but considerable work remains to be finished. Three more load lines will be put into production as rapidly as they are completed.

The Atlas Powder Co., which is operating the plant for the Federal Government, has been hiring and training operating crews gradually so that it will have plenty of competent skilled help, said W. E. Fletcher. General Manager of the plant.

The big sprawling plant includes a city within its area. In it are a railroad station, an outdoor movie, barracks, scores of fine homes costing $10,000 to $12,000 each, a hospital, a tremendous office building, recreation buildings, stores, and canteens and even a weekly newspaper.

Very little actually is made at the plant. The powder, shells, bomb cases, and fuses are produced elsewhere and merely assembled at the plant. Railroads crisscross the whole reservation to move the various materials to the final assembly lines.

Unusual preparations have been made for protecting the plant from sabotage and against carelessness. An efficient force of more than 150 armed guards, highly trained, guard the gates and patrol the reservation in radio-equipped cars. No steam locomotives are permitted near the load lines. All visitors must be carefully identified and must have passes. No airplanes are permitted to fly over the reservation.

Wants U. S. on Air More in Americas

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—John F. Royal, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company, believes the United States should buy radio time in Latin and South America and increase the volume of United States news broadcasts in those areas as a means of combating Nazi-Fascist Axis propaganda.

Recently returned from a 20,000-mile tour of Latin and South American countries, Mr. Royal said the Nazi-Fascist Axis partners, as well as Great Britain, are buying radio time in those countries and that so long as they continue, it is unlikely that the stations are going to give free time for American news broadcasts.

"The people everywhere want to know what the United States is doing," says the NBC executive. "They are not so much interested in war news as in a day-to-day picture of what's going on in this Country. The Axis powers are spending money liberally to get their version of the news across, but we aren't as yet."

Mr. Royal's tour of Latin America was in connection with the establishing of a 92-station Pan-American NBC network that will carry programs exchanged by the United States and the various countries south of the Rio Grande.

Paris Press Puts Blame on French

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Sept. 3 (AP)—The second anniversary of France's entry into the current European war was ignored today by newspapers in the unoccupied zone, but the press in the occupied area seized the opportunity to preach a sermon to their readers.

The Nouveaux Temps declared that France itself had made the choice between war and peace in September, 1939, and was responsible for its present position.

"This occupation, of which we feel all the bitterness," said the paper, "we sought deliberately."

La Guardia to Keep Job As Civilian Defense Head

NEW YORK, Sept. 3 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia said yesterday that he would not resign his post as National Director of Civilian Defense. His remark was prompted by recent reports that he would resign to further his campaign for re-election as Mayor.

"As I said when I took this office (Civilian Defense), the effort and extra labor comes out of me and not out of the City," the Mayor told reporters "And, so far, everything is normal and I shall continue to function."

Rest Day for Women Sought in Scotland

EDINBURGH, Sept. 3 (AP)—A resolution introduced at a session of the Trades Union Congress today declared that the excessive hours of work for women in war industries was imposing a strain which ultimately would impair the Nation's production.

The resolution recommended that employment of women be so arranged that they would be assured of one day's rest a week.

It also suggested reorganization of production machinery so that it may be kept in continuous operation and yet at the same time permit rest and recreation for the workers. After discussion the resolution was referred to the Executive Council.

City Curbs Delinquency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice, Calif.

The seaside community of Venice attracts thousands of visitors during the summer because of its superlative beaches no less than because of its many amusement offerings. In this situation it has made a notable achievement in the matter of finding constructive occupation for energetic boyhood in a program worked out at the instigation of the Co-ordinating Council and directed by the local Life Guard Station of the City of Los Angeles.

Each summer, Capt. Myron Cox, in charge of Life Guard work in Venice, has gathered a group of boys ranging in age from 9 to 18 years. He has organized them into a self-governing group called the Los Angeles Junior Life Guards and this activity has met with great success.

Ostensibly an organization for training youngsters in the technique of service along the beach, the Junior Life Guards really represent a valuable appropriation for useful purposes of youthful energies that, in this particular area especially, might easily be wasted. A few years ago the juvenile crime problem around Venice was serious. When the local Co-ordinating Council asked Captain Cox to help solve this problem by bringing the boys running free on the beach under his influence, a step was taken which has reduced delinquency and has provided a democratic substitute for the gang spirit.

During the summer, Junior Life Guards may work under supervision for not more than six hours a day, five days a week. The inquirer who wonders if youngsters free to play the summer through actually consider giving so much time to serious training are told that the time limit had to be enforced else most of them would sign up for 12 hours daily!

Applicants for Life Guard positions under Los Angeles Civil Service are aided greatly when they present certificates showing that, as boys, they had training in the Junior Life Guards. The Civil Service Commission credits them with "past experience."

Being a Junior Life Guard is not all work and no play, however. Weekly meetings of the group, presided over by officers elected by the boys themselves, furnish occasions for developing the democratic privileges as well as the collection of weekly dues amounting to five cents a member. A committee investigates prospective members and reports as to whether the prospect is a good fellow, a willing worker, a good co-operator.—**Kimmis Hartley Hendrick.**

Greater Warmth For Farm Homes

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—The day of furnace-equipped basements for rural homes is giving way to more efficient storage and heating plants, says George R. Shier, agricultural engineering specialist at Ohio State University.

Put the furnace in a utility room at the rear of the house, Mr. Shier proposes. Blower systems will deliver the proper amount of heat throughout the dwelling.

Utility room furnaces eliminate the need for basements entirely, says Mr. Shier, and without them farmers won't be bothered with the problem of keeping them dry.

Mr. Shier expressed the belief that furnaces, because of their heat, have probably ruined more good basement storage space for vegetables and fruit than most farmers realize.

'Dog' Days' Traced To Ancient Egypt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Every dog has his day but Sirius, the Dog Star, has 40 days. The ancients attributed summer weather to the presence of this brightest of the stars in the daytime sky at this time of the year.

"The origin of the 'dog days' goes back to ancient Egypt," said Prof. William H. Barton, Jr., Executive Curator of the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History. "The Egyptians were well acquainted with Sirius, the Dog Star, and noted that it rose just before the sun early in July and preceded it all day in its pathway across the sky.

"Not knowing that the star was many millions of miles beyond the solar system, they believed that the combined heat of the sun and the brightest (therefore to them the hottest) star was responsible for the warmth of the 'dog days.'"

Although today it is known that even bright Sirius has no effect on the temperature, the ancients who lived along the Nile thought the Dog Star was responsible for the warm days of July and August.

"While on the subject of weather," added Professor Barton, "it is an interesting fact that on July 2, the sun was at its farthest point from the earth, a distance of 94,450,000 miles, or some 3,000,000 miles farther away than it was last January."

Students Want Tugwell To Keep Chancellorship

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 3 (AP)—A delegation of students of the University of Puerto Rico told Dr. Rexford Guy Tugwell that they wanted no interim Chancellor while he is absent from the school to act as Governor of Puerto Rico.

Rather, they said, they would prefer that he hold both the Chancellorship and Governorship at the same time so long as he didn't neglect the University.

Postal Uniform Inquiry Asked

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 3 (AP)—The Nation's postmen want a Congressional investigation into the cost of the uniforms they wear.

The National Association adopted a resolution asserting the cost of the uniforms is all out of proportion to the cost of other civilian clothing.

At the same time they asked that the Government either furnish them nor provide a $100 allowance for their purchase. The postmen didn't elaborate on the reason for this unusual request.

Rep. J. Harold Flannery (D), of Pennsylvania, member of the House Post Office Committee, told the convention the Department had an $18,000,000 surplus last year and predicted it would be $30,000,000 in the current fiscal year.

He suggested that men in the armed forces be permitted to mail letters free and that some Government departments, including Congress, the War and Navy Departments, be required to pay postage instead of franking as at present.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Deal with leading concern. 9 different boxes. Cost 50c up. Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special offer. Good profits. Request approved samples. DORHLA, S-65, Fitchburg, Mass.

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Outstanding seller. Smart 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment. Give 24 "Individualized Greetings." Seals FREE. 50c profit. Name-Imprinted Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Other assortments. No experience. Samples on approval. FRIENDSHIP, 764 Adams, Elmira, New York.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! America's finest 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100%. Big selection assortments. Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1. No experience necessary. Free samples. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 49, Rochester, N. Y.

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BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
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You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced with garage. 330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TRAINED children's nurse, Christian Scientist, young; rural Florida community; give full particulars and salary desired; permanent. Address applications c/o The Christian Science Monitor, Box M-1, 1339 Ingraham Building, Miami, Fla.

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Let us SHIP YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS THROUGH CARS; LOW RATES
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 56 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

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METHUEN (Lawrence), MASS.—2 large, light rooms, sunporch; suitable 2; share kitchen, bath; business woman's high-class, attractively furnished apartment; heat, continuous hot water furnished; owner's services companion-housekeeper avail.; exp. M. S., 64 Hampshire St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

AVAILABLE SEPT. 1st, 2 BRIMMER ST.
Corner of Pinckney St., off Beacon Hill, Boston—3 quiet 3-rm. apts. with bath and sizeable kitchen. On 3rd floor; congenial environment. Overlooking Esplanade. $75. Supt. on premises.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—9 rooms, 2 baths, elevator bldg. Ken 7837. 8 Marlboro St., 2 rooms with large dinette; elevator bldg., near to Public Garden. Com. 3761 or Call Cap. 7550 for both.

BOSTON, 27 Gainsboro Street—1 large room, furnished or unfurnished; kitchenette and bath. FAUST. Call Com. 8075.

SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT FOR RENT
Living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, two bedrooms, two baths, maid's room and bath.
137 Sewall Avenue, Brookline
See Superintendent on premises or call BEAcon 0853

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CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

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GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 1 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, trendy decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 190 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

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HOUSEKEEPER for small family with one child; Christian Scientist preferred. Address Box P-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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MATTRESSES REMADE
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

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RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
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WILL SELL OR LEASE my fine lakefront comfortable 2 story home close to Orlando, Fla. Situated in grove of Oranges and Pecans. Nice lawn and flowers, grounds cared for. Owner—H. E. Wheeler, 14 S. Main St., Orlando, Fla. Phone 1381.

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For rent, furnished or unfurnished. Cape Codder; perfect reproduction; 3 chambers and 1 bath, automatic heat; suitable for a business couple or small family. Call WAL. 4557 or LAS. 4230. JOHN H. BENSON, Weston, Mass.

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BOSTON, 108 Gainsboro—Attractive airy rms.; near The Mother Church; free parking; innerspring mattresses. MRS. CARNEY. COM. 7377.

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Hotel Huntington
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Single $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
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N. Y. C. 65TH ST. (50 Central Park West)—THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR WOMEN. Widely known as well-appointed home business women or students; park view; kitchen facilities; maids; reasonable. TRafalgar 4-1349.

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WORMLEYSBURG, PA.—Furnished room in priv. home overlooking river; suit. for 2 men or emp. man and wife; breakfast. Phone 3-7174.

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New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's Great August Sale of Fur-Trimmed Fall and Winter Coats
$59
Others to $195
Your first glance of these coats will convince you of their value and fashion importance! To bring you such values is like achieving the impossible! Months of early planning and our gigantic buying power combine to bring these rare values. Every coat is gloriously fur-trimmed.
USE OUR LAY-AWAY PLAN
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Avenue at South Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER
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Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food — Delightful Surroundings — Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. — 2124 Atlantic Ave. — 1200 Pacific Ave.
PHONE 5-3778 — Prompt Delivery

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY
(Continued)

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HOSIERY · LINGERIE · GLOVES
HANDBAGS
Stores in Principal Cities
Cor. Atlantic and New York Avenues
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The CLEANEST NUMBER IN TOWN
Just call 5-0123 for
DORRAINE CLEANERS
1315 Pacific Ave — Ocean City
2815 Atlantic Ave. — 936 Asbury Ave.
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Bartlett-Seaman Co.
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Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
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OIL BURNERS
LINK-BELT
Automatic Coal Stoker
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Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
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Cranford Esso Servicenter
J. L. McNAMARA, Prop.
Cor. North & Springfield Aves.
Cranford, N. J.
TELEPHONE CRanford 6-0884

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR 6-0700

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday
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We Live to Serve!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Chas. T. Hornecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. — OR 4-4857

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
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Or. 3-4990

SAVE AT
587 Central Ave.
East Orange, N. J.
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

CRAMP'S ART STORE
505 MAIN STREET
• PICTURES
• FRAMING
• REGILDING
• RESTORING

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

Englewood Coal & Lumber Co.
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
Lumber and Millwork
Coal—Fuel Oil
Koppers Coke
ENGLEWOOD 3-3700

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WARREN'S RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
Richfield Gas, Richlube Motor Oil
Washing and Waxing—Ignition and Battery Service—Lubrication—Brakes Relined and Adjusted
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER CARS
Phone Had 8958—if no answer, call Had 3969-W for Nite Service

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY — HADDONFIELD

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery — Open Evenings

NEW JERSEY

HADDON HEIGHTS

Gas Ranges — Sun Fuel Oil
W. C. DAVIS
Plumbing, Heating and Oil Burner
Westinghouse Appliances
Dexter Washer
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JOHNSON'S BEAUTY PARLOR
611 White Horse Pike — Phone 1143
Open Tues., Thurs. and Fri. eves.

HOBOKEN

LEVITIN & UNTERWEISER INSURANCE
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JOurnal Square 2-0665

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See our new line of refrigerators and washing machines.
Lawler Bros.
918 B'way, Bayonne, N. J.
Tel. Bay 3-0402

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING — STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches.
Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

BErgen 3-2036
JOHN H. GERKEN
Coal — Koppers Coke — Fuel Oil
Hudson County Deliveries
98 Bentley Ave. — Jersey City, N. J.

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
PING-PONG AND FOOTBALL EQUIPMENT
CANNING SUPPLIES
Mill. 6-0469 — 324 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Upper Montclair, Bloomfield
Montclair Heights

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET — MONTCLAIR

The Spinning Wheel INC.
KNITTING YARNS
FREE INSTRUCTIONS
EXPERT BLOCKING
27 CHURCH STREET MONTCLAIR — HELEN OAKLEY

S. Babto
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS — FURRIERS
Same Day Cleaning Service if Desired
244 Lorraine Ave., Mont. 3-1588

Estab. 1880 — 61 Years' Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"Exclusively"
Grade "A" Dairy Products
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 — Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St. — Montclair 2-5980

Crossword Quiz Answers

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only, Not a Blend)

Back-to-School Fashions
LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

A.C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. — Tel. OR 3-5020

EAGLE PRINTING
Commercial—Social—Club
Direct Mail Advertising and Labels
300 Main Street — Orange 3-6010

SOUTH ORANGE

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Hershey's Hot Chocolate Fudge, 1-lb. can 19c
Jello Ice Cream Mix, Assorted Flavors.
155 So. Orange Ave. — SO. 2-4600

ALBERT VOSS
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
21 Vose Ave. — SO. 2-3366

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

SEARS • PASSAIC
Shop at Sears and Save
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel. Pas. 2-10100

THE SERVICENTER
Courteous Esso *Service*
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. — Tel. Pa. 2-8611

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Clifton, Paterson, Radburn, Nutley, Bloomfield, Garfield, Rutherford, E. Rutherford, Wallington, Carlstadt, Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main St., Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

Professional Beauty Service
for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
812 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd, 6-3658

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity ... home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE — Tel. 6-0578

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

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Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. — Tel. Pl. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. — Tel. Pl. 6-3100

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Ave. — Plfd 6-2776

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WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE — GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

SKIBIN, Inc.
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—The Best
Branch Store: 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. — Plant Store: 418 So. Broad St.
Phone RD. 6-5006—07 — Ridgewood, N. J.

Complete Line of
SCHOOL SUPPLIES
Spalding and Wilson
Foot Balls
Gymnasium Equipment
B. DRAPKIN
30 E. Ridgewood Ave. — Phone RI 6-1006

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Complete Outfitters to Men
All Summer Clothes Reduced
5-7 Sylvan Street — Ru. 2-1178

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Morris Ave. Motor Car Co.
Chrysler-Plymouth Dealers
ALL MAKES OF USED CARS
155 Morris Ave. — Mill. 6-0229

SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808 / SU 6-0271
387 Springfield Ave.

EVERETT & BUTLER
Realtors
Insurance
96 Summit Avenue
Telephone Sum. 6-6040

New Cars — Used Cars—All Makes
Authorized Ford Service
Mercury — Ford — Lincoln Zephyr
GUILDFORD MOTORS, Inc.
Washing — 517 Springfield Ave. — Polishing

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT
(Continued)

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford — Office:
Developer — 100 Ashland Rd.

TEANECK

Patronize Home Industry
Complete Insurance Service
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
REAL ESTATE
1452 Queen Anne Road — Tel. Teaneck 7-4964

Individual Flat Silver Service Settings
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
Jeweler
454 Cedar Lane — Tea. 6-1656

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE BOY'S SHOP, Inc.
If boys wear it we have it
2-18 years
Charge Accounts Solicited
117 Quimby Street — West. 2-5484
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY
Next door to Robert Treat Stores

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. — 2-3115

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

Outfits for School
WEE MODERNS
Apparel for Mother, Sister and Brother
Corner Broad St. and Central Ave.
Tel. We. 2-4689
WESTFIELD, N. J.

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET — WESTFIELD 2-0583

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50 — Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95 — Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. — Phone Westfield 2-3418

WALTER BURD'S
AMOCO SERVICE STATION
Center for Lubrication
Central Avenue and Quimby Street
Tel. We. 2-3932

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Pennsylvania

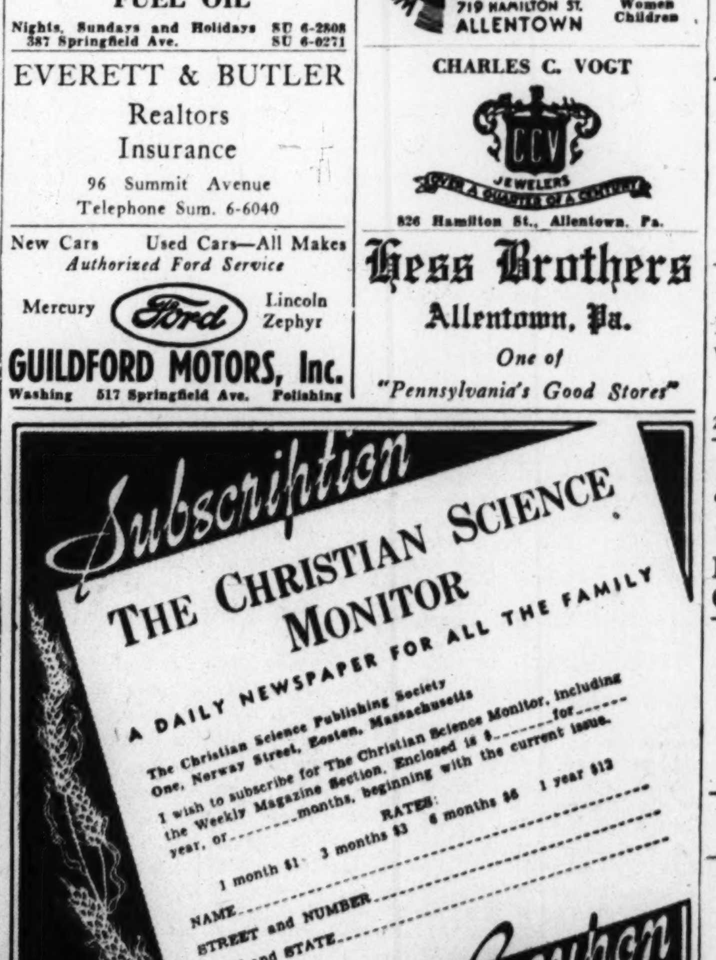
ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men, Women, Children
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN

CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS
OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"



PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

Appel JEWELER

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
GOODENOUGH'S
721 HAMILTON STREET

KOEHLER BROS.
Coal—Charcoal
Coke
N. 7th St. Bridge, Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street — Phone 7-9589

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street — Phone 6-3500

HAMILTON • GRUEN
and ELGIN WATCHES
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. — Tel. 6-5421

HARVEY KIPP
"The Finest in Meats"
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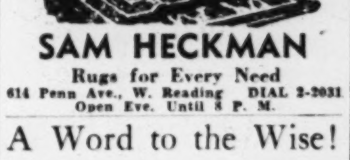

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Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

A Word to the Wise!
Buy canned goods now before advances in price take place
SAYLOR'S
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5 reasons why it pays to buy at
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• Good quality • Better values
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Foot Craft Shoes
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BESANÇON, FLORIST
continues to offer the best in
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Complete garage and service station equipment.
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All of our school supplies were bought before prices had advanced—hence prices are at 1940 level.
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5 & 10 CENT STORES
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"Particular Service for Particular People"
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Suits, Topcoats, Shoes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Etc.
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FRISBY'S TAILORS
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
—PHONE 2720—
620 W. Market Street — York, Pa.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Alterative—*Ol'-ter-a'-tiv* (first *a* sounded as *o* in orb, *e* obscure as in maker, when used as a noun the second *a* is long, *i* short. When used as an adjective the second *a* is sounded as the *a* in sofa).

The word regularly implies "changing for the better." It is made as if from the Latin *alterare*, which would carry at least the meaning of "to change." The sound of "ol" for the first syllable holds through from the English verb "alter."

Dementia — *De-men'-shi-a* (*e* quick-long as in event, second *e* short, *i* short, *a* as in arm. By Webster's second choice the *i* is not sounded).

Classic Latin has *dementia*, "state of being out of one's wits," "madness." Word and meaning are taken over.

Discerner (Heb. 4:12)—*Di-zur'-ner* (*i* short, *s* sounded as *z*, *u* as in urn, *e* as in maker).

A discerner may be defined as a person who looks into matters with purpose to determine values. The word is perhaps a little archaic as an English noun. The authorized version uses it to represent the Greek word from which we derive "critic"; and, indeed, the ruling function of a critic is no doubt to be a good discerner.

Latin has *discernere*, "to separate," "to distinguish."

Regarding the pronunciation, it would be something in the line of phonetic speculation to seek out why the coming together of the letters *s* and *c* result in a sound of *z*. Webster's, however, while advising *z*, permits an *s* sound as second choice.

Edom (Judges 5:4) — *E'-dum* (*e* long, vowel in last syllable clipped-short and sounded like the *u* in circus).

A long, narrow region southeast of Palestine, extending from the Dead Sea to an arm of the Red Sea.

Hypocrisy—*Hi-pok'-ri-si* (all *i*'s short, *o* short).

Many words beginning with *hypo-* have long *y*, by dictionary advice; and that sound has largely become the habit of the language, possibly that the *hypo-* may not get confused with other Greek preformative, *hippo-*. In regard to *hypocrite*, though, and the abstract, *hypocrisy*, there can be no question that they demand, by usage, a short *y*.

Lycaonia (Acts 14:11) — *Lik'-a-o'-ni-a* (*i*'s short as in fill, first *a* quick-long as in chaotic, *o* long, last *a* obscured as in sofa).

A plateau region northwest of Tarsus, to which Paul ventured to travel.

Lystra (Acts 14:8) — *Lis'-tra* (*i* short, *a* as in sofa).

A town of Lycaonia, or Cilicia, according to how boundaries are drawn.

Mimicry—*Mim'-ik-ri* (*i*'s short).

Meaning "imitation," usually with ironical intent or effect. The fundamental word and its meaning come from classic Greek. *Mimicry* is a coinage, nevertheless, as the Latin-looking suffix, *-ry*, shows.

Ossification—*Os-ih-fih-kay'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable, in which the *o* is short, first *i* clipped-short, second *i* short, *a* long, *u* clipped-short).

English has coined "ossify" and "ossification" from Latin, *os*, "bone." Borrowing peoples will sometimes extend a classic stem further than the Romans had inclination or necessity for doing.

Seir (Judges 5:4) — *Se'-ir* (*e* long, *i* short).

A special territorial designation at times standing for the general one of Edom.

Subordinate—*Su-bor'-di-nate* (*u* clipped short as in circus, *o* as in orb, *i* short, *a* long.)

Classic Latin modes of thinking were advanced enough to develop the word *ordinare*, "to arrange." It needed a later European era of detailed classifications to invent *subordinare*, "to set in a lower order." So *subordinate* is a coinage, though a perfectly regular one, with Latin meaning quite strictly retained.

Substance (Heb. 11:1)—The *a* is clipped-short as in account.

Silver Latin has *substantia*, "substance." In the verse from Hebrews, the word represents a Greek noun of corresponding etymology and make-up. The original meaning of the Greek is "a support"; then it comes to mean "actuality." An American Translation seems to try to secure a special Greek connotation for the passage with: "Faith means the assurance of what we hope for."

Suppositious—*Su-poz'-ih-tish'-us* (both *u*'s clipped-short as in circus, *o* short, both *i*'s short). The *tious* at the end, as in a large class of adjectives of Latin origin, sounds as one syllable.

Latin has *suppositius*, "substituted," and accordingly "not genuine."

Transitory — *Tran'-si-to'-ri* (*a* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, *o* long, second *i* short); or especially in Britain, *tran'-si-ter-i* (*a* short, first *i* clipped-short, *e* as in maker, second *i* short).

"Continuing for a short time." Late Latin has the adjective *transitorius*, referring to "that which can be passed through"; and this acquires a time idea and comes to mean "passing." So it descends to English, with the usual adaptation of the ending.

In the United States, a long *o*, with accent upon it, is the rule. Obscured, stressless *o* has authenticity elsewhere.

A Verse for Today . . .

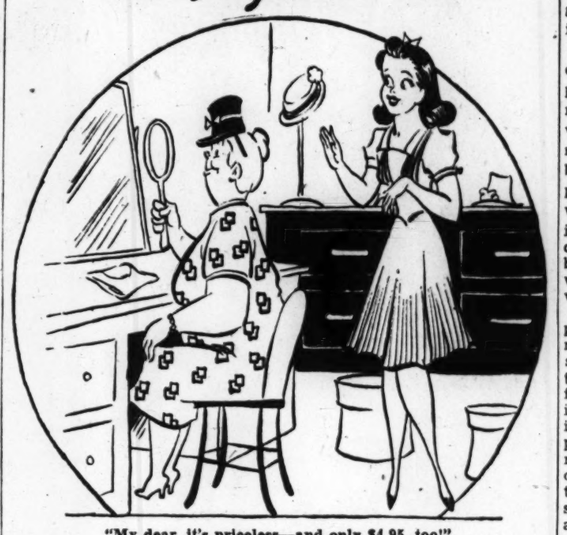
Commit thy way unto the LORD; *trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass.*—Ps. 37:5.

Daily Quotation

Whatsoe'er I be or do,
Let me honest be and true;
Never wear a false pretence,
Never speak with double sense,
Claim a grace I have not got,
Or look the thing that I am not.

—WALTER C. SMITH

In Lighter Vein



"My dear, it's priceless—and only $4.95, too!"

Answers the Question

First Mechanic: "Why do you prefer fabric to leather upholstery?"

Second Mechanic: "Have you ever tried to wipe your hands on leather upholstery?"

Well Adorned

First Soldier: "Our company is so good that when we presented arms, all you could hear was 'slap, slap, click.'"

Second Soldier: "That's fine but when our company was on parade and presented arms, all you could hear was 'slap, slap, jingle.'"

"Why, that's impossible. How did you get the jingle?"

"Oh, medals!"

Speaking of Swing Music

The writer on music was talking on the musical situation in America.

"The United States will become really musical only when it has exhausted all the possibilities of swing," he declared.

Up spoke a listener:

"That is, if swing hasn't exhausted all the Americans in the meantime."

Could Sell Her

The young salesman was looking very depressed on his second day in his new job.

"Come, come!" said the sales manager. "Don't look so down in the mouth. I know it's difficult at first, but you'll soon get into it. When you've had a little more experience you'll get along all right."

"It isn't that," said the young man. "When I got home last night I practised that sales talk on my wife and now I've got to buy her a new vacuum cleaner."—Montreal Star.

Did You Ever Wonder

If an Airplane Motor Can Be Re-Started If It Stops in Flight?

With the propeller mounted on the crankshaft, it is possible to "crank" some airplane motors by turning the propeller by hand. Similarly, on such types of aircraft, the rush of air past the plane may be used to restart the engine (if all that it needs is cranking) by diving the plane.

The rush of air past a gliding or diving plane tends to turn the propeller. This effect is commonly observed in the action of wind on windmills, and is still more aptly illustrated by the brightly-colored curved vanes of a paper or celluloid of the toy pinwheel. In the pinwheel, if the wind is not obliging enough to blow, the child readily may make his own breeze by running with the pinwheel and thus set its blades to whirling.

In some types of airplanes the propeller will continue to "windmill" until the plane loses flying speed, even if the ignition is turned off. In planes with, say, four motors, and which customarily cruise with one engine idle, it is necessary, in order to keep the propeller of the idle engine from rotating, either to apply a brake on the propeller hub or to change the angle of the propeller blades so that they no longer "bite" the air.

It is not always possible to dive an airplane fast enough to start the motor, in which event a "dead-stick" landing (a landing with a motionless propeller) may be necessary. However, some types of modern planes have electric self-starters by means of which the pilot can re-start the engine while in flight without leaving the cockpit, in which event it would be unnecessary to dive the plane or to depend in any way on the "windmilling" of the propeller to start the engine.

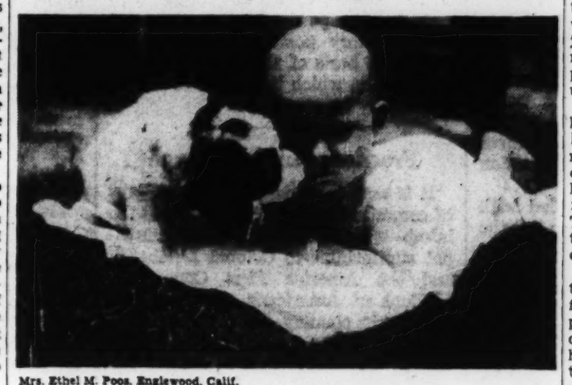
W. P. Keasbey

BY RUNNING WITH THE PINWHEEL THE BOY MAKES HIS OWN BREEZE

Camera Club

J. D. Sutherland, Westview, B. C.

Of these two baby fawns the photographer writes: "The mother ran from the road into the bush, but the fawns ran ahead of the car down the road, and when we finally stopped the little fellows came right back to the car and this picture was taken."



Mrs. Ethel M. Poos, Englewood, Calif.

Outstaring Each Other

The contributor states that both the baby and the pup were facing the camera just before the shutter clicked—the print, however, revealed they had shifted their gaze.

The Amusing Things We Say

Stick to Your Last

The most famous of ancient Greek painters, Apelles by name, originated this expression. After the artist had finished a picture, he used to set it in a public place and conceal himself behind it in order to hear the criticisms of the common people. A shoemaker passing by one of Apelles's paintings once criticized a defect which he noticed in a shoe. The next day when the cobbler saw the painting, he was greatly pleased to note that the great artist had remedied the defect. Elated by what had happened, the shoemaker began to find fault with the leg of the figure, which caused the infuriated artist to thrust his head from behind the painting and tell the shoemaker to keep to his trade, in these words, ne sutor ultra crepidam.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Child's Honesty Rewarded

Manchester, Conn.

Ten-year-old Ronny was about to pay the clerk in the grocery store. He reached confidently into his pocket to find that the money was missing. He ran sobbing from the store and, blinded by tears, bumped into an elderly gentleman who was passing.

"What's the matter, Sonny?" the stranger inquired. Ronny explained that his mother had given him a dollar with which to buy some bread, butter, and cold meat for dinner. He'd lost the money, and the thought of facing his mother without the needed provisions was just too much for him to bear. The man slipped a dollar bill from his pocket and pretended to pick it up from the sidewalk.

"Well, dry your tears, my boy," he said, "for here's the dollar right here on the sidewalk where you must have dropped it." He held out the bill, but Ronny shook his head sadly, and said it wasn't his, for his dollar had been in change. The man was surprised and touched by the little fellow's honesty.

"I'll walk home with you," said the stranger, then. "Perhaps we can find your money on the way." The prospect of help in his search cheered the youngster, and he and his new friend chatted amiably as they retraced the boy's steps. The money was found at a spot where Ronny had leaned over a wall to peer at a tiny brook on the other side. The boy was indeed happy, but happier still were his parents that evening when the elderly gentleman stopped in to tell them of the episode.

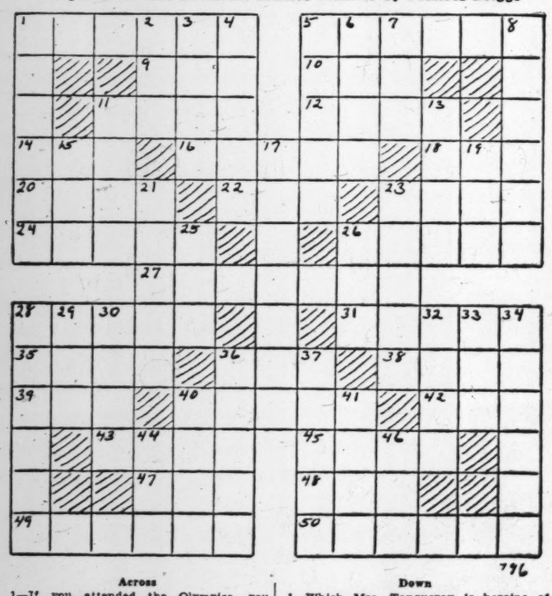
The new friend was a successful businessman, and becoming interested in the family, offered to help them. Feeling certain that the adage, "Like father, like son," would work boy ways, he offered a position of trust to the boy's father, which much improved the family's circumstances.

The Ukraine

The Ukraine was the source of 60 per cent of Russian iron ore, 50 per cent of its coal, 45 per cent of its steel.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you attended the Olympics, you would see what?
5—The plums in a plum pudding are what (sing.)?
9—Edmund Burke, statesman and orator, was born where (abbr.)?
10—Aged.
11—What is mixed in a crutcher?
12—What State of U. S. was named for the Ute tribe of Indians?
14—What bird has round, puffy head?
16—Myra Hess plays what instrument?
18—Every one.
20—What well-known Biblical character was son of Lamech?
22—Conjunction.
23—If you planted an ailanthus, would it be a tree, herb, or lily?
24—What is a piece of wood driven into a wall, so that other pieces may be nailed to it?
26—Devices for tying.
27—Who composed opera based on and known in English as "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
28—Who is a character in "Tess of the D'Urbervilles"?
31—Would you plant, drive, or roast a juncus?
35—Well-bred woman is what?
36—Offer.
38—What is any of various American wild plums?
39—Not even.
40—Who wrote "Last Rose of Summer"?
42—Girl's name.
43—Who has been called the Irish Diogenes?
45—What is name of gulf between southern coast of Arabia and coast of Africa?
47—Unity.
48—Adult males.
49—What was middle name of John Sargent, painter?
50—A schemer.

Down

1—Which Mrs. Tanqueray is heroine of a Pinero play?
2—What is Spanish for "river"?
3—A snare.
4—What is inky secretion of the cuttlefish?
5—What was shape of King Arthur's table?
6—What is singing voice of Floashilde in "Twilight of the Gods"?
7—Zeus is said to have been brought up in cave in what mountain?
8—Isle of Capri is near what Italian city?
11—What is sliced cabbage served as a salad?
13—What instrument is associated with Tara's halls?
15—To court.
17—Who is the sea captain in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"?
19—Shelter.
21—What was pseudonym of William Sydney Porter?
23—Gets with effort.
25—To be situated.
26—What is a smart knock to attract attention?
28—Who are the circus buffoons?
29—Youth.
30—Sums up.
32—What was middle name of Chester Arthur, 21st President of U. S.?
33—What is a prefix meaning "not"?
34—What is a boat for communication between shore and a larger vessel?
36—An arbor is what?
37—What is a composition arranged for enactment?
40—What is long hair on neck of a horse?
41—Adam and Eve dwelt where?
44—What is a domestic swine?
46—What was Oliver Cromwell's native land (abbr.)?

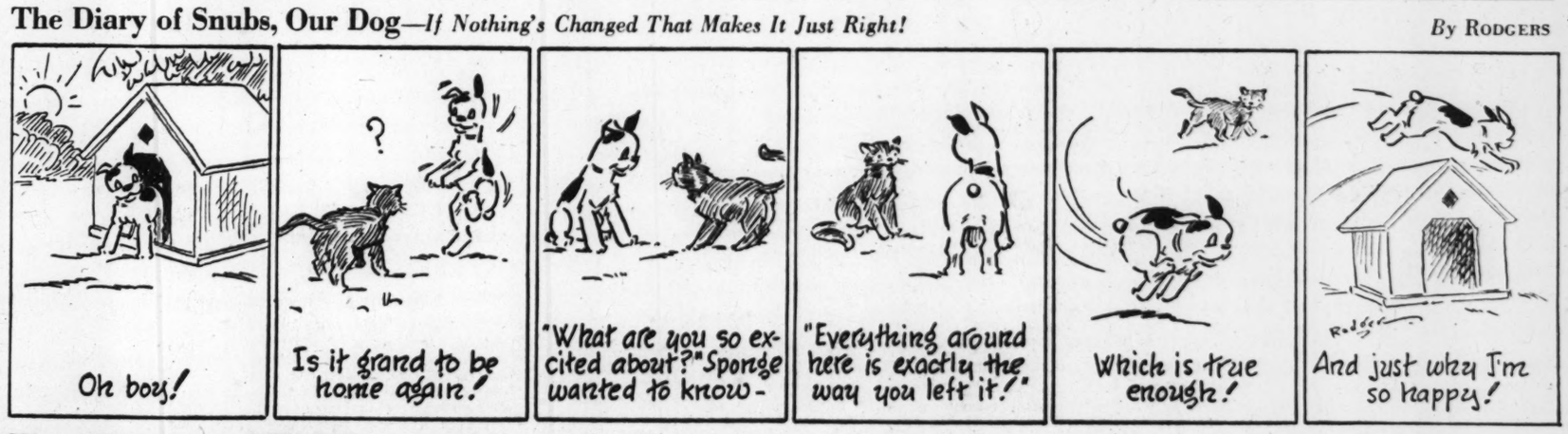
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Going, Going . . .*

By LE PELLEY

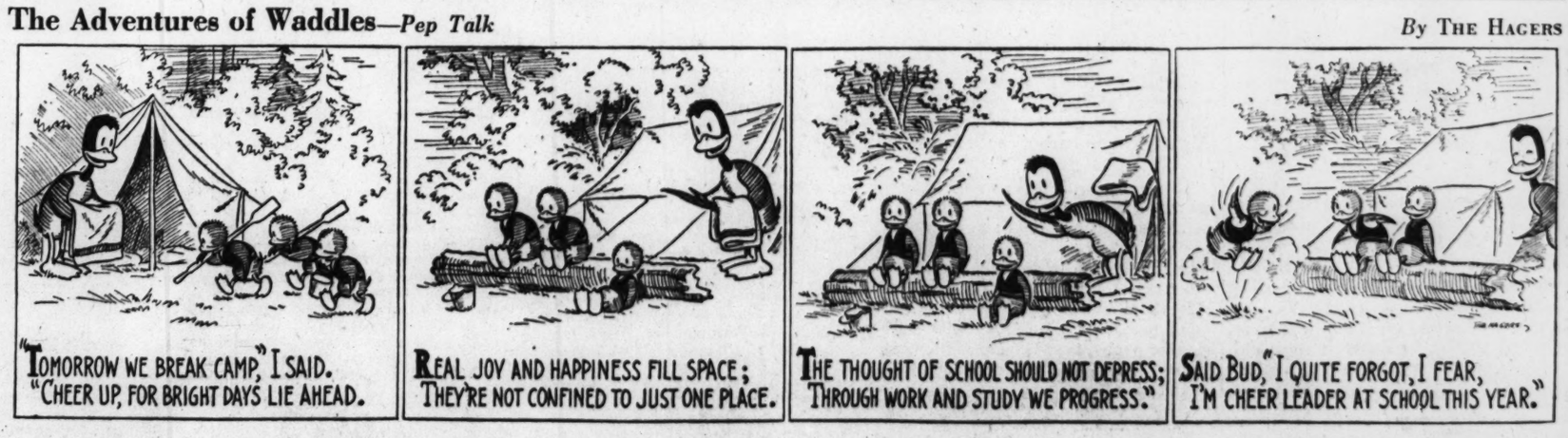
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*If Nothing's Changed That Makes It Just Right!*

By RODGERS



The Adventures of Waddles—*Pep Talk*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Japan Must Choose

Have the military rulers of Japan decided that nothing is to be gained by negotiations in Washington? That is the most obvious meaning of the bellicose broadside launched by Lieutenant Colonel Mabuchi, recognized spokesman of Tokyo's generals. His gratuitous denunciation of America and the well-publicized assertion that there must be "long-term war against Anglo-America" are strange amenities of diplomacy at a time when Prince Konoye is reported to have sought a personal meeting with President Roosevelt to compose Japanese-American differences.

The simplest explanation is that the military clique was dissatisfied with American response or that it wished to sabotage the Prime Minister's efforts. Yet it may be that the Mabuchi diatribe was only another move designed to frighten the United States into concessions. Tokyo's playing up of the question of American oil supplies for Russia also looked like a maneuver for bargaining. There is still some hope that Japan will not stop the American tankers going to Vladivostok. Or that if she does, it will be with much-better-than-Mabuchi manners. If Tokyo has been really serious in recent peace moves, it seems to have sought only to ease Japanese-American relations; there is no sign of readiness to halt expansion and make a full settlement.

Washington might be satisfied with a temporary adjustment which left the United States free to devote its whole attention to the Nazis. The State Department would see no advantage in fixing up Japan's troubles with China unless Tokyo gave some guarantees that it was abandoning other phases of the Greater East Asia program. Peace with China might only free ambitious Japanese generals for other adventures.

Yet even the generals must give some heed to the Japanese people. And there are sounder elements in Japan who must look upon "long-term war against Anglo-America" as suicide. Already the economic pressures adopted by Britain and America are being felt. They can be quickly made severe. But for America, too, there is every reason to exhaust peaceful measures.

There is no real animosity between the countries. Both could live comfortably in the Pacific area. For the United States at this time, trouble with Japan might hamper the full use of American power against the main cause of conflict—the Nazis. Even the crushing of Japan would not remove the problem of finding ways to live peaceably with her.

These things explain the patience of American diplomacy the last two years. That patience has seen Japan slip to a much weaker position. But there comes a time when a sterner attitude may better promote peace. Japan's action now will determine whether that time has come for America.

Farewell, Clickety-Click?

You remember the "clickety-click" of the railroad train as it rolls lightly over the little bumps made by the rails joining each other? When the engine starts up, and the wheels pass slowly from rail to rail, the tiny jolts come at intervals. Then as the train begins to eat up the track, the sounds run together—clicketyclickclicketyclickclicketyclick! Well, you may not get so many clicks any more.

The plan to cut down the clicks is not a defense move to help save democracy. Experiments are being made with a semi-silent railroad—though the purpose doubtless is more to save wear on rail-ends than wear on ears. The great Santa Fe line is seeking to reduce noise by taking ten of the regular thirty-nine-foot rails, welding them together, and smoothing off the joints. That virtually makes a single rail of 390 feet, fully as long as an average city block.

Now let's see how this will work out. The railroad distance from New York to Chicago is 960 miles. Today the trip is good for 259,424 clicks. If the rails should be spliced together in batches of ten, the traveller would draw only 25,942. He would still average about twenty a minute.

Such a quota looks pretty good. Or rather, sounds pretty good. The sentimental would have enough clicks left to remind them they were yet on a railroad—and perhaps help them get to sleep—while others would rejoice in the fading of the historic clatter.

The $20,000,000 Graf Spee brought only $4,000 as salvage. Those who have tried to sell the junk man their old ice chests and iron beds will understand.

Soldiers Who Think

The announcement that the demand among the British and Canadian forces in Britain for the "British Survey" published by the British Association for International Understanding is ten times as great as it was a year ago is both characteristic of the present war and a promising sign for the future.

Its significance is confirmed by the circumstance that, of the lectures given to the armed forces, the great majority are on foreign affairs. In the Cambridge area, for example, the men themselves have determined that over 80 per cent of their lectures are to be on international subjects.

This seems to indicate that the soldiers of today ask for something more than mere entertainment. They think, not only of the technique of fighting, but of what they are fighting for. In this they resemble the democratic countries as a whole, with their keen interest in war aims and the uses to which victory is to be put. This widespread inquiry into international relations is perhaps the best assurance of a satisfactory postwar settlement. It forms the basis of that mutual understanding on which the fabric of a finer world may be erected.

Freedom for Lindbergh

It is easy to understand the feelings of communities—Oklahoma City is the latest—which refuse the use of municipal auditoriums to Colonel Lindbergh and the America First Committee. Millions of Americans are convinced that their country must for its own sake and for the sake of human liberty take a more active part in the defense against Hitlerism. To them any words that weaken America's war effort strike perilously at the Nation's safety and the hope of a decent peace.

The sense of outrage among these citizens is increased when other Americans come into their communities and use publicly controlled auditoriums to voice opinions which closely parallel Axis propaganda, making statements which are quoted with satisfaction in Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo. To those who believe America is already under attack such activity seems to verge on verbal sabotage.

Yet in the opinion of this newspaper measures which even appear to deny to Colonel Lindbergh and others holding his views the right to speak freely are mistaken. They produce sympathy and larger audiences for such speakers. Worst of all, they overlook the fact that the basic and slowly-won liberty of free speech requires defense of the unpopular view. If the majority can suppress any opinion, it is tempted to declare any to be dangerous which it dislikes. Jefferson said:

> If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve the Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments to the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.

Let us today rely first of all on reason to combat what we consider error of opinion. Let us be slow to judge that the dangers from free speech are greater than those from hasty efforts to suppress it. And let those who exercise it think seriously about the dangers both to free speech and to national defense which they may promote.

Incidentally the Lindbergh speech in Oklahoma City offers an excellent opportunity to let reason combat error of opinion. The speaker is quoted as having said:

> It was no more improbable in 1939 that England would turn against Finland and France than it is today that she will turn against us if it becomes expedient.

Can the reason of the American people safely deal with this? We believe so. They can figure out who "turned" and sided with the Nazis. They can see too how unsound must be any argument which strains so to present Britain as a potential enemy while overlooking active enmity of the Axis.

Constructive Parachutists

Parachute troops, practicing in Montana, are developing techniques of attacking and putting out forest fires. Already they have been nicknamed the "Fire Chuters."

This is an inspiring example of how methods developed by war can serve mankind in peacetime. Large airplanes are sent up when the call comes from a lookout station. A dozen or more men are ready to leap into the sky just outside the fire zone. They carry much equipment, and more is sent down by smaller parachutes. Thus research continues to serve constructive ends as well as the purposes of war.

Our Readers Say—

Nazi Tyranny and American Freedom

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Most of the urging that we should expedite and increase our effort to end Nazi tyranny seems based on claims that we ourselves are in danger of eventual, if not immediate attack. We are warned that the success of the eventual attack may be insured through Nazi steps now scheduled if we do not immediately put forth our maximum effort to prevent it. The mere possibility that this might be true should remove, even from those who doubt it, any tendency to obstruct such an effort.

But is this question as to whether the crushing of Nazi tyranny is absolutely essential to our own well-being as a Nation, the main issue on which we wish to decide about Nazi tyranny? Even if we could keep ourselves immune—are we willing to see it spread over the rest of the earth when it lies in our power to stop it if our effort is not too little and too late? Are we so selfish that we care nothing for the freedom of those beyond our boundaries whom we have admired and respected? During our entire history as a Nation we have espoused the cause of freedom. We have gloried in the freedom of man wherever it was found. We have stood for the proposition that freedom is man's divine right. Freedom is the principle of our way of life and our highest law. Can we bear to let it disappear from all about us? Are we Americans, who have stood as the hope of oppressed humanity, going to fail humanity in its hour of need?

I think that our answer is, NO! And I think that with our common realization that this definitely is our answer, will come that mental calm, certainty of purpose, and strength of soul and spirit that descended upon the British people when they realized at last that they were no longer appeasing the wrong, but were fighting for the right.

Mobile, Ala. GORDON A. JURY

Canadian Wheat and United States Prices

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor's news columns the other day there was a fine survey on the "Farm Outlook," by Roger Babson, in the course of which it is pointed out that: "The weekly visible supply of wheat is showing huge increases in the United States and Canada. Both countries will have large harvests from the spring sowings. . . . In spite of our big crop and large carry-over, the price of wheat continues to rise."

Yes, we (in the Dominion) have quite a stock of "in store" wheat, just 500 million bushels to be specific, but it is at this juncture that our respective roads part in at least two respects:

(1) Our price for a bushel of wheat is still at the Wheat Board post, i. e., the pegged minimum of 70 cents, basis No. 1 Northern at the Lakehead terminals.

(2) While the prospective yield of 289,000,000 bushels of 1941 spring wheat on the Canadian Prairies is a lot of grain and can be appropriately described as a "large harvest," it may interest some urban readers to know that said outturn will be just 56 per cent of last year's bushelage.

Rural caps are not going skyward on the prairies; but how or why "the price of wheat continues to rise" in the land of the good neighbor is beyond me!

I realize, of course, that a goodly portion of the world wheat market has been temporarily blacked-out by the war, and that your growers are dealing with the domestic rather than the export situation—while ours are doing precisely the reverse. Nevertheless, when all is said and done, and the respective "visible supply" safely housed, there are a series of questions in my mind as to the technique under which my brother grower in Kansas wins twice as many dollars as accrue to me for the same number of bushels.

A year ago our prices were on a common level, around 70 cents. By what hocus-pocus has it been possible to add 40 cents—while my grain hasn't moved more than two cents? I want to be understood as merely anxious to learn the technique—because $1.10 is a just and reasonable valuation—and to express the hope that some day Jack Canuck may move forward to the New Deal, rather than backward to subsistence farming and peasantry. CANADIAN GROWER

Toronto

Morale and Taxes

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much is being said at the present time about the lack of morale in our Army. May I make a suggestion which in my opinion would remove one of the main causes of this lack?

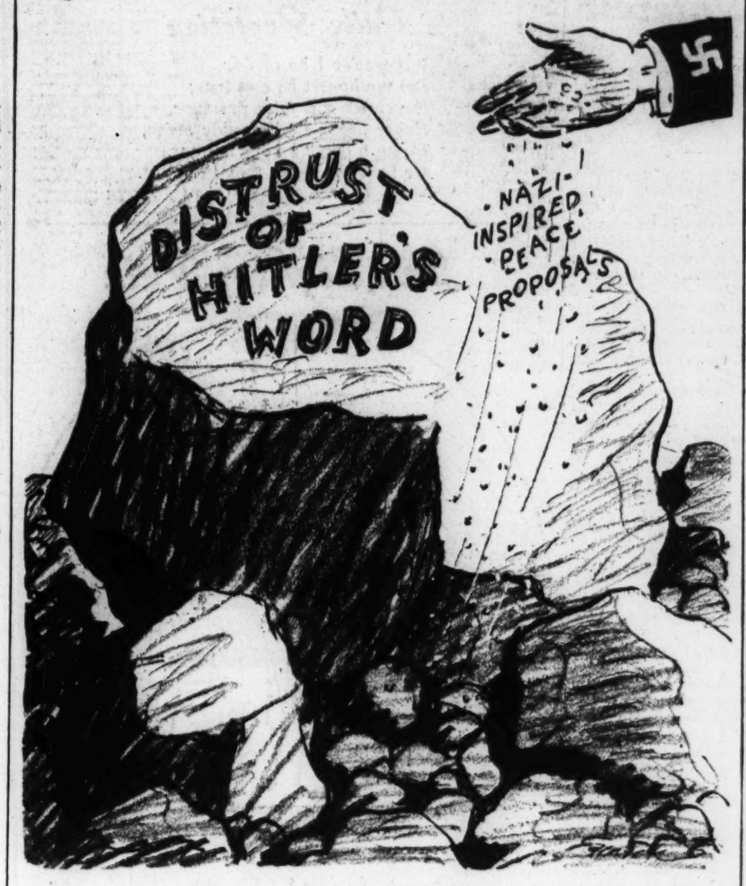
I am a native of Switzerland and lived in that country for twenty-one years. I am now a naturalized American citizen and am grateful for the privilege, but I believe that we could learn a great deal from little Switzerland in order to make our democracy work more efficiently.

Whatever system of world security will be established after we win this war, if we win it, be it a world police force, or the trained armies of the individual democracies pooled together, we do need trained men perhaps for a long time to come. But it certainly is not fair to expect some of our men to serve in the Army for small pay, while others make big money staying at home. In Switzerland it is an honor to be accepted in the army and no young man wants to be rejected for physical reasons. Those, however, who are rejected have to pay a rather high yearly tax, which equalizes the sacrifice for both the selectee and the stay-at-home. During wartime when the army is mobilized an additional tax is levied, because the soldier has to give longer service. Now paying a tax is sometime a very salutary thing. It awakens people to take an interest in their country's welfare and how often do we hear the remark that the American people will have to wake up. I think that if a similar tax system could be evolved here it would stimulate morale both at home and in the Army, because much unfairness and grumbling would be removed.

Berkeley, Calif. (Mrs.) A. HARPAINTER

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Rocky Soil



"Dulce Est Periculum"

The postman turned in at our gate; yes, he was leaving a letter with the familiar printed band across the end, "Opened by the Censor." I had waited rather anxiously the last few weeks for a certain letter. Could this be it? Ah, the postmark was England—Bournemouth. "Chris" was safely across the ocean then, he and the other 199 cadets who had left Halifax six weeks ago. I read the letter out to the family that evening, for we all loved cousin Christopher.

It was a jolly letter, making light of the discomforts of the trip, telling in an amusing way about sleeping in hammocks slung from the ceiling—"a bit of a trick to get into and out of, but quite comfortable really." He told of the friends he'd made with "all sorts of chaps," the big fellow from Texas, the Australian with the funny accent, the Scottish lad from St. John's "who showed me his mother's picture one night." The food had been good on board ship but not so good as at Uplands. "Over here in England people are very kind to us, I can't tell you where we are, but it's beautiful country all around us. I'm going to see all I can of this 'tight little island.' It will only be a couple of months though, before I'll be given a chance to join the fighters who go over Germany every night. I can hardly wait for that time to come."

* * *

As I finished the letter, Mary asked where to address a letter to Christopher and got out paper and pen at once. Peggy brought Christopher's picture from her bedroom and placed it on the library table. "Isn't he stunning in his uniform?" she asked with all the ardor of seventeen. "He's so tall and broad-shouldered. The way he wears his cap over on one ear is just devastating."

Yes, Christopher was a good looking lad with the wavy fair hair of his English mother and the laughing blue eyes of his Canadian father. But for all its eager youthfulness, Christopher's face showed something more, a steadfast look in the eyes, a hardening along the clean line of his jaw. Christopher Laird could be trusted with his job. I remembered the exuberant letter I'd had from Uplands when Chris was in training. Thousands of letters must have gone into thousands of homes from cadets in training, but I liked to think of Christopher's as typifying the high-hearted adventurous spirit of the young flyers.

"Night flying gives me quite a kick," he had written gaily. "Some nights the moon is so bright the field and runway can be made out almost as well as by day. But on the really black nights when you can only tell where you are by the position of the lights, that signal from the control tower telling you it really is all right to come in, is most comforting. When all the lights are out, even in the cockpit, and the instruments can be read only by the luminous paint on their hands and the controls are only felt, you have a wonderful feeling of being alone and on your own.

"Did I ever tell you about the first time I went up in formation flying? I was out with another chap over Ottawa and we were so busy keeping in line, we didn't see two planes coming towards us, until their yellow forms roared by close enough we could almost have reached out and touched their wings. I broke out in a gentle sweat when I realized what a close shave we'd had."

At last, after all the months of arduous training and passing tests, had come the great day when Chris "got his wings." We had joined his family and gone out to Uplands for the Wings Parade. How exciting it had been for sisters and sweethearts to watch the cadets step forward and have their wings pinned on!

There were some fathers there in uniforms of "the last war"—Christopher's father was one of them. He had been through it all in "the war to end all wars," and now his son was to go through it again. What hopes Christopher's father and mother had for him! Christopher is just twenty-two, with only two years of his college course behind him. What lies ahead of him now, none of us knows. Adventure, hardship, dangerous living, perhaps a snatch of romance "somewhere in England."

* * *

But when I look again at the picture that is still so boyish for all the smart uniform, I know that Christopher will meet whatever comes with joy and courage. I remember how he spoke in an off-hand way about the old family motto on his last hurried visit before he sailed away from us. "Never thought much about the old motto," he said laughingly. "Grandfather was always keen about it, remember. But now, it seems to suit me, doesn't it? Dulce est Periculum."

As I listen over my radio and read in the newspapers of the exploits of the gallant young men in the air I'll be thinking of Christopher Laird who can scarcely wait to join them. No matter what the hardships, I'll know he is happy because now he can daily live the brave words of the ancient motto, "Sweet Is Danger."

INES MACAULAY

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men.
To use books rightly—Ruskin.

The Necessity for Free Speech

Although it appears to be beneath the dignity of the legislative authority of a State, which must naturally be credited with the greatest wisdom, to seek instruction from its subjects (the philosophers) about the principles of its conduct towards other States, yet such a course seems very advisable. Therefore, the State will challenge the philosophers silently, which is as much as to say secretly, by permitting free and public speech concerning the general maxims that should govern the conduct of war and the establishment of peace (moralists will undoubtedly avail themselves of the opportunity unless definitely prohibited). . . .

It is not to be expected or even desired that kings should philosophize, or that philosophers should become kings; for the possession of power inevitably destroys the free judgment of reason. But it is necessary for their own enlightenment that kings, or a sovereign people (i. e., a nation of self-governing equals) should not allow the class of philosophers to vanish, or to sink into silence, but rather should allow them the right of free speech; for since this class is by its nature incapable of intrigues and conspiracies, such a source is above the suspicion of propaganda.—"Perpetual Peace. A Philosophical Proposal," IMMANUEL KANT (1724-1804).

The Wide Horizon

American Farming Trends

By Haydn S. Pearson

In 1790, there were 4,000,000 people in the United States and 90 per cent were classified as rural; today there are more than 132,000,000 and about 25 per cent are on the 6,800,000 farms of the Nation.

Certain definite trends have manifested themselves in recent years. First in importance perhaps from the viewpoint of national implications is the mechanization of farm power. In 1920, there were about 20 million horses and mules on farms; today there are between 15 and 16 millions. There were 160,000 tractors in use in 1919; today there are 1,600,000. In the past two years, the great farm machinery companies have been bringing out small, inexpensive tractors for the one-man, family-sized farms. Experts figure that, for the Nation as a whole, it requires between three and four acres to support each horse and mule. Thus annually, more acres are made available to production for other purposes by the use of mechanical power.

Second, for the Nation as a whole, the trend is toward larger-sized farming units. This trend is most noticeable in the great agricultural regions of the Middle West, Northwest, and Southwest. Three in seven farms in the United States now are rented, leased, or share-cropped, and more and more of these are under supervision of a manager or central controlling agency. This is a far cry from the philosophy of Jefferson who believed the backbone of a democracy was a farming class with small, individually owned farms. Undoubtedly, in some respects larger units make for more efficient production. But this is not the great need today.

* * *

A third trend of national importance is the diversification program in the Southern States. Through encouragement by National, State, and local authorities farm families are growing food crops for a cash income. Cotton is still king, but the trend is definitely toward a better balanced and more stable way of farm living. On the family-sized farms, all over the country as well as in the South, farmers are realizing that farming should provide a well-balanced living for families and livestock. A one-crop farm operation is not satisfactory except in special situations.

Fourth, Federal regulation of the major products will probably become an accepted part of the national agricultural economy. Changed world conditions demand some type of over-all control. In 1919, for example, farmers received $4,000,000,000 for exports; a decade and a half later the figure was $590,000,000. There is no longer a world-wide market for cereal grains, meats, and cotton. The present war will not likely stimulate production agriculturally as it did in the first world war. Furthermore, Federal planning and regulation will gradually extend over the vast ramifications of the whole subject of land economics. Conservation of all kinds, forestry, and land planning are present-day trends.

* * *

Other trends include increased industrial uses of farm products. The use of plastics has barely begun what seems certain to be a thrilling industrial advance. Electricity is now used on 25 per cent of the farms of the country, and with accelerated speed this blessing is coming to rural areas. The cooperative movement for both buying and selling is making steady progress. There are now over 8,000 associations for marketing, serving over 2,000,000 members.

Fundamental to the present situation is a realization by both rural and urban dwellers that the social structure faces profound changes. There is a close interrelationship today between nations, between city and country. The human problems of rural life will be increasingly solved by unselfish, clear thinking and the constructive application of the benefits of research.

Mirror of World Opinion

Marks of Simplicity

Simplicity is less dependent upon external things than we imagine. It can live in broadcloth or homespun; it can eat white bread or black. It is not outward, but inward. A certain openness of mind to learn the daily lessons of life; a certain willingness of heart to give and to receive that extra service, that gift beyond the strict measure of debt which makes friendship possible; a certain clearness of spirit to perceive the best in things and people, to love it without fear, and to cling to it without mistrust; a peaceable sureness of affection and taste; a gentle straightforwardness of action; a kind sincerity of speech—these are the marks of the simple life which is within.—*Draper Inmate*, State prison publication, Speigner, Ala.

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